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INFORMATION FROM THE 1960
NORTH KOREAN CENTRAL YEARBOOK

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[This report consists of translations of selected portions of the Choson Chungang Nongam, 1960 (Korean Central Yearbook, 1960), P'yongyang, 25 December 1960, pp. 17-40, 63-70, 74-93, 106-107, 118-119, 146-147, 149-190, 196-250, 280-295, 299-312, 341-351, 436-444.]

All foreign proper nouns, including personal names, places, and titles of publications, are rendered according to the McCune-Reischauer system of romanization, with the exception of some of the more well-known names which appear in their conventional spelling.]

UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

Korean Unit	British Equivalent	Metric Equivalent
Length:		
cha or chok	0.994 ft	0.303 m
kan	5.965 ft	1.818 m
chong	57.906 ft	109.091 m
ri	2.440 mi	3.927 km
Area:		
pyong	3.954 sq yd	3.306 m ²
myo	118.61 sq yd	99.174 m ²
tan	1,186.101 sq yd	991.736 m ²
chongbo	2.45 acre	99.174 are
Capacity:		
hop	0.158 qt	0.180 l
tu	0.397 gal	1.804 l
small mal	1.934 gal	9.020 l
large mal	3.968 gal	18.039 l
sok	39.602 gal	180.391 l
Weight:		
ton	57.877 gm	3.750 g
yang	578.773 gm	37.500 g
kan	21.162 oz	0.600 kg
kwon	8.267 lb	3.750 kg

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>PART</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
K I M I L S U N G ' S S P E E C H E S	1
A MEETING OF BUILDERS OF COMMUNISM	1
CONCLUDING STATEMENT AT THE FEBRUARY 1959	
PLENARY SESSION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE	
OF THE KOREAN LABOR PARTY	20
METHODS OF PARTY ACTIVITIES	42
LET US CONCENTRATE OUR EFFORTS ON CENTRAL	
POINTS IN SOLVING VARIOUS PROBLEMS	72
SOME PROBLEMS RESULTING FROM THE CONSTRUCTION	
OF A SOCIALIST ECONOMY	88
 R E S O L U T I O N S A N D D E C R E E S	 128
RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE STANDING COMMITTEE	
OF THE SUPREME PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY OF THE	
GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA ..	128
AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE RED CROSS SOCIETY OF THE	
DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA AND THE	
JAPAN RED CROSS SOCIETY CONCERNING THE REPA-	
TRIATION OF KOREAN CITIZENS	130
ECONOMY, EDUCATION, CULTURE AND THE	
PEOPLE'S LIFE	136
 P O L I T I C S	 232
THE STATE ORGANS	232
FOREIGN AFFAIRS	271
POLITICAL PARTY AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS	274
 E C O N O M Y	 289
INDUSTRY	297
AGRICULTURE	370
FISHERIES	401
TRANSPORTATION	411
COMMUNICATIONS	420
CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION	423

COMMERCE	439
FINANCE AND BANKING	449
MATERIAL AND CULTURAL LIFE	464
REPATRIATION OF KOREAN RESIDENTS IN JAPAN	533
GENERAL INFORMATION ON KOREA	550
1959 WEATHER SURVEY	550
IMPORTANT MOUNTAINS RIVERS AND LAKES	558
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN WHICH OUR COUNTRY HOLDS MEMBERSHIP	561
CHRONOLOGY OF IMPORTANT EVENTS (1 JAN - 31 DEC 1959).....	563
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS	590
ASIA	590
CHINA (THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA)	590
MONGOLIA	627
VIETNAM (THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM)	636
EUROPE	649
THE SOVIET UNION	649
GENERAL INFORMATION ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMY	698
STATISTICS OF SOCIALIST NATIONS' ECONOMY.....	698
COMPARISONS BETWEEN SOCIALIST NATIONS AND CAPITALIST NATIONS	713

KIM IL SUNG'S SPEECHES

A MEETING OF BUILDERS OF COMMUNISM

A Report on the Activities of the Delegation of the Korean Labor Party to the 21st Special Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Delivered at the Plenary Session of the Korean Labor Party Central Committee on 23 February 1959

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Comrades!

The 21st Special Congress of the CPSU (Communist Party of the Soviet Union), which attracted world-wide attention, was concluded successfully a number of days ago.

The Congress was of historic significance for the success of people's communism in the Soviet Union and also for strengthening the unity and power of the socialist camp, the development of the international communist and labor movement, and the promotion of peace throughout the world.

Our Party delegation attended the Congress with a strong sense of pride and satisfaction and we transmitted our greetings through the Congress to the people of the Soviet Union.

The entire membership of the Korean Labor Party and the people of Korea joined progressive people throughout the world in extolling the success of the Congress and deriving immense encouragement from it.

The 21st Special Congress of the CPSU, being a congress of builders of communism, demonstrated that the

people of the Soviet Union are marching steadily toward the victory of communism under the leadership of the Leninist Party. In the course of building communism, the people of the Soviet Union greeted the 21st Special Party Congress with great accomplishments.

Since the 20th Party Congress the people of the Soviet Union have achieved great success in economic development; the scientific and technological achievements of the people of the Soviet Union have become the marvel of the world.

In 1959 total industrial production in the Soviet Union was 36 times as large as in 1913. Output of the means of production increased 83-fold during the same period. Last year the Soviet Union produced about 55 million tons of steel, 113 million tons of petroleum, and 233 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity.

A phenomenal success has been realized in Soviet agricultural production. A total of 139 million tons of grain were produced in the Soviet Union last year. Spectacular achievements have been made in all branches of the agricultural industry.

By successfully launching both artificial satellites and cosmic missiles, the Soviet Union has opened a new chapter in the history of scientific development, thereby displaying to the world the unlimited creativity of the socialist system.

At the current Congress the accomplishments of the Soviet people in all fields of endeavor were reviewed and the new Seven-Year Economic Plan was adopted.

The Seven-Year Economic Plan of the Soviet Union represents the master plan for building communism; the scope of the plan is unprecedented. The plan is supported unanimously by the Soviet people who have already embarked on the task of completing the plan. At the Congress we received the impression that the Soviet people, in order to realize communism rapidly, are determined to surpass the goals indicated in the plan.

The Congress proved that the Leninist lines prevail in the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party and in the solidarity of Party members. By creatively developing Marxism-Leninism, the CPSU is leading the people of the Soviet Union in new directions.

The accomplishments of the Soviet people in building communism and in maintaining world peace indicate the vitality of the policies followed by the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party. Delegates at the Congress denounced Malenkov, Kaganovich, Molotov, Bulganin, Schipiro and indicated support for the policies and lines of the Soviet Party Central Committee.

The current Congress demonstrated that the unity of the Soviet Union are united around the Leninist Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Khrushchev.

There is no doubt that the people of the Soviet Union will score more victories in the course of building communism. The CPSU established by Lenin is the core of the international communist and labor movements and the model of Marxist-Leninist parties.

The CPSU and the people of the Soviet Union led by the Party have been and are making a great contribution to the international labor movement. The working class of the Soviet Union, under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party, overthrew the sovereignty of landowners and capitalists and successfully carried out the October Revolution. Thus, for the first time in the history of mankind the working class had seized sovereignty.

By overcoming all kinds of opposition from internal and external foes, the heroic Soviet people have maintained and promoted a socialist state; there is no exploitation or oppression over a territory encompassing one-sixth of the land mass of the earth. The Soviet people, at the forefront of the working people of the world, are victoriously opening a path toward communism; this is the aspiration of people all over the world.

Through this movement, the people and the Party of the Soviet Union are giving encouragement to the people of the world in their struggle for liberation; they also are engaged in creative application and development of the doctrines Marxism-Leninism.

The Party Congress demonstrated the victory of Marxism-Leninism and added impetus to the strengthening of the socialist camp and the development of the international communist movement. The report by Comrade

Khrushchev and other literature at the Congress threw light on the prospects of building communism in the Soviet Union and explained in scientific manner a number of vital problems encountered in the course of the international labor movement. The theories of Marxism and Leninism concerning the transition between socialism and communism were elucidated at the Congress.

The nations and peoples in the socialist camp are very much stimulated by the achievements of the Soviet Union. They are now building socialism in their countries under active guidance and assistance from the Soviet Union. They look forward to communism as they follow the paths opened by the Soviet Union.

The Marxist-Leninist Parties and billions of working people throughout the world have great hope for the progress of the Soviet people and derive strength and encouragement from their achievements.

It is only natural -- indeed, it is a duty under communist internationalism -- that the people in the socialist camp unite around the CPSU. In such unity lies the power of the socialist camp and the international communist and labor movements. It is precisely this kind of unity that the enemies of socialism fear most.

Imperialists and their covers, the revisionists, allege that slave relations exist in the international communist movement. Comrade Khrushchev dealt a crushing blow to such obstructionists and once again made clear that international communist relations are sustained by the Leninist spirit.

As Comrade Khrushchev pointed out, the relations among socialist nations are based upon the principles of equality and independence and upon proletarian internationalism. Therefore, all Communist and labor parties are mutually trustful and spontaneously unite for action.

The international communist movement cannot be planted or developed under external direction or pressure. We do not carry on the international communist movement under anyone's direction or to curry favor with anyone.

We take part in the international communist movement of our own volition, for the sake of liberating the working class, and in the interest of the international working class. We are determined to devote our energies, financial resources and, if necessary, our very lives to these ends. Communist and socialist parties in various nations are evolving their strategies and tactics in light of the specific conditions in their own countries. All of them are fully aware of the fact that they must work with Marxism-Leninism, strengthen the international working class, and achieve unity of action.

The international communist movement stands for the great revolutionary movement of the international proletariat of independent but mutually assisting communist and socialist parties. Based upon proletarian internationalism, these parties follow Marxism-Leninism for the victory of socialism and communism.

In recent years, the international reactionary forces and revisionists have tried various means to undermine the socialist camp from inside and destroy the communist movement. However, their schemes have collapsed, as before, in ignominious failure.

The correctness and vitality of the resolutions adopted at the November 1957 meeting in Moscow have been fully proved. Since then, the socialist nations have strengthened their political and economic positions and have united solidly around the Soviet Union. In spite of pressure from international reactionaries, the communist movement has not weakened; in fact, it has been strengthened. Marxist-Leninist parties with a membership of over 33 million persons have been organized in 83 countries throughout the world.

The revisionists have not been able to alienate even a single communist or socialist party from Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The revisionists in Yugoslavia, as with their predecessors Bernstein and Kautsky, were branded as turncoats and have been subjected to the hatred of communists and working people. Thus, in the struggle against international reactionaries and revisionists, the international communist movement and Marxism-Leninism have scored a victory.

The 21st Congress of the CPSU was filled with proletarian internationalism. The largest number of delegates from other countries in the history of the Congress took part in this Congress. Seventy-two communist and socialist parties throughout the world were represented at the Congress to congratulate the Soviet people on their achievements in building communism. Many parties that were unable to send delegations to the Congress sent congratulatory messages.

These indicate the great sense of respect and confidence that members of communist and socialist parties have vis-a-vis the achievements of the Communist Party and people of the Soviet Union, the international communist movement and the happiness of mankind. These are symbolic of the unfaltering unity of the socialist camp and the solidarity of those who are taking part in the communist movement behind the CPSU. No power can stem the growth of the communist movement and destroy the unity and solidarity of the socialist camp that is committed to proletarian internationalism.

Comrades!

Today, the Soviet Union has entered upon a new phase of development; it has embarked upon the realization of communism. In this connection, Comrade Khrushchev stated the following in his report: "The important tasks during this period are building the material and technical basis for communism, strengthening the economic and military power of the Soviet Union, and meeting in full the people's growing material and spiritual needs. We will be able to accomplish our historic task when we overtake the most advanced capitalist nation in terms of per capita production of goods.

The Seven Year Economic Plan, which was discussed at the Congress, is expected to be a decisive turning point. The plan poses a gigantic task for developing all sectors of the economy and for improving the material and cultural conditions of the people. The Seven Year Plan calls for an 80 percent increase in industrial production. The plan envisages an increase of 85 percent to 88 percent in the output of the means of production and an increase of 62 percent to 65 percent in the output of consumer goods. In 1965, it is expected that the Soviet

Union will produce 86 to 91 million tons of steel, 612 million tons of coal, 230 to 240 million tons of petroleum, 50 to 52 million kilowatt hours of electricity, and more than 10 billion meters of various fabrics. It also is expected that the machine and metal industries will double and the chemical industry will triple during the period covered by the plan. This means that the Soviet Union will either surpass or approximate the absolute level of industrial production of the United States.

During the period of Seven-Year Economic Plan, agricultural production will expand 1.7-fold. In 1965, the output levels will be as follows: grain production, 164 to 180 million tons; cotton 5.7 to 6.1 million tons; sugar beet production, 76 to 84 million tons; potatoes, 147 million tons; meat products, 16 million tons; and milk, 10 to 15 billion tons.

The vast scale of the new Seven-Year Plan is more clearly indicated in the field of basic construction. During the seven-year period, the amount of capital investment envisaged for the basic construction sector will equal the amount invested during the past 41 years since the establishment of the Soviet government. With this vast amount of investment, the Soviet Union proposes to build production facilities, private housing, cultural and welfare facilities.

The statistics included in the plan indicate the concern on the part of the Soviet Communist Party and Government for improving the material, cultural and living conditions of the people at a rapid rate. During this period, national income will increase 62 percent to 65 percent; and the personal income of workers and clerical personnel and the income of the Kolkhoz will increase 40 percent. In addition, the State is planning to spend a vast sum of money on social services for the people.

The shortening of the work day envisaged in the plan is very significant for improving the welfare of the workers. It was decided to reduce working hours generally to seven hours per day and for mining workers to six hours per day by 1960, and to adopt either a system of one holiday a week with five to six hours of work per day or a system of two holidays a week with 6 to 7 hours of work per day. As comrade Khrushchov stated, "In the Soviet Union the

welfare of the people will be improved while the working hours will be the shortest in the world."

The gigantic scale of the Soviet Economic Plan indicates not only the growth of the economic power of the Soviet Union but also the unlimited potentialities of the socialist system for developing economic power and the living conditions of the people. In this connection Comrade Khrushchev stated: "In the Soviet Union the prosperity of the people will improve while the number of working days and weeks will be reduced." The gigantic scale of the Seven-Year Economic Plan testifies not only to the remarkable degree of economic growth in the Soviet Union but also to the unlimited potentialities of the socialist system for improving the living conditions of the people. It is under the guidance of the CPSU that the Soviet people have been able to organize a socialist society and bring about a high degree of economic development. On the basis of the achievements of the Soviet people, a vast program for building communism has been drawn up.

Communism has been a mere ideal to mankind for a long time. The people of the Soviet Union have translated such an ideal into reality for the first time in the history of mankind. In the Seven-Year Economic Plan, the people of the world see the expression of their ideals. In it, they see the directions in which future mankind will move. Thus, the plan is a source of encouragement to many people of the world.

The forthcoming seven-year period will be a decisive time in achieving victory in the struggle against capitalism. Socialism has shown its superiority in attaining a higher rate of economic growth than the capitalist system. The Soviet Union leads the United States not only in the rate of growth but also in the absolute amount of annual production. In the near future, the Soviet Union is expected to overtake the United States in per capita production. They are trying to accomplish this historic task during the coming ten years. Then the Soviet Union will be the most economically advanced nation in the world with the highest standard of living. "This will mean," Comrade Khrushchev said, "the world wide victory of the socialist camp in the peaceful competition with the capitalists."

We are convinced that the people of the Soviet Union will achieve the goal of overtaking the most advanced capitalist nation in less time than is now planned. The huge economic plan of the Soviet Union will demonstrate the superiority of the socialist system over the capitalist system and reinforce the conviction of the people in the ultimate victory of socialism.

The significance of the Seven-Year Economic Plan lies not only in the fact that it indicates the direction towards communism and stimulates the struggle for communism but also in the fact that it will decisively strengthen the material power available to the peace-loving people and socialists. The accomplishments of the Seven-Year Plan will strengthen the ties between the Soviet Union and the entire socialist camp. Therefore, the resolutions adopted at the 21st Party Congress and the gigantic economic plan have brought joy, hope and encouragement to good people throughout the world.

Comrades!

Comrade Khrushchev, in his report, scientifically analyzed the present international situation and clearly indicated the prospect for future development. Today, the power of the socialist camp surpasses that of the imperialists in all fields, including political and economic fields.

Corresponding to the development of the power of the Soviet Union, the economic and living conditions of the people in socialist nations are rapidly improving. The economic power and social systems in each socialist nation have been strengthened.

During the period between 1937 and 1958, the industrial production of nations within the socialist camp increased five-fold. The establishment of agricultural cooperatives has been completed in our country, the Republic of China and Bulgaria; in other socialist nations the socialist reform of agricultural management is successfully being carried out.

The socialist camp has not only demonstrated its superiority over the capitalist system but also has grown

into an invincible force on the international scene. The socialist camp has surpassed the capitalist camp in the per capita amount of industrial production. The socialist camp is composed of about one-third of the entire population of the world and occupies a quarter of the land territory. The socialist camp now produces about one-third of the total industrial output and about half of the total grain production of the world. If the Soviet Union implements the Seven-Year Economic Plan and the socialist nations continue their economic growth, the socialist camp will be producing about half of the entire industrial production of the world in seven years. Thus, even in the production of goods, the superiority of socialism over capitalism will be demonstrated.

Imperialists view such a prospect with anxiety and fear. They talk of the prosperity achieved by capitalism while trying to hide from the people the corrupt nature of capitalism and the processes leading to its downfall. They are trying to diminish the influence of the gigantic economic plan of the Soviet Union upon the people of the whole world. However, they cannot conceal facts for long and they cannot reverse the direction of historical progress. It is an objective law of the socialist system that production will continue to increase. However, capitalist production increases only through economic crisis and business cycles.

The annual rate of economic growth for the socialist camp during the five-year plan between 1954 and 1958 was 11 percent; this compares with less than three percent in capitalist countries. This shows the superiority of socialism and promises the ultimate victory of the socialist system. The realization of the Seven-Year Economic Plan coupled with rapid economic development in socialist countries will create conditions favorable to the peace-loving socialist nations.

Stimulated by the success of the socialist camp, the liberation movement of the people under colonial rule will be intensified and an increasing number of people will more actively participate in the movement for preventing war and for peace. Even imperialists will come to realize that they have no prospect of winning a victory over socialism. Thus, Comrade Khrushchov stated: "Under circumstances in which socialism has not won a complete victory throughout the world and capitalism is retained in

part of the world, the concrete possibility of waging a world war in social life will be created." If the imperialists undertake a blind venture it only will bring about their ultimate defeat.

The Soviet Union and other socialist nations love peace passionately and hold strongly to the principle of peaceful coexistence between different social systems. The Seven-Year Economic Plan clearly indicates the peaceful policies of the Soviet Union. Comrade Khrushchev clearly explained certain concrete rational ways of solving international problems by peaceful means. In a report, a proposal was presented for creating a "peace area" free of nuclear weapons in the Far East and the Pacific area; this would be done through the cooperation of the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China, the People's Republic of Korea, the People's Republic of Vietnam, and other peace-loving nations in Asia.

The People's Republic of Korea and the people of Korea fervently support this proposal and pledge to do their best to realize it.

It is the American imperialists who are threatening peace throughout the world. The American invaders and their instigators are perpetuating the cold war by pursuing a policy of force. They are obstructing the peaceful settlement of the German question while trying to revive militarism and a sense of vengeance on the part of the German people. By stationing their troops in South Korea and Formosa and by expanding their bases in other parts of Asia, the American imperialists are increasing the danger of war.

The American invasion policies will be destroyed as they have been. The people of Korea will continue to strengthen friendly ties with peace-loving people throughout the world and struggle for the maintenance of world peace.

Comrades!

Today, the socialist camp is winning victory in the world, overpowering the imperialists and carrying on a great movement for a greater victory. The Communist Party and people of the Soviet Union are leading this movement.

The proletarian parties which have won sovereignty are under an obligation to promote socialism in their own countries and unite firmly with other socialist nations around the Soviet Union so as to carry out the great task imposed on the international working class. The Communists in Korea consider their revolution in Korea as a part of the worldwide communist movement; their struggle in Korea for the realization of the revolution will contribute to the realization of peace and socialism in the world. In his report, Comrade Khrushchev said: "All communist and socialist parties are under an obligation to the working class in their own countries and the international labor and communist movements."

In order to carry out the task imposed on us, our Party has been engaged consistently in an intense struggle.

As you know, in recent years the socialist camp and the international communist movement have faced a number of serious trials. International reactionaries and their agents, the revisionists, plotted anti-Soviet and anti-communist movements in order to destroy the unity of the socialist camp and weaken the communist movement.

Keeping step with the "offensive" stage by our enemies on the international scene, the American imperialist and Syngman Rhee cliques, who are oppressing our comrades in the southern half of Korea, intensified their destructive activities. Anti-Party elements within our Party attacked the Party.

We have crushed the desperate "offensive" of our enemies and thereby defended our socialist camp by holding fast to Marxism-Leninism, by strengthening ties with friendly nations, by strengthening the solidarity of the rank and file of our Party, by carrying on a struggle against the international revisionists and factionalists within our Party, and by cementing our ties with the people. At the same time, we have mobilized the people gathered around us for building socialism on a higher plane.

Thanks to such policies and the revolutionary fervor of our people, we have been able to stem the offensive of the enemies and also bring about a great transformation in building socialism.

Under the leadership of our Party, our people have fortified the outpost of socialism in the Far East and have demonstrated the indefatigability of socialism. This represents our contribution to the common effort of maintaining peace and socialism and is a strong blow against our enemies.

Prevailing over serious trials and stimulated by the efforts of the Soviet people to build communism, the people of Korea are moving toward socialism at a sure pace.

Under the leadership of the Korean Labor Party, our people have made great achievements in the course of building socialism. Today, we have won a decisive victory in building socialism and our enthusiasm for building socialism is high.

The establishment of agricultural cooperatives and the socialization of private commerce and industry have been completed in our country. Exploitation has been completely wiped out, both in the rural and urban areas, and the socialist relations of production now prevail uniformly.

Our industry is making progress at a high rate. The annual rate of growth of industrial production during the five years following the end of the Korean war was 42 percent, and industrial production doubled during the first two years of the First Five-Year Plan. In spite of adverse climatic conditions, agricultural production has been on the increase. Last year we produced a total of 3.7 million tons of grain, the highest amount in the history of our country. The wages of workers and clerical personnel increased by 1.6 times between 1949 and 1958, and the standard of living of farmers has reached that of middle-size farmers.

Our workers in both rural and urban areas now have an unprecedented degree of enthusiasm for production. Our workers are full of the pride and joy of being builders of socialism, changing our society, changing our land and creating the conditions for a happy life for all. These indicate the superiority of the socialist system, which won a victory in the northern half of our Republic, and the high tide of socialism in our country.

We have accomplished much in the course of building socialism, but we must not be content with our achievements. As a result of the long feudalistic period and Japanese colonial rule, our country was a very backward and poor country. Furthermore, the severe damages inflicted on us during the war have delayed our economic progress by a number of years. We are building socialism under circumstances in which our land is divided and we are face to face with our enemies.

Present international conditions do not warrant an attitude of apathy on our part; on the contrary, they demand that the speed of our economic development be accelerated.

Concerning the prospect of socialist nations moving toward communism, Comrade Khrushchev stated: "I think that it is theoretically more adequate to say that socialist nations will move into the state of communism on a high plane while they are successfully exploiting potentialities existing in the socialist system, although it may take some more time." His statement is a generalization based on the experience of socialist nations and represents a higher degree of development of Marxism-Leninism concerning the transition from socialism to communism. This statement is a source of encouragement for us in our efforts to speed the process of building socialism.

We must tighten the reign on Chollima and speed up the pace of our progress, so that we will be able to keep step with other brotherly nations when they move from socialism to communism.

We have abundant natural resources. We have our own base of heavy industry and we have been able to place light industry and agriculture on a high level. The socialist relations of production, which now encompass the entire people's economy, work as a factor stimulating the national economy. The revolutionary zeal of the workers has never been stronger. The Korean people are trying to build socialism and move towards communism in cooperation with and under encouragement from all friendly nations, including the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China. We have all the potentialities for maintaining a high speed in building socialism.

By carrying out technological and cultural reforms, our Party has presented a vast program for increasing industrial production by 3 to 4 times and doubling grain production in the coming 6 to 7 years.

If we should be able to carry out this vast program our political and economic power will be the strongest in our history and we will move to a high stage of socialism.

One of the most important problems in maintaining a high degree of economic development is training more technicians and raising the technical level of the workers.

Under Japanese colonial rule, we could not train our own skilled personnel. Since liberation we have been able to train our own staff members and a considerable number of technicians, thanks to the unceasing efforts of our Party. However, in view of the high speed of our economic development we do not have enough technicians.

We must actively promote our efforts to establish 10 colleges, strengthen the work relating to the training of technicians, and put the system of compulsory technical education into ahead of the target date 4 to 5 years away. At the same time we must launch a movement for the people to acquire skills.

In these ways, we will be able to implement the technical reforms and economic plans in the coming 6 to 7 years. We have already set out to accomplish the plans. In all plants, enterprises and agricultural cooperatives, our workers are now making efforts to complete the First Five-Year Plan two years ahead of schedule and to carry out the plans presented by the Party as soon as possible.

If we should accomplish the Five-Year Plan two years ahead of schedule it will have far-reaching political and economic consequences in our efforts to build socialism. It will provide us with a strong material basis for carrying out the vast economic development plans projected by the Party, and will give a sense of conviction about the victory of socialism. It also will create conditions favorable to us in working with other nations to move towards communism.

We must by all means accomplish the Five-Year Economic Plan. If we should be able to increase industrial produc-

tion by 32 percent above last year we will be able to attain the production goal projected for 1961. This is a high rate of development. But I am sure that we can attain this level because we have been able to maintain a growth rate of 40 percent since the end of the war.

As a result of studying our untapped resources and potentialities coupled with the unprecedented enthusiasm for production, our Party has presented the task of accomplishing the Five-Year Plan by the end of this year.

We must work hard in order to accomplish this task. We must carry out the movement for improving skills on a broad basis and with greater efficiency; we must increase labor productivity; we must economize on goods and mobilize all available resources and potentialities to a maximum.

We must pay keen attention to the question of improving the quality of goods as well as increasing the quantity of goods produced. We must try to accomplish the state economic plans for each day, month, and quarter so that all economic units in our country will accomplish their respective goals, both in quality and quantity.

I am convinced that our workers -- who are moving fast as Chollima does -- will mark 1959 as the year of completing the Five-Year Plan and a memorable date in our history.

Along with the efforts to build socialism in the northern half of our Republic, our Party is carrying on the struggle to achieve the peaceful unification of our country. In South Korea today, the American imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique have brought about economic chaos; the people of South Korea are lingering on the verge of starvation. We cannot forget our brethren who are situated in miserable conditions imposed by the American Imperialists and the Syngman Rhee cliques.

We must continue to fight resolutely so that we will be able to expell the American invaders from South Korea and achieve the peaceful unification of our fatherland.

The achievement of socialism in the northern half of our Republic will insure the peaceful unification of our

country and will create the material conditions for recovering the economy of South Korea and improving the living conditions of the people there. The greater our achievements in building socialism, the clearer will be the distinction between North and South Korea, thereby stimulating them in their struggle.

We must build socialism in the northern half of our Republic soon in order to achieve peaceful unification and enable our brethren in the South to enjoy the kind of happy life we now enjoy. At the same time we must agitate the workers, farmers and all patriotic people to join in a unified front opposing the American imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique. The American imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique are now alienated from a wide segment of the population in South Korea while the revolutionary consciousness of the people is rising. Under these circumstances, the strengthening of socialism in the northern half of our Republic will not fail to strengthen patriotic forces in South Korea.

We have on our side the Soviet Union and the strong socialist camp. Hundreds of millions of people throughout the world are cheering for us. All conditions are turning more and more favorable for the people of Korea. The people of Korea will win an ultimate victory in achieving the peaceful unification of our fatherland and in building socialism. We will carry out the honorable international obligations imposed upon us by defending the outpost of peace and socialism in the East.

Comrades!

Our achievements will mean the victory of our Party policies that are based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and the victory of the heroic people of Korea.

Our Party has consistently been opposed to revisionism and doctrinaire positions, our Party has held fast to the principles of Marxism-Leninism; our Party has applied the general principles of Marxism-Leninism to the concrete reality and needs of our country.

Our experience shows that the lines and policies of our Party have been correct and that they have an indes-

intractable vitality. It is only through the correct policies of the Party and the heroic struggle staged by the people who were stimulated by them that we have been able to recover our economy in the short period following the war and made great achievements in socialist reform and building socialism.

All Party members and workers must actively support and protect the policies of the Party and fight against all tendencies towards deviation from the Party. They must devote all their energies and talents to this cause.

We must strengthen the studies of Marxism-Leninism on the part of the people so that they will firmly grasp the essence of Marxism-Leninism, and we must let them creatively apply ideology to our conditions.

We cannot think of winning a victory without active support and assistance from our friendly nations, including the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China.

The CPSU has been the model for our Party, and the achievements and rich experience of the CPSU have been "a pillar" of our activities. The report by Comrade Khrushchev and the resolution adopted at the 21st Party Congress in Moscow are helpful to us and are a source of encouragement to us. Our Party members and workers must seriously study the report by Comrade Khrushchev and other literature used at the Congress.

The great people of the Soviet Union have been actively supporting our people in our struggle and have provided us with a large amount of material and spiritual assistance.

Through their bitter experience, the Korean people are deeply aware of the importance of friendship and unity with socialist nations, particularly the Soviet Union. The history of the struggle of the Soviet people and the reality of Korea demonstrate clearly the vitality of proletarian internationalism. We must make an effort to arm our Party members and workers with proletarian internationalism.

We must improve our friendly relations with the Soviet Union, learn from the Soviet Union and cooperate with friendly nations. We will make efforts to strengthen the

unity of all socialist and communist Parties and the unity of workers throughout the world.

The banners of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism are those of our victory. Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism will continue to stimulate us and light our path. We will be able to win victory only if we follow the ways indicated by Marxism-Leninism and the path opened by the Soviet people for the first time.

No force will let the Korean Labor Party and the people of Korea deviate from this course. Let us march forward for the victory of socialism and the bright prospect of communism by keeping pace with the building of communism by the Soviet people, by holding the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and by uniting around the Central Committee of our Party.

CONCLUDING STATEMENT AT THE FEBRUARY 1959 PLENARY
SESSION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE KOREAN
LABOR PARTY; 25 FEBRUARY 1959

At the current session of the Party Central Committee we discussed the following problems: the activities of our Party delegation to the Twenty-First Special Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the improvement of industrial products, and the improvement of transportation systems. All these questions are very important.

Following the order in which these questions were discussed, I would like to talk to you concerning some points which need to be emphasized.

1. The 21st Special Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

The report made by our Party Congress to the 21st Special Congress of the CPSU [Communist Party of the Soviet Union] is very important. Since the resolutions adopted by the 21st Special Congress of the CPSU and the points raised in my report represent our common beliefs, ideals and hopes, I do not feel the need of delving into them now.

The 21st Party Congress has encouraged us and given us a sense of confidence. The Congress has not only enumerated the principles for promoting communism to the people of the Soviet Union, but also has projected conviction concerning the victory of the people who are building socialism, the people struggling for national and so-

cial liberation, and the progressive people fighting for peace.

The literature used at the Congress dealt with many theoretical problems concerning the transition from socialism to communism. Many other theoretical problems also were discussed.

The Congress denounced the slander conducted by the imperialists against the Soviet Union, its friendly nations and brother parties. The Congress pointed out that the relations between the Soviet Union and its friendly nations are based upon proletarian internationalism.

The imperialists and their forward guards, the revisionists, slander and try to destroy the unity that exists between the Soviet Union and its allies, and they try to disrupt the international communist movement being carried on with the Soviet Union at its center.

We gather around the Soviet Union not because we are asked to do so, nor to flatter any one, but because such unity is necessary for the triumph of communism.

It is a matter of history that the proletarian revolution first succeeded in the Soviet Union under the leadership of Lenin. The Soviet Union has opened the door for building socialism. The Soviet Union has had the richest experiences of struggle. The Soviet Union has survived the most trying experiences. And the Soviet Union has become the strongest bulwark of socialism against external forces.

Thus, the position of the Soviet Union in our socialist camp is not artificial but historical. In other words, it was created by historical factors. Therefore, it becomes a duty of communists to unite around the Soviet Union and to learn from the Soviet Union.

Communists in various nations made such statements as the "Soviet Union must be defended to the death" and "we must protect the Soviet Union" even when the Soviet Union was by itself. Now that the family of socialist nations has grown larger it is natural that we wish to defend, strengthen and unite with the Soviet Union.

Our camp is not a simple family; ours is a large family fighting against the capitalists. Therefore, there must be a leader in our family; we must have a team leader, squad leader or what have you who can lead us. If all of us try to assume leadership we will be thrown into chaos. We cannot let that happen.

For this reason, when the representatives of communist and labor parties in various nations met in Moscow in November 1957 they agreed unanimously that they must unite under the leadership of the Soviet Union.

What has happened since then? Everything has been going well. We believe that everything has been going very well. Although the Americans, taking offensive action against us, claim that we are shaky internally, the unity of the socialist camp has been strengthened since the Moscow meeting.

The unity achieved among socialist nations around the Soviet Union is based on friendship and strong conviction. The correctness of the resolution adopted in Moscow is proved by the strong ties that exist among socialist nations, the political and economic progress made in those nations, and the growing power of the rank and file of the communist parties.

It has been and will be necessary for us to unite around the Soviet Union. We do this not because they are the masters and we their slave; we do so not because we worship strong powers. Communists wage revolution not to curry favor with someone. They do so out of conviction -- their conviction that communism will prevail. We unite around the Soviet Union because we wish to unite for international communism.

The representatives of communist and labor parties from over 70 countries who gathered in Moscow on this occasion also cheered the Soviet Union and pledged themselves to work around the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

We were gratified to know that, with the exception of the Yugoslav revisionists and those who are hostile to communism, all those present at the meeting recognized their duty to work with the Soviet Union and were aware of the importance of working together.

We were very satisfied to know that the leaders of the Central Committee of the CPSU are united as if one. Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee led by Comrade Khrushchov, the CPSU is strongly organized.

Since the death of Stalin many things have been accomplished under the leadership of the Party Central Committee. The unity within the CPSU and the creativity displayed by its leaders make not only the Russian people happy but also brother parties abroad.

The Soviet Party Central Committee has accomplished many things. For example, they have cleaned up bureaucracy in all kinds of activities; they have improved relations with brother parties; they have carried out reforms in agriculture; they have reorganized industry; they have related education to production; and they have taken a number of initiatives in international relations.

The great Soviet Union has demonstrated the superiority of the socialist system on both the domestic and foreign scenes. The achievements and victories won by the Soviet Union are sources of encouragement and gratification not only for the Russian people but for progressive people all over the world.

Today, the Soviet people are in the process of carrying out the Seven-Year Economic Plan. In view of the solidarity within the Party leadership and the enthusiasm of the Soviet Union there is no doubt that the Soviet people will be able to carry out the Seven-Year Plan before the specified interval. The fulfillment of the Seven-Year Economic Plan will not only vouchsafe the coming of communism but will demonstrate the superiority of the socialist system over capitalism.

At present, everything seems to be working in favor of socialism and communism. We live at a time when the socialist camp is strongly united and the international communist and labor movements are being carried out vigorously.

Our task is to speed up our progress and to win victory as soon as possible. To this end, we must unite with the Soviet Union more strongly than ever before and raise the banner of the proletarian internationalism higher than ever before.

Our Party urges the workers of our country to study the literature used at the 21st Special Congress of the CPSU so that their internationalism will be strengthened, thereby speeding up the building of socialism in our country and strengthening the unity of the socialist camp and the international communist movement.

2. Improvement of Industrial Products

Since our report goes into detail concerning the problems of improving the quality of industrial products, I will not dwell on this point at length.

The highest task of our Party is to promote the welfare of the people. We wish to improve the quality of commodities because we wish to improve the living conditions of the people.

The volume of goods produced by us is not very large at present. If we weave a total of 150 million meters of fabric, it means that only 15 meters of fabric will be available per person.

This year, we propose to produce two million tons of cement, or 200 kilograms per person. We also are planning to produce about 800,000 tons of pig iron, or 80 kilograms per person. We know that these are not large quantities.

Therefore, it is necessary for us to improve the quality of output. We must make it possible for the people to use products more effectively. We wish thereby to improve the living conditions of the people.

Even if we produce 15 meters of fabric per person, we will not do much good if the quality of the fabric remains the same as last year. We must produce a variety of consumer goods; for example, we must produce fabrics for suits, overcoats, hosiery and rainwear. And we also must produce them in many colors.

Conditions in our country are favorable for the improvement of product. Surely, it is not the first time that our Party has pointed to the problem of improving

product quality. Along with the efforts to increase product volume, we have tried as well as to improve quality. In view of the fact that we now do have the material and technical conditions for improving product quality, the problem of improving quality assumes great significance. We would be able to improve product quality if we could only make the best use of the production force we have already created.

Improvement in product quality implies that the living conditions of the people will improve and that the economic foundation of our country will become stronger.

For this reason, the question of improving product quality was raised at the current session of the Party Central Committee as an important problem facing the Party.

There is no doubt that product quality will be improved as the production forces develop. We raise this question now, however, because we wish to reach that state promptly.

We try to make progress continuously and constantly reform our systems in order to implement our programs on a high level.

We are now climbing a high peak of socialism. It is necessary for us to carry out technical reforms and conduct ideological campaigns in order to carry out industrialization and build socialism. Otherwise, we will not be able to climb the peak of socialism.

We cannot solve the question of improving product quality unless we conduct ideological campaigns. The outmoded thinking of our workers is the main reason why product quality has not risen.

We still operate under the conception that we may produce, use, live and do as we like. Although the Korean people are traditionally sharp and accustomed to working together well, during the half century of rule by the Japanese we picked up the bad habit of doing things at random.

We originally loved our land and country; we originally had a strong sense of patriotism. But under the un-

bearable pressure and pain imposed by the Japanese we came to think that we should live each day by improvisation. Thus, the sense of loving each tree and natural object has weakened. Whenever people made some money they took to drinking and beguiled their time by singing sad songs. When the crop was gathered they had to pay off their debts, only to run into debt again. Under the virtual status of slavery, the people have given themselves up to the idea that nothing matters at all.

The idea of being indifferent to things was implanted by the Japanese. Instead of patriotism and love for the land, the Japanese imperialists fostered a sense of degradation and despair in the minds of the Korean people. It is indeed a dangerous dilletantism. It is our task to wipe out such a mentality and implant a sense of socialist patriotism.

By socialist patriotism we mean the sense of loving every bit of tree, grass, stream of water, land and mountain, the sense of love for the village, kun, and province, country, and, finally, the entire socialist camp.

Many people lack the sense that all that exists in Korea is theirs and the property of the Korean people as a whole. Such people break branches of trees and step on lawns. It does not seem to occur to them that the lawn and the trees are useful to themselves, the people as a whole and the country at large. We must try to foster the sense that all that we have is not only for ourselves but for our posterity.

Although we were slaves under Japanese rule, all the plants, farms, parks, schools and theaters now belong to us, the people of Korea.

When we build a house we must be aware of the fact that the house will be ours as well as the people's. Thus, we must make the house comfortable, useful and durable. When we load goods on trains we must feel that we are loading what belongs to us, the people as a whole, so that we should take care not to misplace or damage them. When we weave we must weave beautifully for the sake of the people and the country.

When we built houses in the past we did so for the sake of the rich. When we weaved fabric we did so for the sake of the capitalists. As far as the workers were concerned we did not care whether the occupants of the houses were comfortable or whether the fabric they weave was strong. They only wanted to make money.

When we engage in trade we must not forget that we are serving the people. Our trade is not aimed at making money. The purpose of our trade is to supply the people with such necessary items as clothing, shoes, bean cake, bean oil, soy sauce, and bean paste. We must make sure that the quality of these products is good.

All in all, I think our problems boil down to ideological questions. For this reason, the Party organs at various levels must remember that the campaign to improve product quality should be carried out in conjunction with the ideological campaign. We must let the workers develop the sense of serving the people.

The second important point in trying to improve product quality is the improvement of the technical and cultural levels of the people. If skills are poor we cannot expect to improve the quality of output. Since the rate of technical progress in our country is very high at present, we cannot always rely on the skills and techniques we used in the past. It is necessary for each one of us to learn at least one skill. Of course, it will be better if we learn more than one skill.

Another important thing is to be thoroughly devoted to the work for which one is responsible. As the Party Constitution provides, Party members must devote themselves completely to their tasks. To this end, they must learn skills.

We must learn skills from university professors, engineers, technicians and skilled persons among the people. In order to acquire skills, we must try such means as attending classes at schools, studying on the job, and taking courses during periods of leisure. We must let everybody acquire skill and let the people without any skill be shameful. Everybody has the skill to eat. We must learn skills as we must eat. Only then can the development of our country be rapid.

Our economy is backward. Since we are poor and backward we must try to make faster progress than other people. For this purpose we must learn skills.

In many ways, our technology is backward. We need skills in order to improve product quality. We also need skills to produce new things.

The third important aspect in improving skill is tightening regulations and order. There is evidence that standard production procedures are not observed in some sectors of the economy. The standard procedures will certainly change, depending upon the degree of technological change.

We cannot produce the modern hat and the headrest used during the feudal period by same methods. We must work out new production standards in consistent with the level of technological development. Once the standard are set we must observe them unless new changes are made. One should not try to interpret the standard production procedures in his own way.

In order to insure observance of the standards we must both improve the system of inspection and tighten legal sanctions, I think it is not proper to leave to the producing unit the responsibility for inspecting its products. In addition to inspection within the enterprise, we must let an inspecting organ immediately under the direction of the Cabinet conduct an inspection. In this way, we will be able to improve the product quality.

All problems concerning production, including inspection aimed at improving the quality of output, should be under the supervision of the Party. At present, our Party members are not deeply involved in production. They only agitate for greater production; they do not in fact know how to increase production. In order for Party members to assume direct leadership of production they must acquire the necessary knowledge and skills.

As I said at a meeting of the Chairman of Party Committees in factories, we must not think that skills are mysterious. It does not take more than a few months to learn the basic principles and processes of production. For example, it is not difficult to run a lathe. The

veterans who were assigned to machine plants became 3rd grade technicians in a few days, 5th grade technicians in about half a year, and 6th and 7th grade technicians in about one year.

Party members should not stay out of workshops and agitate for more production or better quality of output.

At present, the chairmen of Kun Party Committees do not visit local plants frequently. They do not make frequent visits because they do not know what is going on there. They usually go to agricultural cooperatives more often because they know something about cold rice beds and nutrition jars for cotton plants. If they understand they get interested. Party organizations must be familiar with both the managerial and technical aspects of a plant. Only then can Party members understand the problems raised in the plant, raise their own questions and be critical.

The chairmen of Kun Party Committees, the chairmen of Plant Party Committees, and the members of the Plant Party Organization Committees must acquire skills. Only then can they lead production and impose the discipline of the Party.

3. The Improvement of Transportation Services

The problems relating to transportation, the third topic of our meeting, are also very important. At present our production force is very strong. The amount of material being mobilized is now four times larger than prior to the war. In contrast, we have not been able to expand the railways. Although the number of automobiles has increased markedly we still are faced with a shortage.

Under these circumstances, the improvement of transportation facilities is one of the most difficult and important problems confronting the Party. Unless we implement reforms in the field of transportation it will not be possible to fulfill the economic plan.

In order to improve railway, automobile and maritime transportation we must have better facilities. More important than this, however, is strengthening the ideological

and political campaign. It is necessary for us to improve the political activity and the role of Party organs in the field of transportation. The task of organizing Party organs in the railway field has been delegated to local Party committees. However, the local Party committees have been totally indifferent to railways. Party organs must see to it that such an attitude is corrected immediately and that they gain control of the railways.

Party organs must strengthen their political and educational activities for railway workers, and at the same time they must vigorously carry on the campaign to wipe out the bureaucracy and disorder which still remain in the railways. Bureaucracy is still rampant in the railways. Bureaucracy exists in a most conspicuous manner in the railways. Admittedly a unified command system and military-style discipline are required in the railways. But this does not mean that bureaucracy is justified. The distance between command and bureaucracy is great. The fact that there must be a command system within the railways does not mean that there must be bureaucracy. Command is command, and regulations are regulations; bureaucracy should have no room there.

The practices once indulged in by the Japanese are still in evidence on the railways. Although many people from the workers' circle have joined the staff of the railways and although the railway regulation have been changed, the bureaucracy has not been eliminated. One should not impose his will merely because he happens to be in a position to issue commands.

It seems to me that a sense of brotherhood has not been established in the railway field. By brotherhood we mean a sense of mutual respect and love. It has come to our attention that higher officials in the railways are indifferent to lower-ranking workers. We must foster a sense of mutual love and cooperation between high-ranking officials and workers in the field of railway transportation.

We must have strict rule and order in the railways. Railway discipline must be as strict as that in the army. Railways must run as accurately as watches. To insure accuracy we must establish strict rule and order.

It is necessary to raise technical standards in order to improve transportation services. At present the technical standards of our railways are not too high. We are especially short of skilled technicians. Many railway technicians and skilled workers died during the war, and the workers who have joined the railways since the war have not yet attained a high degree of skill. And recent school graduates suffer from a lack of experience. For these reasons, the problem of improving the technical level in the railways is quite urgent.

There are many things to be done in order to improve transportation. However, the most important is the introduction of more electric trains. We are now mainly using domestic coal in our trains, but we face a number of problems, such as low heat yield. We must use more electricity in the railways to solve this problem.

Railway electrification was discussed at the Third Party Congress and at many meetings of the Standing Committee of the Party Central Committee. We must by all means promote railway electrification.

It may be said that the railways have accomplished the goals established under the First Five-Year Economic Plan. There is practically nothing to do in the field of railway transportation until the Second Five-Year Plan is announced. Therefore, at the current meeting of the Party Central Committee, discussions were held of problems for developing the railways until such time as the Second Five-Year Plan is announced.

The railway transportation workers must proceed with their development projects on the assumption that the Second Five-Year Economic Plan will call for the completion of railway electrification. Railway workers and technicians, therefore, must explore all possibilities for producing more electric engines and all other facilities necessary for operating electric trains.

Any development project in the field of railway transportation must be carried on under the assumption that the conversion to electric trains will be a projected task under the Second Five-Year Economic Plan.

According to our calculations we will be able to operate all trains by electricity if one third of the coal now being used for trains is used to generate thermal electricity. If this is done we will be able to economize on coal, train track capacity will be increased, and the railway labor will be reduced.

However, even if we convert fully to electric trains we will still be short of means of transportation. Thus, it is necessary for us to build double track railways and to improve water transportation. The development of maritime transportation is especially urgent under the present circumstances.

We have not done well insofar as the development of maritime transportation is concerned. To be sure there have been a number of problems, but we must do better in this field in order to mitigate the burden on railways.

If we had thought of maritime transportation needs when we opened the waterways we would now have a better waterway transportation system. As it is, we are unable to use the waterways built at high cost and with as many difficulties as building a canal. In the irrigation project in Anju, for example, we should have built a high bridge so that vessels could pass beneath it.

There are many favorable factors for the development of our river transportation system. We must more effectively use such rivers as Taedong-kang, Yalu, Chongchong-gang and Tuman. We will be able to improve river surface transportation by making some arrangements. We will be able to build special waterways and construct special vessels; we will tow the vessels upstream and float the vessels downstream, etc. When we build large waterways we must explore the possibility of using them as canals. We must do all we can to improve river transportation.

The most important problem in the field of automobile transportation is fuel. Although we are using all kinds of substitute fuels, no satisfactory results have been achieved. Workers at the Academy of Sciences and those engaged in automobile transportation must continue to work on this problem. It is difficult for us to import hundreds of thousands of tons of gasoline because of the unsatis-

factory nature of substitute fuels. We can purchase gasoline but it is difficult to transport it. For this reason we must somehow find a substitute fuel.

Another important problem related to automobile transportation is the improvement of highways and roads. At present, management of highways is poor. Both Provincial Party Committees and Kun Party Committees now take a rather indifferent attitude toward road problems. We can deduce this from the fact that the highways built during the war have been washed away by floods.

In order to carry out farm mechanization we must maintain an excellent highway system and build more roads.

First of all, we must pave the roads in and around P'yongyang. Beginning this year we must pave the highway between P'yongyang and Nampo where the volume of traffic is very high.

Each kun can produce cement to be used for paving highways. During the farmers' slack season the highways most likely to be damaged may be paved and falling rocks may be put together with cement. In these ways we must establish excellent an highway system.

4. Party Activities

Since the chairmen of Kun Party Committees and the managers and organization staff of key enterprises took part in the Plenary Session, we had the opportunity of talking about the activities of our Party.

As pointed out earlier, all problems relating to the improvement of product quality and transportation, etc., are intimately related to the activities of the Party.

If the ideological consciousness of the workers is strong, we can expect to have better quality of output, acquire skills promptly, establish order and improve transportation services.

Unless we strengthen the ideological work we will not be able to strengthen our Party, the people's regime and the socialist camp. Also, our final victory will be delayed.

It is the task of Party organs to improve the ideological work. Nevertheless, it is evident that Provincial and Kun Party Committee chairmen are not carrying out this work properly. Instead they are engaged in routine administrative work!

Party organs must not simply act as administrative agencies. Party organs must let the Party policies permeate the masses and organize them in order to fulfill the policies. The organs must provide political direction for all activities.

The foremost task of various levels of Party organs, including the provincial, kun, elementary, and plant party organs, is to strengthen the Party. In order to implement the revolution we must strengthen the Party and unite the people around it. Unless we win over the masses, we will neither be able to strengthen the Party nor carry out the revolutionary tasks.

The nature of the revolutionary tasks is simple. It means this: the members of the armed forces must defend the nation; those who are engaged in internal security must eliminate anti-revolutionary elements and maintain the social order; factory workers must produce more goods; farmers must produce more agricultural goods; and those in the fields of science, education and culture must promote our culture.

Now what has happened to our Party activities? We feel that the activities are moving in opposite directions. We seem to be trying to carry out the economic tasks without strengthening the Party and winning the masses. We will not be able to implement our revolution without political activities that will make it possible to mobilize the masses at the will of the Party.

As provided in the Party Constitution the first duty is to strengthen the Party and carry out its policies. We will be able to solve all problems if we are able to permeate the masses with Party policies and let them view the policies as their own.

In January of last year, the Party Central Committee presented as a priority task the training of Party staff members as a method for strengthening the Party. However, there has not been any appreciable difference in the work

of training staff members since that time.

We believe that we will be able to strengthen the ties between the Party and the masses if we can understand and train staff members of the Party, administrative organs, economic institutions and social organizations so that they will be able to make faithful fighters for our Party out of all one million Party members.

Our Party is not entirely composed of people who are thoroughly armed with communism.

Therefore, it is important to understand staff members and continue to impart Marxist-Leninist education to Party members.

It is well known that our Labor Party came into existence through the amalgamation of the Communist Party and the Sinmin (New Democratic) Party. The Sinmin Party was a party of low propertied people who could not fully understand communism. Therefore, we cannot consider all members of our labor Party to be faithful communists. For this reason, we must teach our members so that they will become communists. In spite of this fact, our Party organs are preoccupied with economic and administrative functions at the expense of the work aimed at improving the quality of fellow Party members and the masses.

The work of the Party is mainly addressed to the people. The central task of the Party organs is to strengthen the spirit of Party members working in the Party, administrative units, economic organs, and social organizations so that they will be united around the Party Central Committee and will be able to mobilize the masses toward the goal of achieving the revolution.

The fact that the Chairman of the Hamgyong Pukto Provincial Party Committee did not supply a sufficient quantity of vegetables to workers and clerical workers as directed by the Party is due to his lack of Party spirit. Here, we observe how important a task it is to inculcate Party spirit in the minds of Party members so that they will defy fire and water to implement Party policies. This is more important than being completely preoccupied with economic tasks.

For this reason, Party organs of various levels should consider it their foremost task to train staff and Party members and infuse the masses with the policies of the Party. This surely does not mean that the economic tasks may be overlooked. Party organs cannot withdraw themselves from economic tasks, for economic development is one of the most important tasks in our stage of revolution. Therefore, Party organs must have a firm hold on economic activities and control them.

Party control over economic activities consists of studying and then transmitting to the masses the policies of the Party, mobilizing the masses, supervising the activities of the workers, and commending work as well done or criticizing a poor show of effort.

However, Party organs should not act as if they were in charge of administration. This responsibility is reserved to the administrative organs and economic enterprises.

Our Party activities have gone through drastic changes throughout the Party hierarchy since the April 1955 Plenary Session of the Party Central Committee, the Third Party Congress and the struggle against anti-Party elements in 1956. However, there are some who are mainly engaged in administrative rather than Party functions. We must change this situation thoroughly.

At the same time, it is necessary to change the methods of Party activities. Party activities should not be carried out in the same ways that economic organs or army units are controlled. The chief means we employ are persuasion and education. We cannot conceive of Party activities apart from persuasion and education.

Party workers must always live among the masses. The Party will triumph only when its members are deeply steeped in the creative living force of the masses. We must strengthen the ties between our Party and the masses by suffering, living, learning and teaching together with the masses. Party members must be able to organize and mobilize the masses in such a way that they will follow the Party spontaneously. The members must explain the correctness of Party policies on the basis of the true sentiments of the people. Party activities will not succeed merely by giving orders from the office or calling in

people. Party members must constantly talk with the people to discover their hopes and demands, and on the basis of such findings they must organize campaigns to mobilize the masses. In this way, people's confidence in the Party will be improved and the masses will take part spontaneously in the struggle to carry out Party policies. This, I think, is the method of Party activities.

There are historical reasons for the bureaucratic and administrative attitudes evidenced for some time among Party members. Our Party did not have much experience in working with the people. Our Party was engaged in administrative work shortly after its establishment in spite of the lack of such experience; and Ho Kai, the self-styled 'doctor of the Party,' spread the bureaucratic trend. Thus, our workers began to think that the methods practiced by Ho Kai were the legitimate methods of the Party.

The people in the Political Bureau of the Ministry of Railways, at the time when Ho Kai left the Party, said that Party work would experience difficulties without Ho. As a matter of fact, it is precisely because of the banishment of Ho Kai that our Party work was put on a right track. When we were engaged in guerrilla activities, Party activities were conducted at the initiative of Party members. We trained members of the guerrilla forces by means of persuasion and education. There was then neither an institution of coercion nor a system of inspection. We could not practice coercion in circumstances where we had to stand guard only a quarter of a mile away from the enemy. Since they were trained by a self-conscious sense of discipline they did not succumb to the enemy and fought to the end.

We will not be able to achieve strong unity among the people if we practice bureaucratic and authoritarian systems of leading the people. Staff members of the provincial, kun and plant party committees and party organization staff members must be fully aware of this truth.

In recent years, the methods of our Party activities have been improved. However, the bureaucratic and authoritarian systems still remain. We must uproot them.

Among our Party members there are those who tyrannize the people. The Party is not a place for this. No one

should be tyrannical since the Party is composed of people who have a strong sense of conviction about their work. In fact there is no one who can claim he is higher than others. As the Party Constitution says, there are neither high nor low party members. Thus, the attitude of considering the Party as a power organ or tyrannizing the people through the Party represents old, outmoded ideas.

Since I have come to work with the Party Central Committee I have especially opposed the misuse of power. In order to eliminate the possibility of misusing the power of the Party, I proposed an inspection of concentrated leadership. In the past, leading workers went to inspect local areas, only to accumulate many defects and shortcomings. They were accused of having wasted a trip if they could not find many defects. For this reason, leading workers took pains to find fault, and such persons were called the best Party workers.

In the past I received many bags of faults. I could not check all of them, but some of them gave the impression that our Party was about to fall apart instantly. It was the case with the People's Army. Reports indicated that they were almost smashed; but as you know, they still

Those who are engaged in Party work must be able to find fault. However, the point is not to find fault but to find some way to correct it. The purpose of finding fault is not to accuse the people who allegedly are guilty but to correct them and to restore the particular work to proper order.

At present in our Party Central Committee, we no longer carry around the bags of faults; neither do we abuse our power. However, among the leading workers of lower level party organs there are still those who are fond of abusing their power. Those who work in Party organs are reluctant to move to other places, thinking that they are being demoted. This certainly is an incorrect attitude. No matter where one works he is fulfilling the tasks of the Party. Those who work in the Party organs are those who mould the life of the Party directly, and those who work outside do in fact carry out the tasks of the Party.

Party organs should not give the people hard time on the grounds that they did poor work. Party organs should

find ways of correcting the faults and lead the people with a sense of love and mutual help. The people then will truly respect the Party organs and members, and will call on the Party for advice and education without being told to do so.

Party workers must study Party policies, mobilize the masses well, organize the people effectively and educate them. The people then will wish to address or visit Party members.

The chairman of the Provincial People's Committee should feel free to ask about the work of the chairman of the Provincial Party Committee in his area. The former can ask the latter whether he has carried out his work properly or has grasped certain problems accurately. Just as our proverb says that one must ask the way he is intimately familiar with, the chairman of the Provincial People's Committee must bring up problems with the chairman of the Provincial Party Committee. All problems will be solved if everyone asks questions and helps others.

The Party organs, on the other hand, should not merely receive visitors with such ideas. In addition to giving advice and help, the Party organs must play the role of organizer and front runner of the people by organizing and mobilizing them to carry out the tasks of the Party.

Party members must become the standard bearers for the masses, and must become mothers in working with the people. There are no children who would not obey the mother who loves, protects and teaches them.

However, our Party organs have not lived up to the maternal standard of helping and teaching workers. Instead, they occasionally abuse their power and impose pressure on the workers. On trivial things, they accuse people of lacking Party spirit and adhering to negative ideology. When people are told that they are devoid of Party spirit they shrink in fear. Being brothers, we must not indulge in such practices.

Chairmen of Plant Party Committees and chairmen of Kun Party Committees often abuse their power out of fear that their prestige is low. If the Party workers not only explain and infuse the masses with the policies of the

Party but also learn and work together with the people, the people will follow them.

Another important point is to reject the search for fame, for Party members do not need it at all. There is nothing more honorable and noble than to be loved by the people for serving them and explaining Party policies. Being loved by the people is more precious than receiving a medal or being featured in newspapers.

All things will be well if a Party member serves the cause of the revolution and his efforts are recognized by the people. The level of achievement of Party leaders is determined by the operation of agricultural cooperatives, the living conditions of the people, the cultural and technical levels of the people, and the speed at which the people are moving toward communism.

It is not characteristic of a revolutionary to try to achieve fame for doing small things or to hide his own faults in order to impress high officials without regard to the true cause of the revolution.

The search for fame is an indication of bourgeois consciousness which has nothing but damaging effects. Therefore, we must resolutely reject the search for fame. Instead of trying to achieve fame, Party workers should try to serve the people faithfully, thereby providing good examples as revolutionaries.

At their jobs Party workers must display a sense of sacrifice, and in their personal lives, the members must be thrifty, diligent, sincere and helpful to others. If you work in this spirit, all Party members and the people will have confidence in you and respect you.

Many changes have been made in the work of the Party since the April 1955 Plenary Session of the Party Central Committee, where a campaign was waged to eliminate discord among military leaders, and the 'police spirit' within the internal security organs, and reject dogmatism. However, there are many defects in the manner and method of doing work in our Party organs. We must work hard to correct them.

I am convinced that, marking this Plenary Session, our Party organs will change their work methods so that they will help the masses carry out the state economic plans for each day, month, and quarter and improve product quality.

METHODS OF PARTY ACTIVITIES

Statement made at an Institute of the Enterprise Party Organization Staff, Enterprise Party Chairmen, and Chairmen of Provincial, City and Kun Party Committees; 26 February 1959

Taking the opportunity this Institute offers where enterprise party organization staff, enterprise party chairmen, and chairmen of provincial, city and kun party committees have assembled, I should like to talk about the functions of the enterprise party organs and the kun party organs.

The problems I wish to discuss this time include the functions of the enterprise party committees and the kun party committees; the methods of doing work in party organs; the instruction and self-discipline of Party members; the composition of Party members; and other problems relating to Party activities.

1. Functions of Plant Party Committees and Kun Party Committees

The primary functions of the plant party committees and kun party committees are the following: to make Party members thoroughly familiar with Party policies; to teach them constantly so that they will be firmly in line with Party policies; to unite Party organs and members around the Party Central Committee; to make Party members take part diligently in the activities of the Party; and to make them take part in revolutionary tasks spontaneously.

These are the functions of Party committees as outlined in the Party Constitution. However, at present our Party committees are frequently derelict in their most important functions.

Needless to say, the Party is the "staff" organ for carrying out the revolution. We will not be able to accomplish the revolution unless we strengthen the Party. However, not a few workers are indifferent to this matter and are instead concerned with routine administrative matters, burying their heads in trivialities. Unless Party organs are strengthened all activities of the Party will not be carried out.

The second most important function of the Plant Party Committees and Kun Party Committees is mobilize the chairmen of the Party Committees and members so that they will work with the masses. Party organs must constantly be engaged in Marxist-Leninist education among the people in order to bring them closer to the Party.

The Party must properly supervise various organizations such as the Youth League, the Federation of Labor Unions and the Women's Youth League. The Party organs must try to disseminate Party policies to the Party through these organizations.

The revolution cannot be carried out by our Party alone. Since the revolution is for the people and the masses, it will not be successful unless a large segment of the population takes part in it. Nevertheless, there are those among our comrades who are unaware of this fact, and those who know this but do not carry it out. It is very important to mobilize many people around our Party.

Even though some men in the past had worked under the landowners or capitalists, thereby carrying their influence; we should accept them if they are repentful for what they did in the past and are now willing to work with us. It will be a different matter if they are opposed to us. But why can we not go along with them if they are willing to come with us.

There is no need to brand those who oppose our policies as our enemies. There are some who oppose our policies without understanding them. It is because of such people that the propaganda activities of the Party are im-

portant. There will be no need for propaganda if everyone understands the policies of the Party.

It is our consistent policy to teach reluctant people and enlighten those who have not been enlightened. It is our basic duty to make all people support and work with the Party.

Our Party workers can expect to be successful in many other things if they are successful in this.

The next important duty of Party organs is to carry out the immediate revolutionary task. In the past we were engaged in a battle for democracy and against imperialism and feudalism. At present, however, we are trying to carry out the task of building socialism.

Economic development is the most important element of building socialism; it is only our revolutionary task. We are trying to strengthen the Party and to gather the people around it for the same purpose.

Thus, emphasizing the organization of Party organs does not mean that we may neglect economic projects. Indeed, we must be firmly in control of economic activities.

The question then is as follows: How can the Party organs supervise economic activities?

Although economic activities are important, the Kun Party Committee chairman should not take charge of them in place of the chairman of the Kun People's Committee.

The chairman of the Kun Party Committee should not "dance" with the chairman of the Kun People's Committee. The chairman of the Kun Party Committee, working through the executive committee, should establish policies based upon those of the Party Central Committee, assign work accordingly and inspect work progress and accomplishment.

Let us take an example.

Suppose the National Party issues an order directing that agricultural cooperatives be integrated. The first thing the chairman of a Kun Party Committee should do is notify the chairman of the Kun People's Committee. He should then send a number of staff members to local areas

to gather data for making specific decisions to implement the order. The chairman of the Kun Party Committee must visit at least one or two agricultural cooperatives to grasp the actual situation.

Then he must call a meeting of the executive committee of the Kun Party Committee to discuss a series of problems including the following: how to explain the new order; how and where to begin the integration of cooperatives; how to assign staff members; what consequences may follow the changes and what to do about them.

The work may be divided, but the chairman of the Kun People's Committee is responsible for all of it. Thus, the chairman of the Kun People's Committee will carry out the task presented by the Kun Party Committee. The chairman of the Kun People's Committee may take the steps necessary to carry out the tasks. He may call a meeting of the Kun People's Committee or a meeting of the chairman of the Agricultural Cooperative Management Committees.

Whenever a new problem arises, the Kun Party Committee must call a meeting of its executive committee. This does not mean that all problems, even minor ones, should be handled by the executive committee. Small problems can be entrusted to the chairman of the Kun People's Committee.

In short, the Kun People's Committee operates under the supervision of the Kun Party Committee. If not, the Party will lose its leadership, thereby giving rise to liberalism and providing opportunities for hostile elements to make inroads into the Party.

The establishment of correct plans by the Kun Party Committee is only a preliminary step towards the completion of the work. Equally important is the thorough explanation of Party policies to the staff members of the Kun People's Committee.

The next steps are the assignment of staff members to the particular project, the mobilization of people and resources, the determination of processes for carrying out the project, and devising a system of supervision.

In supervising projects, it is sometimes enough to talk to those who are in charge; but it is much better to visit the actual work sites and talk to the people

directly. One can talk to people at plants, schools, farms, and, for that matter, anywhere. Party members can be taught through conversation and specific conditions of the work in progress may be grasped.

If the work seems to be experiencing difficulties, it is possible to conduct a concentrated investigation to find out the details involved. If the difficulties prove to be minor, then a mere conference may suffice. If the difficulties are serious, a meeting of the executive committee of the Kun Party Committee must be called. The workers at the Kun Party Committee must carry the methods for dealing with problems to the work sites.

In this way, efforts must be made to insure that the Kun People's Committee and economic enterprises are diligently engaged in the task of implementing Party policies.

In the meantime, Party workers must solve the internal problems of Party organs. They can study Party policies more carefully, prepare a lecture or teach Party members through conversation.

In reality, however, we find that on numerous occasions the chairmen of Kun Party Committees try to carry out the project by themselves; they do so by setting aside all other projects and sidetracking the chairmen of the People's Committees.

The availability of time depends upon the way in which you organize the work. If work is well organized much time can be saved.

You can find out how reactionary elements are behaving directly from the chief of police. You can find out their ideological trends from members of the police. You can grasp the true situation by attending lectures, institutes, and the meetings of elementary party organs. And you can visit the homes of workers to find out how they live and what their wishes are. In this way, we can find out thoroughly in all fields.

If the chairman of the Kun Party Committee acts in this way, within one year he will be able to have the affairs of his kun at his fingertips. In a kun where there is no factory, I presume that there will be two to three

thousand party members. In my opinion, in two years the chairman will be able to understand all aspects of the Party organs within the kun.

If the chairman of the Kun Party Committee always "dances" with the chairman of the Kun People's Committee, there will be no way of telling whether work is making satisfactory progress. He will not even have his own time.

There is a tendency on the part of the organization staff of factories to substitute administration for their true task. If the organization staff were to oversee the authority of the plant manager, why did we not make the organization staff the plant manager in the first place? We must draw a clear distinction between the chairman of the Plant Party Committee and the plant manager.

It is easy to sign for the plant manager, but it is not at all easy to teach Party members and carry out the policies of the Party. Many people are trying to shy away from this difficult task and follow the footsteps of administrative personnel. Since everyone is only thinking of doing "soft" work, administrative personnel confine their work to issuing orders so that the deadlines for only certain jobs are met.

If this attitude persists we will not be able to carry out the activities of the Party, the task of organizing the masses and economic development. Also, it will be difficult to find out what went wrong, what is responsible for mistakes and why mistakes are caused.

What I said today is not at all new. In fact, they are all contained in the Party constitution. Although the Party constitution was adopted for us to obey, there are many comrades who are indifferent to the provisions of the Constitution.

There are two trends among the chairmen of Plant Party Committees and the chairmen of Kun Party Committees. The first is abusing their authority, thereby substituting their will for administration. Occasionally some smart chairmen of Party Committees indulge in such practices. On the other hand, there are those who act as if they were the lieutenants of administrative personnel.

Both trends are bad.

The relationship between the chairman of the Party Committee and the chairman of the People's Committee or administrative personnel is analogous to the relationship between the two oar-men, one in the front and the other in the back of a boat. The rear oar man, i.e., the chairman of the Party Committee, controls the direction in which the boat proceeds. The boat will move in the right direction only when the rear oar man indicates the right direction. If both of them are rowing in the front, the boat may move faster but its direction will shift constantly.

To recapitulate what I have said, the methods of Party activities we wish you to follow are these: hold together the rank and file of the Party membership; bring the masses together around the Party; mobilize them to carry out Party policies, supervise the progress of work; check and correct difficulties arising in the work; and work out new ways of dealing with problems as they arise.

2. Methods of Party Activities

There is one fault in the activities of our Party which must be corrected immediately. The fault lies in implementing Party activities in an administrative manner or through the issuance of commands. Issuing orders is not the method of our Party activities. Administration or issuing commands, i.e., governing, is the responsibility of government agencies. The Party should not govern. When an army is in combat, commands are necessary; but command has no place in the activities of the Party. Issuing commands will bring only harm rather than good results to the Party.

We must carry out our activities through persuasion and education in such a way as to mobilize the masses in the cause of the revolution. It is true that issuing commands is easier than persuading or teaching people.

Let us now examine why we have come to feel that persuasion and education should be employed rather than commands.

Since our Party was engaged in protracted underground activities and guerrilla fighting we did not have many trained staff members at the time of Liberation. The situation we were confronted with at the time of liberation may be compared to a situation in which one has many things but too small a container to hold them. In other words, our Party workers have not been thoroughly trained in revolutionary activities. Our Party has been growing under relatively easy circumstances since the liberation.

Many of our comrades had nothing but what they had learned from Japanese officials. Moreover, Ho Kai, an arch bureaucrat, was in charge of the Party organization for a number of years, thereby sowing bureaucratic seeds in our Party. If we had had a few thousand partisans and at least one of them had worked in each Party cell I am sure that we would have been able to resist the bureaucratic trend, even though Ho Kai held an important position of central authority.

Since we had more people who were used to bureaucratic methods than those who were familiar the revolutionary methods of organizing the Party, the overall effect was the predominance of the bureaucratic approach to Party activities. Bureaucratic methods are not how our Party should operate.

Party members should carry out their duties conscientiously and spontaneously. However, there are many instances in which we do our work in a passive manner by merely transmitting orders from higher authorities. We can tolerate this attitude no longer. Let us recall the underground and the partisan campaigns of the past. We cannot carry out such campaigns without conscientious solidarity. Therefore, administrative and command methods of organizing the people were destructive to the Party because they were likely to cause complaints of the People's Party.

Since the partisans were military personnel, all their military activities were directed by commands. However, the necessity for following military orders had to be explained until the people were fully determined to obey orders and do their best in behalf of the war. Since we did not have enough ammunition and it was therefore necessary to sometimes fight the war only with bayonets,

we knew that we could not move the people only by issuing military orders. We were convinced that they had to be persuaded of the cause for which they were fighting.

There was no way of controlling the partisans except by fortifying their convictions. They did not fear either prison or the detention house. Thus, the importance of persuasion and education was enormous. Education was conducted at meal times, during marches and even in fighting.

Although we now have radio, newspapers and magazines for propaganda purposes, we had only our mouths as the means of propaganda. Since we carried out our propaganda and education steadily, the people were unfailing in their support and we had supporters among the enemy forces.

Partisans have always fought for the people. Partisans of high and low rank trusted and loved each other. And partisans were united by the bonds of friendship and comradeship. Partisans lived in sublime comradeship, with a strong sense of criticism and under strict discipline. No one escaped as a result of being punished or criticized. We punished our comrades according to their ideological standards, and after punishing them we consistently taught them.

These methods of dealing with people should be maintained and developed. There are at present many instances when the masses obey Party workers not out of respect for them but because of their authority and for fear that the people may be dispossessed.

There is no doubt that we have made progress in our Party activities. However, there are still administrative and command elements in our activities. Many faults were in evidence in our recent campaign against conservatism. The purpose of the campaign was to convert the conservatives; that is, we were interested in rescuing them. However, a large number of Party members complained about some of the ways in which the campaign was conducted.

I visited the Kangeo Steel Plant to find out why steel production had dropped there during the second half of last year in spite of the increasing trend in 1957. I found out that the main causes were faults in conducting

Party activities. Since the activities were carried out under orders and in an administrative manner, a large number of workers were unhappy and their enthusiasm for production went down. It's no wonder that production declined under these circumstances.

The bureaucratic attitude of some Party workers is manifested in the abuse of the power they hold. Here again, Ho Kai is to be blamed for the abuse of Party power.

Since the April 1955 Plenary Session of the Party Central Committee, we have been fighting against the abuse of Party power. However, we have not been able to cure the sickness. There is a tendency of late to accuse the people of a lack of "Party spirit." One is blamed for the lack of Party spirit even for trivial things. The people have no choice but to admit that they were wrong for fear of being expelled from the Party.

Needless to say, everyone must have strong Party spirit, love and support the Party. No one can deviate from Party lines and be excused from Party rules. Instead of imposing the Party rules of conduct on the people, efforts should be made to have the people follow the rules spontaneously. The prestige of the chairman of a Party organ is determined not by his abuse of power but by his leadership ability. You should not try to enhance your prestige by having a large desk or a swivel chair. We should not care about such things. We will not be able to carry out important tasks if the chairmen of Party organs wish to do nothing but to strike out sentences with a red pencil. Who will blame you if you visit the people when the people do not visit you? There is nothing wrong in your visiting the people ten or hundred times. As I have said many times, we must do our work in such a way that Party members will come to see the chairman of a Party organ.

In order to attract Party members it is necessary to be respected by the people and humble to them. If the Party organization staff members and the chairman of Party organs do their work faithfully, Party members will come to them to talk about their work and even their personal problems.

When the Party organization staff members or chairmen of Party organs are not visited by Party members they blame the members for a lack of Party spirit; in reality, they should examine their own work. When they are asked to comment on the members not paying them visits, they will answer by saying that these members are all right as far as their work is concerned but they lack Party spirit. This is a wrong attitude. If a plant manager does not pay a visit to the chairman of a Party organ, the chairman must examine himself to see whether he is doing his work properly.

There are many people who feel that leaving Party organs is similar to being demoted from a position of power. This is sad, for leaving a Party organ for an administrative organ should not cause one to feel that he is not working for the Party. There is no difference between directly leading a Party organ and carrying out the orders of the Party. The cause of the trouble is in thinking that Party organs are a place where one can wield power.

No matter where the chairman of a Party organ works, be it an administrative organ or a social organization, he must be a standard bearer rather than a man issuing commands. The man who gives orders in a plant is the manager of the plant and not the chairman of the Party organ in the plant. However, there are some persons who shout to others to follow them while they do not even bear the standard. The chairmen of Party organs must carry banners and be good examples to all people. The chairmen of Party organs and Party organization staff members must be mothers to Party members. That is, they must care for the Party members just as seriously as mothers care for their children.

The chairmen of Party organs must constantly pay attention to what the people are thinking and what is troubling them. Thus they must provide them with proper education, correct their errors in time and prevent errors that are likely to happen. It is only then that Party members will follow the chairmen just as they follow their own mothers. In this way, it will not be necessary to resort to power to control the people; the people will support the chairmen of the Party organs and unite around the Party. We will not be able to improve the leadership and unity of the Party by resorting to power. In the past,

those who believed in ruling used power; members of the Labor Party need not do that.

Although persuasion and education are the main ways of dealing with the people, this does not mean that we may be reconciled with liberalism. Nevertheless, it must be pointed out that faults and defects cannot be corrected merely by issuing orders. They may be corrected temporarily as a result of an order, but they will be revived shortly.

It is the same with bureaucracy. The fact that the disease of bureaucracy cannot be cured overnight has been proved by the long-standing struggle we have been waging against it. We must continue to struggle in order to uproot incorrect ways of conducting business.

We also must guard ourselves against the search for fame and superficial work methods. There cannot be anything more honorable than to be loved and respected by the people. To be considered by the people as faithful to our revolutionary cause and the interests of the people will be the highest honor we can receive. There is no fame greater than this. There will be great changes in our Party activities if we will do away with issuing orders and working in administrative ways and eliminate the search for fame and superficial work methods.

3. Party Educational Activities and the Self-Education of Party Workers

It seems that we are carrying on our educational programs mainly through holding institutes and conferences. According to my experience, conversation is the best method of education. Of course, we can use the method of holding institutes and conferences. After work schedules are prepared the chairmen of Kun Party Committees should hold meetings with the chairmen of ni party committees, internal security personnel, railway workers and other Party members in the kun.

Making a monthly plan is not effective, for in that case a large portion of the plan cannot be carried out. Plans covering a period of 10 to 15 days are easier to implement. The chairmen of Kun Party Committees must make

detailed plans for educational programs, setting aside time for conferences or meetings on daily basis. The Party members who the chairmen wish to have as speakers must be notified in advance of the meeting. And if the members happen to be far away, the chairmen may even consider sending a car to pick them up so that they can speak for one to two hours.

In the course of conversation the chairmen may ask the Party members about their ideological consciousness, what they are doing, what kinds of books they are reading, etc. When the members indicate what books they read, the chairmen may ask for comments on the parts the members found interesting.

You may also tell them what books you have read and that you found such and such problems were raised in the books. You can then ask the members what they think of such problems. In this way you can move to a discussion of theoretical problems, thereby giving instruction to the members. Also, in commenting on the struggle against reactionary elements and factionalism you may be able to elevate their ideological consciousness; and you can give your suggestions concerning their work by telling them how things should be done, etc. By increasing contact with Party members in this way, you will gradually build up their sense of trust in you and before long they will come to ask for your advice. In the long run, they may even raise their own personal problems. One can work with the masses from the office, but it is always better to work among them, helping with their work and teaching them.

In order to understand a Ni Party staff and the people in a Ni, it is very helpful for the Kun Party Committee chairmen to spend a week there helping the chairman of the Ni Party Committee in his work. In this way, he can give instructions to Ni Party Committee staff, members of the Agricultural Cooperative Management Committees, workers at the Ni People's Committees, internal security personnel, railway and local plant personnel and school teachers.

As those who have experience in revolutionary activities will remember, Party members spent about a week in a small village to carry out a local project for the Party. Living with cell members, the Party members helped prepare literature and posters and participated in conferences.

They taught local cell members in this way. The chairmen of Kun Party Committees must work this way. If they visit villages and establish friendship with the people they will feel free to discuss any subject.

Next, we must hold meetings to teach the people. The purpose of a meeting is to share the views and experiences of a small number of people with many others in a brief period of time. Thus, Lenin said that a meeting is a school. Now thorough preparation is necessary in order to make a meeting into a school.

At the current meeting of the Plenary Session of the Party Central Committee we talked about the problems of railways such as, the elimination of bureaucracy, the maintenance of order and the improvement of technical standards in the railway industry. Those who took part in the meeting did not disagree on the prospects for the railways, and they addressed themselves mainly to the question of bureaucracy. Many of them criticized bureaucracy and their own attitudes towards bureaucracy. I am sure that many of our comrades learned much through this meeting. If preparation for a meeting is handled well the meeting will be carried out smoothly. A meeting in which everyone shouts for approval will provide neither stimulation nor instruction for those in attendance.

There are times when we need meetings at which only approvals are shouted. A mass rally is one. A mass rally must be organized in such a way that the people are stimulated into dancing at the beat of drum. It must be made into a meeting for inciting the people. However, we should not hold a Party meeting in this way. It must be organized in such a way that will permit the participants to learn something and be stimulated. The departments of organization and propaganda must constantly direct their attention to this question.

Some comrades think that they are being inspected when their reports are read by superior officials prior to meetings. An advance reading of a report or discussion paper is part of making proper preparations for a meeting. We wish to prepare well for a meeting because we wish to achieve much in the shortest possible period of time.

There is another method of teaching. We can teach the people by having them take part in a discussion being carried out over a long period of time. This method will take at least one month. In this case, the people should be encouraged to say whatever they feel about the question at issue so that in the long run the people will come to understand the real picture and will arrive at their own judgment in the case. Those who adhere to wrong views should not be rebuked quickly. Rather they should be made to understand the faults in their views. One learns well through this method although it takes a long time. Here again, we need some preparation. If not all, at least 10 percent of the participants in a discussion should be prepared for it. In this way improper views can be corrected.

There are thus two types of meetings: in the first we "feed" the participants, and in the second we let the participants "feed" themselves. We may use both of these methods.

We can also hold institutes for the purpose of teaching the people. We need not hold institutes only in schools. It is very important for the chairman of a Kun Party Committee to train Party members through an institute.

In the future we are planning to let the chairmen of Kun Party Committees hold office for about five years. It is not good to shift staff members too often. When I visited Stalingrad in 1954 I met a state party secretary who served in that capacity for 17 years. Of course, he spent sometime out of the state. The point is that he served as state party secretary for so long that he thoroughly knew about his state, including what the chairmen of district party committees were thinking and doing.

It seems desirable for us to let chairmen of Kun Party Committees remain in office for five to six years. In this way the chairmen will be able to train the Party staff and cadres in their respective kuns in a systematic way.

In my opinion, it is unwise to hold a month-long meeting. It would be better to hold a meeting for about three days after thorough preparation for the meeting was made with regard to two or three questions. About two months later, another three-day session could be called.

In the meantime, the participants at the meeting would be able to familiarize themselves thoroughly with the topics to be discussed.

It is wrong to think that these meetings should be sponsored only by the propaganda department. Since educating Party members and rallying the people are the central tasks of the Party, both the propaganda and the organization departments must cooperate on these matters. People in the organization department cannot function properly without knowing theory. It is wrong to suppose that the main functions of the organization department are to issue Party member certificates or keep statistics on members.

The institute may be held in villages or in the town where the kun government is located.

We are now considering the possibility of holding some meetings that are sponsored by Party headquarters in provincial capitals. Party workers in provinces will be able to learn from the activities of the Party, and the Party will be able to provide direct assistance in this way. People from other provinces also will have opportunities to observe events in the provinces where the meetings are held.

The idea of holding meetings on a rotating basis is not new. We learned it when we were operating in Kando, Manchuria. We held meetings at different places for two reasons: to maintain our secrets and to have local people share the meeting expenses. According to my experience, this is a very good way of familiarizing oneself with local conditions.

It is advisable not to have long meetings or hold them during the busy farm season. However, it is not wise to postpone meetings of Party workers for fear that they might interfere with other work. Remember that we can work better if we have a successful institute.

In holding an institute it is important to choose good topics. There is no need to pick large topics. It is better to select small and simple topics for discussion. At present, for example, communist education is the most important issue.

At the first session of the institute we may deal with the inherently exploitive nature of the capitalist system and the superiority of the socialist system. In the second session we may talk about the inevitability of the downfall of the capitalist system and the victory of socialism. We can also discuss the victory of the socialist system and the building of communism in the Soviet Union, the development of the socialist movement throughout the world and the contrast between South Korea and North Korea.

Next, we can talk about the need of struggle to win the revolution. Here it is necessary to make reference to the struggle against all odds waged by our fighters over a long period of time.

We can also teach the people that the revolution cannot be carried out by a minority of revolutionaries, but that the final victory will be won when the people as a whole are strongly armed with communism. We can make reference to mass activities in this connection.

We can then move on to discuss the general principles underlying natural and social phenomena; namely, that old things will inevitably perish and new things triumph. These are all questions related to our day-to-day life. There is no room for theory for the sake of theory and knowledge for the sake of knowledge. We must always relate theories to our concrete problems.

Another method of teaching staff and Party members is to let them write and teach. This work is not well organized at present, both at Party headquarters and Provincial Party Committees. I have never seen a daily record written by chairmen of Party committees. Papers issued in the capital carry some of their articles, but they are still too few in number. It also is important that staff members appear before the masses. It will be good for the chairman of the Ni Party Committee or Ni People's Committee to appear before the people and staff members of the Kun Party Committee and report on their activities.

A person will not be able to appear before a crowd without some preparation. He will find it necessary to look up some books and do his work faithfully. He must lecture well; it is enough if he does not depart from the

political line of the Party. If someone makes mistakes do not point them out in public but do so privately. At first public speaking is usually very difficult but a person gets accustomed to speaking in public and gradually gets interested in it. In this way we must make all staff workers excellent propaganda workers.

It is wrong to suppose that only the propaganda department chief will give lectures in a kun. Not only the propaganda or organization department chiefs but the chairmen of Ni Party Committees or Kun Party Committees must be encouraged to speak. It is true that the propaganda department chief must give assistance to poorly prepared comrades. In order to give lectures a person must study books, read paper and work hard for a few days. Anyone who is trained in this way will be able to speak before a plant or school audience.

At present, our Party workers are not studying theory diligently. It is useful to know how to take care of "cold bed" rice plants or "nutrition jars" for cotton plants. But it is not enough. In extreme cases, there are some Party committee chairmen who do not read newspapers properly. Since these people do not have much to offer their words will not carry much weight.

In order to supervise revolutionary activities we must improve our standards of theoretical training. One of the most pressing problems is to improve the theoretical training of Party staff workers. Since revolution means reforming a society it is not an easy task. In order to reform society and remake people, it is necessary for staff workers to arm themselves with knowledge about the laws guiding the development of society. It is obvious that we will not be able to lead in the task of reorganizing society if we do not have sufficient knowledge. Each staff member must spend at least two hours in study. In this way we will be able to carry on our activities on a higher plane.

If a meeting of the chairmen of Kun Party Committees is prolonged for one day we hear complaints that farming is adversely affected. We cannot tolerate this way of avoiding attendance at meetings.

Farming may be left in care of the chairman of the Kun People's Committee. No matter what happens, from now

on many meetings of the chairmen of Kun Party Committees will be called by the Provincial Party Committee.

To this end we must change our work methods. The chairmen of Kun Party Committees should not do what the chairmen of Kun People's Committees are supposed to do. It is more important for the chairmen of Kun Party Committees to receive good political training by attending lectures or studying by themselves.

A person should not complain about not being able to study at the Central Party School. Many of you will attend the school, but you must remember that it is best to study while working.

At school a person should be candid about what he does not know. If he does not know he may begin from the first political lesson. There is nothing to be ashamed about in doing that. You may have pretended that you knew about what you really did not know, but you may now learn from the fundamentals. A thorough grasp of fundamentals will lead a person to a solid knowledge in the future.

You may read books on Party theories, but it is always important to study Party bulletins. You cannot understand Party policies without reading Party bulletins.

Through the bulletins the Party informs its members of its policies and present guidelines. In particular, the editorials are the most important part of the Party bulletins because they represent the policies of the Standing Committee of the Party Central Committee. Party members will find there the methods and directions for daily activities.

Party workers must try to improve the efficiency of work as well as their theoretical standards. In my opinion, it is only proper for you to admit humbly that you do not know the methods of implementing Party activities. If you do not, you must learn how to conduct meetings, how to supervise elementary level Party organs, and what the duties of Party members are.

We cannot know everything from the start. The detailed methods of conducting Party activities are not

explained in the classical writings of Marx and Lenin. We learn from them through a long revolutionary process. Therefore, we must constantly try to learn from others and review our own experiences. If you have any question you should either write to higher Party authorities or the chairmen of Provincial Party Committees. Party workers must carry out their duties and must not pretend that they know about other people's functions. You should not think that your work is done when you let some one prepare a report, make a long speech or make an agenda for the next meeting.

Party activities are not evaluated solely in terms of reports or minutes of meetings. They are evaluated in terms of the degree to which the members carry out Party policies. The results of ideological campaigns are judged by the ideological level of Party members. You will be able to reduce errors if you carefully study Party policies and the theories of Marx and Lenin. If you are properly trained errors already committed can be easily corrected.

None of the you are over 60 years of age. Since most of you are between the ages of 30 and 40 you are in the prime of life. You must learn in a daring way in order to work hard and well.

Next, Party workers must have a knowledge of economics and technology. Our problem at present is the lack of technical skills on the part of Party workers in factories. In order to do your work properly you should attend a night technical school to learn at least one skill. If you do not have any knowledge of technology you will not be able to understand the substance of discussion in plants. Thus Party activities will be wasted effort. Such Party workers will not be able to make clear judgements when the plant manager or workers bring up certain problems. There is a tendency to accept blindly when the workers suggest and reject the ideas of technicians.

Technicians or reluctant to bring up good ideas if they know that their ideas will not be accepted. On what grounds can we say that all suggestions made by workers are progressive and those made by technicians are conservative? We will fail if you approach our work in this frame of mind. If a person does not have technical knowledge and political awareness he cannot provide effective

leadership. For this reason, Party leaders must have some knowledge of economics and be skilled. Since we will not be able to build socialism unless the overall technical level is raised all Party workers must acquire scientific knowledge and technical skills.

In order to raise the technical standard we must raise the cultural level. Unless we raise the cultural level we will not be able to acquire skills or heighten ideological consciousness.

Party workers also must know literature and the arts. True realistic literature and art present a most beautiful and sublime world. Through literature and art we will be able to understand the depth of our lives and also acquire the power and courage to work for a better life. Moreover, we cannot live on theory alone. Without poetry and novels our life would be too dry to be interesting. Literature and art are two of the most important means of teaching the people. For this reason our Party has been paying serious attention to the problem of developing a true people's literature and art.

Now we have art teams and drama groups, but when we were fighting we had to write novels, plays and music in addition to organization and propaganda duties. At that time we could not invite any drama group; however, we felt that we could not conduct our propaganda work with the farmers without some entertainment programs.

You must know something about entertainment programs in order to supervise Party activities in farm villages. We must read works by foreign writers, Han Sul-ya, Yi Ki-yong and new writers. The works of Gorki and Ro-shin of China must be read by everyone. These works indicate a true sense of love for humanity, hatred for the obsolete society, longing for a new society and determination to work for a new world.

Since Party workers supervise the whole range of activities, including politics, economics, and culture, they must have broad knowledge and penetrating insight. Unless they work diligently they cannot carry out this complex and difficult task. For this reason, we urge Party workers to study at least two hours a day in order to improve their cultural and theoretical levels.

Our comrades always cry the following: long live the Korean Labor Party, the organized power of the Korean people. But unless Party workers are well trained they will not know what the organized power of the Korean people means. It would be empty work for them.

Party workers also must maintain a high moral standard. They must not deviate from the revolutionary morality in all aspects of their lives. A person may be called an excellent Party worker only when he has high ideological standards, understands the principles of Party activities and has a high moral standard.

4. The Composition of Party Membership and Selected Other Problems

Let me first talk about the problem of the composition of Party membership. As you well know, our Party is made up of very complex types of people i.e. people of different backgrounds. The revolutionary spirit of the workers is not necessarily high. The history of the development of our working class is short; only since Liberation have the rank and file of the working class been strengthened. At the time of Liberation we enrolled only about 200,000 members of the working class. Now, we have one million. During the war many workers were killed on the battlefield. Army units organized in Hungnam, Nampo and Songnim plants were sent to the fields.

The majority of our workers started to work in the mines and factories since the end of the war. With the development of our industry the number of industrial workers also has increased. The number of workers is increasing by hundreds of thousands each year. Thus the quality of ideological training for workers has not been adequate.

Now let us examine where the workers have come from since the end of the war. Most of them were small merchants, handicraft workers and entrepreneurs in cities; they were reduced to bankruptcy as a result of the war. They had no other choice but to join producers' cooperatives or plants. There is nothing wrong about this for it is a natural course of events.

Second, they came from farming villages. They could not stay in villages that were under occupation by the enemy; some joined the security forces and others committed "crimes." They came to the cities because the conditions in the villages were unbearable. They too did not have any other choice.

Third, they are war veterans. Many of the veterans are the members of the volunteer forces from South Korea. They took part in the economic development programs from the beginning.

The composition of our working class is complex. But the composition of the working class does change and can be changed.

If we mind the backgrounds of the members of the working class we will not be able to carry on our struggle against anti-Party elements. Rather we should try to lead this complex body of workers by transforming all of them through education into fighters for the revolution. In other words, we must assimilate such a complex body of workers with the revolutionary elements within the working class.

It has been brought to my attention that some chairmen of Party committees are contemplating the ouster of selected workers. I think this is a dangerous move. Instead we should try to reform such people. For example, the people who are banished to the mines will not be welcome there. The mines may send them to coal mines where they again may be refused. There will be no place to send them.

These are our people and supporters. There is no alternative to training this complex body of workers so that they will become revolutionary workers.

On the one hand, there is the leftist tendency to banish all people who have dubious backgrounds; on the other, there is the defeatist tendency of abandoning the struggle against anti-Party elements altogether. At places like the Kanson Steel Plant proposals have been made to stop the struggle against anti-revolutionary elements out of fear that the degraded intellectuals and repatriates with dubious backgrounds may be antagonized.

We must not weaken our struggle against reactionaries; rather we must strengthen it. The crux of problem is delving into the past experience beyond what is necessary. It is wrong to assume that all repatriates are to be doubted and intellectuals are conservatives. At present only those who are actually engaged in anti-revolutionary activities are anti-revolutionary elements. Nevertheless, there are some comrades who question repatriates much more intensively than is warranted. The repatriates, I am sure, are very sensitive to such interrogation. They are uncomfortable and consequently their enthusiasm for work will be diminished.

It is true that many of the repatriates have been working hard since they returned to our fatherland. The repatriates [ex-POW's] at the Kanson Steel Works have all become 5th grade workers, and many of them have become 7th and 8th grade workers. I think this shows that they support the policies of our Party and our government.

We did not take the repatriates back without knowing that they were exposed to American propaganda. We took them back in spite of their exposure to American propaganda over a period of years. It is wrong to distrust them in a sweeping manner.

There are some among the repatriates who have come here on secret missions from the Americans. Needless to say, we must weed them out. We cannot tolerate spies. We are opposed only to those repatriates who are obstructing our work. With the exception of a small minority the repatriates have worked among our workers for years, many becoming 5th and 6th grade workers. They look bad to some because they are seen through colored glasses. Our Party workers must be able to distinguish between good and bad people, and we must pick out all bad people while bringing the good people around to the Party.

It also is bad to distrust the members of the volunteer forces from South Korea. How can we distrust them when we know they fought against the Americans for three years? If we cannot trust them, there will be no one we can trust in South Korea. It is true that they lived under the propaganda of the American imperialists and the Rhee regime for a number of years.

If we continue this way of thinking we will not be able to implement our revolution in South Korea. In fact if we have nothing but a doubting minds, we will not have any one to trust even in North Korea. For all of us studied and worked under Japanese rule. We may reach the point where we are not even sure who is to carry out the revolution.

The logical conclusion of the idea that only those with revolutionary backgrounds are to be trusted is that we cannot trust the masses.

It is the same with intellectuals. It is wrong to assume that a person should be distrusted merely because he had landowner parents and was wealthy in the past. Although our intellectuals served the Japanese imperialists and capitalists they are now working for the cause of our revolution. Thus our Party members are drawn from intellectuals as well as farmers and workers. It is a mark of our Party.

Let us now examine the characteristics of our intellectuals. With regard to intellectuals who served the Japanese imperialists, we must make a distinction between those who served them as their running dogs and those who served because they had to earn a living. We can say that members of the military police and police were real "running dogs" for the Japanese imperialists. As staunch pro-Japanese, they helped the Japanese imperialists and oppressed the Korean people. After the war we did not even give them citizenship certificates. We released a majority of pro-Japanese people believing that they would become fighters for our revolution.

The intellectuals have been deprived of their economic ties, have been taught by our Party during the past 15 years and have fought for the economic development of our country. They did not take part in the struggle against the Japanese imperialists, but they took part in the campaigns to deprive the landowners of their lands, disposses factory owners and build socialism. Now that they have participated thus in the struggles against imperialists and contributed to the economic development of our country we must consider them as revolutionary fighters.

Since they have been taught by our Party in the spirit of the working class we must consider them as re-

volutionary intellectuals. The fact that they came from propertied families does not mean that they are capitalists. The exploiters were their fathers, brothers and uncles. And this no longer has anything to do with them. There is no reason for us to make those who wish to come along with us feel uncomfortable.

As I mentioned some time ago, there was an electric technician named YI Mun-han before the war. We tried in vain to reform him by all means and he finally fled. We spoke thereafter with the workers who worked under him. They told us that they would do their best for the working class. They did not violate their pledge, and there was nothing more we wanted from them.

At the height of the war we retreated with them. We had to run our machines in Kangge, but then we had to get electricity from a place only 2 ri (2 miles) away from the American forces. Comrade Kim Baek called up asking us if he could send an electric technician there. I told him to give the man enough protection so that he would not be caught by the Americans. Comrade Kim gave him his own revolver. The electric technician performed his duty faithfully. It would have been easy for him to escape to the American side. But we had confidence that he would not escape. There is no reason for us to destroy this type of intellectual.

During the war some local Party committees tried to withdraw, leaving the intellectuals behind. But the intellectuals insisted on joining the committee members. It is quite possible that some intellectuals were bad, but I am sure that the majority of them are now thoroughly reformed.

The majority of intellectuals at the Kangson Steel Works have been trained by us since the end of the war. But, we sometimes cannot trust the intellectuals we have trained. Thus, a controversy arose at the Steel Works over the fact that the mother of the chief technician once operated a lodging house. As you know, our lodging house (Yokwan) is not like a hotel. There were only one or two rooms and the meals were very poor. The workers at the Kangson Steel Works complained that the chief technician must be bad because he was the son of a person who owned a lodging house. Now how can we call running a

lodging house a business? Even if we agree that it is a business, we must remember that this man graduated from the Kimchaek Technical College and was the chairman of the Youth League at the College. On what grounds can we accuse a man with such a record? He would not feel happy to have his loyalty suspected. The uproar was caused by the vice-chairman of the Party Committee at the Kangson Steel Works while the chairman was away.

In fact, there were not many big businessmen in Korea. Most of the merchants were engaged in medium and small sized business. This is not to say that commerce is good. But we must remember that at that time there were not many plants or much land to till. Therefore, it was necessary to find ways of making a livelihood by running drug stores, clinics or lodging houses. It is true that these contain the elements exploiting the other. However, their minds are not so corrupted as to be beyond redemption to the spirit of the working class.

Right after the Liberation, PAK Hon-yong accused the Korean people of their fondness for business. I criticized this view, pointing out that the Korean people do not like to live by exploiting others. I pointed out that many of our people had to engage in business because they could not work at factories or farms. They had to sell apples or run lodging house.

We must analyze our society carefully. Otherwise, we may commit the terrible mistake of pushing the people into the reactionary camp. In short, it is very important that we train the people properly and convert all our people into true members of the revolutionary working class.

If we teach and reform the people who are willing to go along with us everyone will be able to work with a sense of security and with a high degree of efficiency. If we are too distrustful the PAK Hon-yong elements may sneak into our ranks. Since some Party workers did not perform their functions properly there are still some PAK Hon-yong elements who are bent on destroying us.

When you return to your posts you should try to work with both new and bold breeds of intellectuals.

There are many faults in the struggle against conservatism. We are opposed to the conservative mind rather than the persons entertaining such thoughts. Since this distinction was not made clear, many people accused of being conservatives lost their enthusiasm for work and became more negative. This took place not only in the Kangson Steel Works. The Chairman of the Pyongan Nampo Party Committee tells me that there are many plants in his province where a similar problem exists. Comrades who visited Hamgyong Nukto also reported that such instances were in evidence. It seems then that the working class is abusing its power. On top of the abuse of power by power, you now have the abuse of power by the working class. This is indeed a sad thing.

We must not frighten or discomfort intellectuals, those who came from South Korea and people with bad backgrounds. We must not implement our ideological struggle by frightening these peoples. We must correct this situation immediately.

Party organs and workers must pay attention to the daily life of the worker. It is one of the most important tasks of our Party to look after the material and cultural welfare of the workers. Party organs and workers must pay attention to such problems as whether the workers eat properly, sleep well, have clean quarters and take baths regularly. Also, plant managers, chief technicians and administrative workers must be alerted to pay attention to these problems.

In the past we could not solve these problems because of the backwardness of our economy. But we cannot neglect them now that we have sufficiently favorable material conditions. It is possible for us to keep houses, dormitories, nurseries and laundry rooms in good order. The Party always must protect the interests of the people. We must bring about great changes in the living conditions of the people by paying more attention to their needs than we have been doing.

The next question is the improvement of the activities of the Craft Unions, the Youth League and the Women's Youth League.

The Youth League is interested at present in the work of the "Charge Teams (Tokgyokdae)" at the expense of the educational activities. There are some plants where one cannot be sure whether there are craft unions. It is the duty of the craft unions to teach the workers communism, carry out cultural reform and promote the welfare of the workers. However, you do not share this work with unions and do not teach them how to carry on these activities.

We must let the Women's League improve their work involving the care of workers' families, nurseries, kindergartens and the people's schools. We have no use for members of the Women's League who only think of attending meetings with hand bags. The chairman of the Women's League must pay attention to such problems as how children are taught at school, how children are taken care of at nurseries, and whether sanitary standards are maintained in dinning halls.

Party organs and the chairmen of Party Committees must not try to do all the work by themselves, for the revolution cannot be implemented only by the Party. As our proverb says, we should not be a commander without privates. It is imperative that we work with the people. To do everything through the Party without the cooperation of social organization is to violate the leadership role of the Party.

The work of the mass organizations is the work of our Party, for their work consists of transmitting our Party policies to the masses. There are some plants where the workers' enthusiasm is low because social organizations do not carry out any educational activities while the Party has only a lukewarm attitude to this problem.

We also must always examine our political consciousness. The people become unhappy since "though inspection (Sasang Komto)" is made by Party headquarters officials and again by Provincial Party Committees. The right method of inspection is to let the people discover their own faults for themselves rather to accuse them of a lack of Party spirit. Workers are usually urged to confess the wrongs they have committed without at the same time being exposed to instruction. For this reason, the workers merely say that they are wrong on so many things without

really knowing why. We must discontinue this type of thought inspection.

Educational activities must be considered seriously in carrying on the activities of both Party organs and social organizations. We must teach the people in such a way that all of them, -- men, women, and children -- will support the policies of the Party. If they understand the policies they will work spontaneously for the promotion of culture, technology and the socialist system.

We will be able to realize our revolution only when we have organized and carried out these various activities.

As all of you know, the industrial production goal for this year is gigantic. The workers have pledged themselves to double industrial production as compared with last year. The workers are doing their best; they may not be able to carry out the pledge to double production, but they must carry out the state economic plans by all means. Although the goals projected in the economic plan are not as high as the goals set by the workers, nevertheless, the goals set by the economic plan are quite high. We must by all means accomplish the state economic plan.

We must not only carry out and surpass the total production goal, but we must complete the goals in all branches of industry. We also must struggle to improve product quality.

LET US CONCENTRATE OUR EFFORTS ON CENTRAL POINTS
IN SOLVING VARIOUS PROBLEMS

Speech Delivered at the Expanded Meeting of the
Party Committee at the Whanghae Iron Works; 4
September 1959

The other day we inspected the production and construction work of the Whanghae Iron Works and the worker's living conditions. We also participated in the expanded meeting of the factory Party Committee for three days. Yesterday, we exchanged words and opinions with many comrades at the sub-committees of each department of the factory. Therefore, we had a good opportunity to understand better the various problems relating to production, construction, workers' living conditions, Party life and others. Although we realized that we should participate in more sub-committee meetings for a better understanding of various problems, our situation did not allow us to do so. And so we decided to participate in the expanded meeting of the Party committee department-by-department for only one day.

We found that all of the laborers, engineers, office-workers and leaders at the Whanghae Iron Works followed the Party's lines and made strenuous efforts to implement the instructions of the Party's Central Committee and national plans with successful results. Already a year has elapsed since I came to the factory on last May Day. You comrades have accomplished much work during a period of about fifteen months. Above all, great progress has been made in production and construction. The furnace and coal-melting furnace whose construction was initiated on 1 May last year are in normal operation. Another coal-melting furnace is now under construction and the basic

construction work for the second furnace has just been completed. Many furnaces have been installed at the steel works. Many other necessary facilities have been expanded at the Iron Works. Many houses and dormitories also have been built. Thus, many problems have been solved by the expansion of facilities.

Along with progress in production and construction, living standards have been greatly improved. The labor force has increased to 17,000 persons and this factory has developed into the great industrial base of our country. It is not too much to say that the Whanghae Iron Works is the heart of our industry. The foundation of the Whanghae Iron Works is so firm that it plays a significant role in socialist construction. Its technical progress is notable. It is great progress that the factory constructed all required facilities such as the furnace and coal-melting furnace. This progress surprised other brother countries. Many foreigners often ask us how we build such large factory facilities which are operated by ourselves. All factories and enterprises such as the Whanghae Iron Works, Kangsung Steel Works, Kimch'eck Iron Works, Sup'ung Hydroelectric Power Station and Hungnam Fertilizer Factory are operated through the hands of our leaders.

As I said at this factory last year at the ceremony for constructing the furnace, it is a great thing that we have trained many technical leaders. The level of their technical skill is so high that all the modern facilities of the factory are operated without difficulty. This is the pride of our Party. It can safely be said that we have solved the most difficult problem in constructing a basis for the future development of our country.

The fact that we have many technical leaders is a result of the Party's post-liberation special efforts to train them. The technical leaders themselves also worked hard to study and improve their technical skills. These are not your only accomplishments. The appearance of your factory reveals that it is completely recovered from the devastation of the Korean War. Before the war this place was merely a small village and there was only one factory. But now there are four large factories. Modern iron works and many lofty buildings have been built in this city; it can be called an industrial satellite city in the suburb of Py'ungyang.

Cultural facilities also have been improved. Cultural life has been well organized by establishing various schools such as kindergartens, people's schools, middle schools and high schools, baby-sitting places, theaters and other facilities. The cultural standards of the factory workers and the people in this city are relatively high. All these are the result of your firm unity around the Party and year struggle to implement the Party's economic policies.

The achievements which you have made are great and so is our national pride. On behalf of the Party Central Committee, I would like to thank you for your accomplishments. However, we have found some defects in your work which you must remedy. The adjustment of these defects is necessary for the effective improvement of your work in the future. I would like to point out some important defects that you must correct in order to improve your work further.

1. Production Sector

It is true that the plan of this year is relatively difficult to implement because it is higher than last year's. But this is not a problem. The real problem is that production is not yet normalized. Your production chart indicates considerable fluctuation in productivity. What does the fluctuation mean? It means that your production is not yet normalized. For this reason production at your plants always rises and declines. For instance, the average daily output of steel in March was 800 tons but it has now declined to 500 tons. This sharp decline is a serious problem. If we do not adjust this decline now it will continue. There are certain defects in your plants which are responsible for the sharp fluctuation.

We have studied the reasons for the fluctuation through discussions with you. The primary cause responsible for this phenomenon is organization failure by the factory leaders. The factory guidance department failed to implement effectively the organization work which would have guaranteed the normalization of production. If normal organization work was done, fluctuations in production would not occur.

What is organization work? It is adequate supply of materials at the proper time, regular checking of facilities, proper repair of machines and so on. As a preventive measure, you must replace necessary machine accessories at the proper time. Otherwise, machines will be out of order before long; this will result in a decline in production. It is most important for you to eliminate fluctuations and normalize production.

When we went to the Ch'ungjin Steel Works the other day, we gave some instructions for the improvement of its operations. At that time you should have considered the instructions as applying to you. According to today's newspaper, "Hodong Sinmun," the operating defects at the Ch'ungjin Steel Works have been completely corrected. The Ch'ungjin Steel Works merely planned to construct new facilities and did not concentrate its efforts on the effective utilization of existing facilities. For instance, there were six rolling furnaces at the Works. But it constructed two new furnaces and did not pay proper attention to the use of the six rolling furnaces. While the factory was busy with the construction of new furnaces, it failed to repair the six furnaces at the proper time. I urged the leaders of the Ch'ungjin Steel Works to guarantee the normal operation of the six available furnaces before constructing new ones. When the Works effectively implemented Party instructions, the average daily output of steel reached 80 tons. It is making an effort to produce 90-100 tons of steel per day at each furnace.

The Ch'ungjin Steel Works has the largest stock of spare accessories among any of the enterprises under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Metal Industry. This means that it has effectively implemented Party instructions. Your operating defects are similar to those of the Ch'ungjin Steel Works at that time. Where can we find any evidence of organizational shortcomings? You have five furnaces which are not operated normally. It is necessary for you to repair and replace machine accessories at the proper time; this will insure continuous normal production operations. But you have not paid attention to this work. Instead, you merely have built new facilities. This is the cause of the decline in production. I do not mean that construction of new facilities is not important. However, the most important task is normalizing production through the maximum utilization of

available facilities. In short, your defects are attributable to failures in organization work.

The failure in organization work means that the responsible leaders of the factory are under the influence of subjectivism. Subjectivism is far from the actual situation of the factory. If subjectivism did not dominate the leaders, defects in organization work would not appear. You have lost 40,000 tons of steel for two months if you have been producing 700 tons every day. This is the grave consequence of the subjectivism. The leaders must discuss various problems with the workers in order to achieve a better understanding of the actual situation. By doing so, organization shortcomings can be prevented.

Another important defect in organization work is failure to understand one of the most important principles in the revolutionary struggle. You failed to analyze objective conditions and concentrate your efforts on the central issue. The principle has to be applied to economic work. It is important to calculate the volume of work on the basis of the available labor force, material and capital. And it is also important to differentiate between more and less important work. Priority always should be given to more important work. Your defects are at these points. You planned more than 30 projects and failed to concentrate your energy and resources on more important work. You should have concentrated your efforts on the work of normalizing production, but you did not do so. Actually, this even affected construction.

Although construction of the rolling furnace is almost complete, it will not be in operation until next June or July. In fact, constructing a rolling furnace is not so important at present. The courage of the workers to complete construction of the second furnace before 15 August is very admirable, but they cannot finish by the date. The most important work is building houses for the workers. Nevertheless, it is not done. All these show that the chairman of the factory Party committee failed to guide work in an effective manner.

The factory Party committee must immediately begin constructing houses for workers. Building hospitals is

also important, but this can be done after the housing problem is solved to some extent. It is good that communism can be realized in a day. However, this is merely a subjective hope. We must always know the difference between reality and ideal. We must reform reality step by step; this eventually will lead to the realization of ideals.

I would like to stress once again that your success depends entirely on whether you evaluate the objective condition of resources, labor force and capital to measure the possible volume of works and on whether you concentrate your energy and resources on the most important work. The report of the Standing Committee of the Party Central Committee clearly declared the Party's basic policies relating to the development of the people's economy. Next year our main efforts will be directed toward the solution of housing and food problems. Therefore, priority will be given to the livestock and fishery industries. Local industries will be utilized to produce consumer goods in order to improve the people's living standards. We plan to continue the development of steel and iron production, electricity, the coal industry and railway transportation.

During the final year of the plan period, we must consolidate the achievements of the first Five-Year Plan and build a firm basis for the effective implementation of the second Five-Year Plan. To this end, it is necessary to solve all important problems which still remain unsolved. Problems must be solved one after another. This method must be used for next year's work. Emphasis will be placed upon improving the people's living standards. Therefore, our main efforts will be concentrated on building houses for the workers and producing better foods. It is to be remembered that many new projects of works should not be initiated.

Iron production is the most important work before us. We must do our best to take good care of facilities in order to to normalize production. First we must raise iron production to a daily average of 650 tons and then to 800 tons. Once iron production reach the 800-ton level, it should not decline to 500 or 400 tons. Iron production must steadily rise to 650, 700 and 800 tons per day.

The same can be said of steel production. Some workers said they could raise steel production to the 800-ton level. But we must maintain an average daily steel production level of at least 700 tons. For this purpose, we must provide factories with cranes, trucks and many other necessary tools.

Organization work should be based on the opinions of the workers. It is useful to have a meeting at least once every other ten days in order to exchange opinions among Party leaders and workers. A series of discussions should be held in order to find some solutions for various factory problems. Organization work must be developed in accordance with the needs of the workers.

It is necessary to have strict regulations as part of the measures for implementing the national plans. Every worker must work hard and guidance leaders should perform organization work effectively in order to normalize production and fulfilled national plans on a daily, weekly, monthly or longer basis. All laborers, engineers and office-workers must respect established regulations; without this production cannot be maintained. All work must be done according to technical regulations.

The individual should develop a strong sense of responsibility for his work. This is indispensable to the establishment of rule and order. At yesterday's discussion, I heard that the crane operator arbitrarily left operation of the crane to his assistant who later broke it. This is a phenomenon attributable to the lack of order. The socialist revolution requires effort and patience of the workers. Every worker has to be faithful to his assigned work and act with the good sense of responsibility. Otherwise, the whole operation of all production would be jeopardized. We must struggle to establish regulations and order in order to make all workers faithfully carry out their tasks.

It is necessary to abandon conservative and negative attitudes, and a revolutionary tradition should be established. The Party urged every worker, specially new workers, to learn technical skills. It is also important for the workers at iron works to be proud of their jobs. Yesterday, it was honorable for us to fight against enemies for the fatherland; today it is honorable to produce more

steel and iron. All workers must devote their energy and knowledge to increasing iron and steel production with a sense of responsibility and honor.

2. The Problems of Labor Force Living Standards

Compared with the prewar period, the people's living standard has been greatly improved. The wages of workers have been increased. I think that laborers can lead decent lives with their present wages. Of course, there are some minor problems which have to be solved soon. The real problem is whether workers can buy consumer goods without difficulty. We must produce more consumer goods, including cloth and food. This is one of the important problems confronting the Party.

The Party Central Committee has repeatedly stressed the importance of improving the people's living standards. The Party Standing Committee has studied the problem of the people's living conditions and has taken necessary measures. Thus, the Party has exerted efforts to improve the people's living conditions. However, I find here in Songlim city that many responsible leaders of the factory Party committee do not pay attention to the problems of food and housing for the workers. What does this mean? This means that they fail to understand for whom they work. This has to be corrected immediately. I propose to the Songlim city People's Assembly and the Party committee the establishment of agricultural cooperatives which specialize in the supply of many good vegetables. This should be done in order to meet the demands of workers throughout the year. Vegetable cooperatives and sales organs must be expanded for the adequate supply of various vegetables.

The People's Assembly of Songlim city should organize its own pastures to obtain milk. Korean cows also provide us with good milk. Everyday more than 20,000 chickens supply us with eggs. We need some facilities for this work. The Whanghae Iron Works is the largest factory in Whanghae Bukdo. The chairmen of the factory Party committee and People's Assembly must take certain necessary measures for the effective supply of food and vegetables to the workers.

According to statistics of the people's Assembly 370 grams of vegetables are supplied for each person every day. Although 500 grams to one kilogram of vegetables should be supplied, even 300 grams of vegetables per day are sufficient. However, the problem is not solved by the numbers shown in the statistics. The real problem is the quantity consumed by the people. We must supply much meat and fish. There are many available places in Whanghae Bukdo where fish-breeding can be pursued. This has not yet been done, although six years already have elapsed since the armistice. The present fish-breeding places do not have many fish. This poor work of fish-breeding cannot meet the needs of many thousands of workers. Therefore, the work must be greatly expanded. We also must encourage the families of workers to organize their common pastures where they can breed fish, rabbits, chickens and the like.

The work of supplying workers with good vegetables shows whether the people's government faithfully works for the people. Approximately 70 percent of expenditures for food is spent on subsidiary foods. Workers can buy rice at very cheap prices. Solving the subsidiary food problem is most important for the Whanghae Bukdo Party committee, Songlim city Party committee and Whangch'ul Party committee. I think that the commerce guidance committee should be abolished in favor of the establishment of the subsidiary foods supply committee.

Another important problem relating to the improvement of the people's living standards is building more houses. We must continue to exert efforts to solve the housing problem. This year we must devote our available materials, capital and labor force. And next year, it will be necessary to concentrate our efforts on building houses in basic construction. As the factory continues to expand, more houses should be built for more workers.

There has been a significant increase in the factory labor force. This eventually caused the shortage of houses. In particular, many discharged soldiers who fought to defend the fatherland were employed at the factory. They had to get married and make new homes. Thus, more houses for laborers were urgently needed. Just as parents worry about their children the Party has played the role of parent for these young workers. Under these

circumstances, it is urgent for the Party to make special efforts to solve the housing problem. We have to concentrate our materials, energy and capital on the work of building more houses.

We also have to build more schools, theaters, baby-sitting places, public bath houses and hospitals. This work is necessary for the promotion of the people's health and cultural life. It is also important for the promotion of labor productivity. The Party leaders are to develop an effective movement for improving the people's cultural life.

There are many things to do for the promotion of the people's cultural life. We have to build clean houses and keep streets and factories very clean. The working class should play a leading role in the cultural revolution. But workers in this town seem to be unable to do so, and farmers will doubt the leadership ability of labor class. Members of the Party are the core of the working class. You must lead other workers in cultural life, and many cultural and sanitary projects should be organized. Materials for the purpose of repairing or renovating houses should be well provided. The cultural revolution must be initiated by a group of workers, but it actually has not been done.

We now are living under the superior system of socialism. Our country is an agricultural and industrial state. Our per capita industrial production has reached a considerable level. But our cultural life is far behind that of other countries. Instead of relying on national measures, many skilled workers must struggle for the development of cultural life. It is important to develop the tradition of taking good care of homes and cultural facilities. In promoting the cultural revolution, the labor class must set an example which demonstrates its capability.

3. Strengthening the Political Business of Party Organization

We participated in the department meetings. During the three-day stay, we learned that the factory Party

committee was consolidated and workers united around the Party. I also discovered that all the workers and Party's leaders have enthusiastically supported Party decisions and implemented them. There are many Party members with the high degree of political consciousness and enthusiasm.

Along with the restoration and construction of factories after the armistice, the Party itself has grown. We are content that you comrades are one of the trusty pillars of the Party. But there are quite a few defects in the Party organization life. What are the defects? There are many irresponsible Party members. Some Party members lead wasteful lives at a time when the entire Party and the people are struggling for socialist and communist construction. Many people are drunkards; this often prevents them from working the next morning. Some members are negative in their work and others, holding to old experience, do not try to improve their knowledge. There are some members who lack the courage to work hard with the laborers at the factories. Of course, there are many members who do work hard with laborers at the factories.

There are some members who dislike an organizational and disciplined life. They think that this kind of life implies restraint. If they do not like the life why did they join the Party? We did not invite them to join the Party. The Party is an organization composed of people who volunteered to devote their energy and knowledge to the promotion of the people's happiness. Some people do not trust the Party members but instead trust relatives in their work. The chairman of the Democratic Youth League (Minch'ung) is a Party member; he left his work to his close friends instead of other members. We must fight against this phenomenon. We should train such people through individual or collective indoctrination in order to make good Party members of them.

One of the decisive defects in Party business is formalistic methods. On many occasions Party meetings become formalistic. Party members often do not know the content of decisions adopted at the meetings and they tend to be indifferent to Party measures. Party meetings are not merely occasions to read nice reports and prepared statements. The people cannot express their creative ideas or opinions at formalistic meetings. It is for this

reason that Party members fail to be interested in the Party life.

We must oppose formalistic methods in Party business. By eliminating formalistic methods, all discussions can reflect the opinions of the people attending the meeting and the work of the Party committee on a departmental basis can be based on the demands of the people. This will lead to effective implementation of their decisions. As far as we know, many people who are sent from higher organizations, have never had any talks with ordinary Party members. This is why they can never understand the actual situation. They must explain Party policies to the members and give them suggestions as to proper implementation measures.

The respect of individual members for the Party and their efforts to implement Party policies are weak. Party life is political life for the members. If you are Party members, it is to open your political lives and live as revolutionaries. We must think that the failure to implement Party policies and the lack of respect for the Party mean the end of political life. A people without political life is pitiful. What value is there for those who merely eat and live without knowing society and the country? Man must have a political life. We must know social and national affairs, and we also should fight for the country and the people. We also must struggle for the reform of the old society. This is why we joined the Party. Therefore, Party members must struggle to implement Party decisions. They do not realize that if they fail to carry out Party orders they no longer are members.

The strengthening of Party life is the most important problem. Party members must love the Party and do their best in fulfilling Party decisions. They should be ready to do anything to implement Party decisions and fight any criticism of the Party. They must continuously cultivate their Party loyalty, which means their struggle to protect the Party Central Committee. They also must struggle intransigently against any phenomenon that is incompatible with Party loyalty and regulations. The members must lead the people in daily life. Otherwise, we cannot call them Party members. They must teach the people and learn from them. They also must organize and mobilize the people.

Another important problem in Party life is the promotion of the political consciousness of the members. Some members cannot make a political analysis of any matter. If there are some defects in steel works they tend to find only part of the cause. They must analyse the political and work attitudes of the labor force in order to find the basic cause of defects in the steel works. For instance, if members had analysed the influence of iron production upon the people's economy and had explained it to the workers at the Whanghae Iron Works, it would have been possible to produce much more steel. For this reason, members always must possess a high degree of political consciousness and knowledge.

It is important to safeguard the accomplishments of socialist construction. In rural areas agricultural co-operatives are firmly established, while the socialist transformation of private commerce and industry has been completed in urban areas. Therefore, our remaining task is to consolidate the foundation of socialist construction by carrying out our technical and cultural revolutions.

Our enemies are jealous of our accomplishments in socialist construction. They really do not like to see the rapid development of steel and iron production at many factories in North Korea, since this promotes the people's living. They always try to destroy the results of our socialist construction. Why do they try to destroy them? The reason is that improvement of the people's living standards and growth of our economic power will bring unification of the country sooner. As the power of socialist camp, including ours, grows, the US imperialists can no longer occupy South Korea. They must and will be driven out of Korea.

Can we achieve peaceful unification of our country after the US imperialists are driven out of Korea? We can give a definite answer to this question. We will tell Syngman Rhee as follows: You make propaganda in North Korea and we will do the same in South Korea. We will let your people see our accomplishments in North Korea while you let us meet the people in South Korea. And then we shall hold a general election for the unification of Korea. For the election we will have good platforms. For instance, we will provide young people in South Korea with compulsory education just as in North Korea; this

costs nothing.

We will give them free books and pencils. We can do this without difficulty because we have a good material foundation. However, Syngman Rhee cannot say the same thing because he does not have a material basis for implementing compulsory education in South Korea.

Many factories have been destroyed and only a few are operated. These factories are not Syngman Rhee's. They belong to capitalists who are not interested in educating poor children. And Syngman Rhee's government itself is one of capitalists and landowners and is therefore not interested in compulsory education.

However, our Party and government struggle for the people. All factories in North Korea belong to the people. Our economy grows everyday. Therefore, we provide young people with compulsory education, free tuition, books and clothes. If unification of the country is achieved we will do the same for the young people in South Korea.

Which Party will the young people in South Korea support our Party or Syngman Rhee's? They will certainly support our Party. Laborers also will support us. In North Korea laborers are the masters of the state. Our Party established an eight-hour work system and social insurance. Free medical care is available for laborers. Our Party also struggle for the improvement of the laborers' living standards. Laborers have nothing to worry about if they work hard. But laborers in South Korea have more of these benefits. They do not have any clothes and food. They will certainly support our Party.

Let us talk about the farmers! In South Korean there are not many laborers; most people are farmers. What can we do for the farmers in South Korea when unification of Korea is achieved? First, we can confiscate the land of landowners and distribute it among the farmers. And we will do irrigation work for them. We will prevent natural disasters such as floods. Then agriculture will be developed; this will improve their living standards within three years. We can perform work relating to the control of water in the mountains because we have a firm material foundation. We also can exempt the farmers from the tax-in-kind for several years. This year the

Party decided to exempt farmers in about 30 kuns located in mountain areas from the tax-in-kind for three years. If our economy is further developed we can do the same for farmers in South Korea. Then the farmers will definitely support our Party.

What can we do for the national capitalists in South Korea? We confiscated only factories owned by the Japanese, servile capitalists and Japanophiles. We did not confiscate the properties of private entrepreneurs and merchants. We will do the same thing in South Korea. It is not necessary to confiscate the properties of national capitalists. We will merely help and guide them to do business for the people. As far as their attitude toward socialism is concerned, it is a problem which they have to decide for themselves on the basis of their lives and experiences. At present, the national capitalists in South Korea have reached the point of bankruptcy under the oppression and plunder of the US imperialists. Their path to survival is unification of the country, for which we must work together.

In short, the absolute majority of the people in South Korea will support our Party. This is the reason why Syngman Rhee opposes peaceful unification of our country. Comrades! The solution lies in rapid socialist construction, development of our economy and improvement of the people's economy. And then unification of the fatherland will soon be achieved. The growth of our economic power and the betterment of the people's lives will be great encouragement for the people in South Korea, and these will prove a great threat and pressure to the US imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique. Therefore, our enemies attempt to destroy socialist construction. We must do our best to safeguard the achievements of socialism and precipitate socialist construction in North Korea.

You comrades must immediately correct many defects in your work and in Party life so as to bring about a drastic change in the development of steel production. In order to increase production, you also should explain the results of our current meetings to laborers, engineers and office-workers as well as Party members. As the Party stresses, iron is the kind of industry.

The development of iron and steel production is comparable to the defense of hill 1211 during the Korean War. If you comrades successfully fulfill the plans for iron and steel production socialist construction will be achieved sooner. I firmly believe that your firm unity around the Party Central Committee and the successful implementation of assigned tasks laborers, engineers and office-workers will make a great contribution to the peaceful unification of the fatherland and socialist construction.

SOME PROBLEMS RESULTING FROM THE CONSTRUCTION OF A SOCIALIST ECONOMY

Report made at the Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party; 4 December 1959.

Comrades!

This Plenary Meeting has progressed successfully because of long preparation and effective ideological mobilization. Reports and discussions have been conducted in accordance with Party directions and many necessary decisions have been adopted. There will be very great results if we explain the content of discussions and decisions of the Meeting to the entire Party membership and the people in order that the decisions may be implemented. Just as the December 1956 Plenary Meeting gave vitality to the construction of socialism, so the decisions of this meeting should display their vitality by marching forward, continually innovating and developing the movement for "Economizing and Increasing Production". Although all the problems are reflected in the decisions of the Meeting, I now am going to stress some of them.

1. Some Defects in Implementing the Plan for the Current Fiscal Year

It is important to review the 1959 experiences if we want to build the socialist economy successfully. As we all know, we scored a great success this year. The construction of socialism in our country has been highly successful since the Plenary Meeting of December 1956. In 1957 the output of industry increased by 44 percent,

and in 1958 by 40 percent. This year output is expected to increase by 50 percent compared with last year. This is really remarkable progress. Thus, this year was characterized by a historic success in the development of the people's economy.

In 1957 and 1958 the people's economy developed smoothly in the process of the bitter three-year struggle. However, there are many defects as well as great successes in our work this year. The correct understanding of past experience will be a great lesson for the future construction of socialism and communism. For this reason it is very important to study the economic work of 1959 carefully. It is useful to review the successful aspects of our work, but it is also necessary to analyse the failures and defects in our work.

I will not repeat the story of success in our work, since reports show it clearly and it already has been discussed a great deal. I am going to talk about our defects, how to deal with them and some other important economic problems.

As you know, the socialist economy cannot move forward without planning. The planned and balanced development of the people's economy is an important economic principle of socialism. If the socialist economy is to be operated effectively planning organs must establish accurate plans in accordance with the demands of the principle.

The planning of the people's economy must guarantee a proper balance between saving and consumption, production and consumption goods, agriculture and industry, and many different sectors of the people's economy. Economic plans should not be based on subjective demands, but on productivity and other objective conditions. It is, of course, necessary to desire the development of the people's economy, but we cannot depend entirely on subjective desire alone. We must establish our plans on the basis of objective reality.

As already emphasized more than once at Party and government meetings, it is important to establish plans consistent with our capacity. If plans are based on subjective desire it is merely gambling. They must be established on the basis of a study of the labor force, materials and capital. Only these kinds of plans will be

realistic. Which will guarantee the balanced development of the economy.

How is our plan for this year? The present plan lacks a sufficient study of objective conditions. We indulged in the great success achieved in 1957 and 1958 and set our plan at a higher level without making sufficient studies of objective reality. Therefore, many defects began to appear from the first month of its implementation. The Party Central Committee found that each Ministry or Control Bureau tended to implement the plan by increasing the labor force and basic construction instead of promoting labor productivity and utilization of facilities. Furthermore, in March of this year the Party Guidance Department inspected the main industrial enterprises in the northern province of Hamkyung that is, the Ch'ungjin Steel Works, Kimch'ek Iron Works and Aoji Mine - to discover these defects.

Therefore, in May the Party Guidance Department convened the Expanded Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee; the participants included the managers of enterprises, chairmen of Party committees within enterprises, chairmen of Party provincial committees and other leaders. At the meeting they revised the original plan and took certain measures for adjusting its defects. The Expanded Meeting stressed that efforts should be made to normalize production, promote the utilization of available facilities, manufacture production equipment and mechanize work. These were accurate measures to correct current defects. It was not too late to correct defects at that time. In fact, the defects were discovered at the right time and accurate measures were taken against them.

At the Expanded Meeting, the above-mentioned comrades and many others had expensive discussions concerning the correction of defects and decided to follow Party policies. However, this decision was not implemented effectively. The decision and its execution were in two different directions. A gamble was played, especially in the metal industry. The Cabinet also made some mistakes. As a rule, the Cabinet should carefully study every aspect of work in order to provide the necessary labor force and place adequate emphasis upon important activities in accordance with the spirit of the Party Central Committee decision.

However, the Cabinet heeded the demands of each Ministry or Bureau without analysing them.

I took the case of the metal industry as an example, not because it was the only industry which had defects in the production process. In fact, all other fields also have similar defects in their production processes. Although the Expanded Meeting of the Central Committee took place, no changes occurred in our work.

When did we begin to recognize defects in our work? We realized that something was wrong with our operations only after the Expanded Meeting of the Party committee at the Whanghae Iron Works. Even now only a few people exactly understand the weakness of our operations. Although it was a little late, those who adjusted the operating defects made fewer mistakes, whereas the people who followed old work methods made more mistakes. Since September we have accomplished a great deal by changing our operating processes. If we had consistently used old methods, certain industries such as steel would have been failures. As the chairman of the Party committee of the Wh'anghae Iron Works indicated yesterday, the output of steel at that plant began to increase thanks to a drastic change in work processes. The same can be said of the Kongsung Steel Works.

I think that if we had done so since May, we could have increased steel output by approximately 50,000 to 70,000 tons; this would have meant a great deal to other fields of industry. Most ministries and bureaus merely developed a series of projects and unscientifically increased the labor force due to a failure to implement Party policies. At the end of September, national industries employed 120,000 workers more than were estimated in the original plan. Where did all these workers come from? This vast labor force came from rural regions.

During these years rural villages developed many construction projects, including irrigation. Diversion of the rural labor force to industry and construction precipitated a serious labor force shortage in rural regions.

As the size of the labor force increases, the problems of food and housing become serious; the current capacity of agricultural production and construction can-

not adequately solve them. To begin with, we should not set our plans at a high level. If we had estimated only a 30 to 40 percent growth in industry and a 5 to 6 percent growth in the agricultural economy, our plans would have been realistic and the balanced development of the people's economy could have been accomplished this year.

In September we began the work of preparing a plan for next year, but some defects also are indicated in that work. I do not refer to the National Planning Committee. I merely say that all plans recommended by ministries or bureaus have not been realistic. For instance, agricultural and industrial plans have been unrealistic. Many of us think that we should not set high level plans, that we cannot implement. All plans should be established on the basis of existing productivity.

All of this can be attributed to a poor knowledge of the planned economy. Those who establish unrealistic plans forget the principle that productivity is constantly moving forward under socialism. We always consider that human consciousness and capacity are constantly developing and that machine capacity is also steadily being improved. In other words, economic plans should presuppose the constant improvement of productivity. Our plans cannot afford to be conservative and negative; they must always be progressive and positive. In the communist way of operating the economy, the people's economy, does not stand still. Communist methods imply the constant improvement of technical skill and production and the introduction of new machines.

The capitalist economy progresses through a process of moving back and forth or up and down. But the socialist economy is characterized by constant progress. Thus, neither plans based on subjective desire nor conservative and negative plans are sound. I would like to stress once again that we must establish realistic, progressive and positive plans for next year based on our experience.

There was another notable defect in our plan for this year; we merely initiated many projects and failed to concentrate our energy and effort on important fields of the economy. This was a result of the failure to learn Marxist-Leninist business methods.

It has been a firm Marxist-Leninist method of struggle, whether class struggle or struggle with nature, to concentrate the main attack on a decisive part of the enemy. This must be a basic principle for Communists in setting strategy and tactics. It is political work to find the crucial part of the enemy and concentrate the attack upon it. This is a strategic principle that must be applied in political work, military affairs and other business. But some workers failed to understand this principle.

This problem was not raised yesterday or today for the first time. This problem had already been raised when establishing the three-year plan in 1953. At that time, it was emphasized repeatedly that we should concentrate our efforts on certain important fields of the economy instead of developing many projects, since the utilization of the labor force, resources and capital was limited. If we attack many scattered enemies at one time we will instead be defeated by the concentrated attack of our enemies. We must bear this principle in mind when we implement tasks. This year's economic construction shows that each ministry and bureau developed many projects here and there; this was at odds with Party policies. For instance, it was important to build a furnace to produce more steel at the Kimch'ek Iron Works.

Therefore, workers adopted the motto that the work of building the furnace should be done by Labor Day (1 May). In fact, the motto was very good. The Minister of the Metal Industry should have guaranteed all the conditions necessary for this work. What happened? Before work was completed at the Kimch'ek Iron Works, another similar project was initiated at the Wh'anghae Iron Works. Under present conditions, the furnace at the Kimch'ek Iron Works cannot be used until next year. The project developed at the Wh'anghae Iron Works is really unnecessary in any sense. Furthermore, another furnace project was initiated at Kongsung Iron Works. What a waste this is.

If we had concentrated our energy and resources only on Kimch'ek project we could have completed it by 1 May. Thus, our efforts have been scattered all over the place; this prevented us from finishing any of the projects.

What is the duty of factory workers. Their work is to manufacture accessories to production facilities. However, a series of basic construction projects made the

factory workers manufacture accessories for basic construction instead of production facilities. This eventually caused serious damage to the normal operation of production facilities. The production decline affected construction work. The Ministry of the Metal Industry is not the only case. As a matter of fact, this is a general phenomenon. All other ministries, like those for Light Industry, the Machine Industry, and the Coal Industry, have similar defects. The Ministry of Machine Industry developed more than 70 basic construction projects. Of course, we must note that the Ministry has changed its operating methods, since September.

The Ministry of Metal Industry failed to carry out all of the projects it initiated. Therefore, we must help it. The Ministry of Coal Industry also developed many projects all over the place, and directed its efforts toward the introduction of hydroelectric power at various mining installations. However, pipelines and other facilities were necessary for the use of hydroelectric power. The Ministry planned too many projects for installing facilities for the use of hydroelectric power; these could not be implemented with our capacity. This actually resulted in a great waste of labor and resources and it also affected production.

There has been much basic construction which cannot be operated due to a lack of materials and resources. The functions of production and construction have come to a full stop. Accordingly, workers in the production and construction sectors also are being wasted. We should not make the same mistake again after this Meeting. Beginning next year we must adopt the method of concentrating our efforts on one important project after another, instead of planning many different projects at same time.

Another great defect in our work this year is the failure to realize the importance of promoting labor productivity and taking necessary measures for that purpose. As you know, labor force is the basic element of productivity. What do we mean by productivity? According to economists, it consists of the means of production and objectives of labor. In other words, it means the object of human for the purpose of production. I think that human beings and production means are most important in the field of productivity. Why? Because man and production means are active factors in production.

With the development of machines, our technical skill is improving and our power to conquer nature also is increasing. Here it is self-evident that man is the basic element in productivity. Productivity is comparable to military power. Just as the object of human conquest is nature the object of military conquest is military power over the enemy. Needless, to say, officers, soldiers, airplanes, guns and other weapons constitute military power. Here we can see that man is the basic element in military power. The fighting power of the army largely depends upon the art of maintaining the fighting spirit and morale of soldiers. If the fighting morale of soldiers is low and they lack skill in handling weapons, even superior weapons will be of no use. If an army is to win a war, it is necessary to have higher fighting morale, ideological consciousness and a higher level of technical skill as well as superior weapons. Ideological consciousness in particular assumes significance in winning a war. It should be noted that superior weapons fail to display their capability for the army which is not ideologically conscious and confident of victory.

The same can be said of the field of production. In raising labor productivity it is important to improve technical skills and production organization. But it is far more important to consider the ideological consciousness of the labor force. Those who failed to understand this aspect of labor productivity have felt that a mere increase of workers would solve our problems. In raising labor productivity an important factor is the workers' belief that their energy should be devoted to the welfare of the people and the fatherland. The higher their political consciousness, the more they will exert creative effort to increase labor productivity.

Since the December 1956 Plenary Meeting workers have shown their potential ability to increase labor productivity. The Chullima march of socialist construction would be inconceivable without the workers' creative efforts, their unity around the Party and accordance with its firm policies.

One of the grave mistakes made by our comrades was the failure to carry out political work. Ministers, bureau chiefs and managers failed to place political work before economic work, a course urged by the Party. They merely counted the number of laborers for their work. Of

course, political activities for increasing labor productivity does not end by indoctrinating workers with political ideology. We also have to improve their material and cultural lives and guarantee their recreation.

However, it is true that many officials failed in these kinds of activities. They merely attempted to increase labor productivity by mobilizing more laborers without considering their food, housing and recreation problems. Even if they have communist consciousness, workers cannot increase labor productivity if their housing and recreation conditions of workers are poor. Under Japanese rule, capitalists did not even consider these problems of the workers. They merely exploited them. We cannot accept laborers without building houses for them. We do not necessarily mean that workers should be provided with the best living conditions. We simply must do our best to provide them with good living conditions within the limits of Party ability. This is very important political work. It is wrong for officials to think that this kind of work should be left to other people. How can we say that this is not political work if we are struggling for the improvement of the life and happiness of the workers? Political work for laborers must include complementary work.

If you really want to do political work you also must do complementary work.

It is very important to have a correct attitude toward man; he is a basic factor in production. Man is still necessary in production operations even if production facilities become automatic. God does not operate automatic machines; only man operates automatic production facilities. By understanding this, we come to realize that a mere increase in the labor force will not solve our problems. When we train a technician who can operate two or three machines instead of one, the number of laborers has no special meaning. This depends upon organizational work and the ability of leaders such as bureau chiefs, managers, political managers, chairmen of Party committees within ministries and others.

The first duty of leaders is to provide workers with good living conditions. Leaders also must do their best to guarantee working conditions. They should indoctrinate workers with Party policies. Thus the growth of labor

productivity depends upon the ability of leaders to guide laborers and improve working conditions. Why do you think we need managers? Managers are needed to handle organization work and guidance. We do not need any manager if they do not do this job. In short, leaders of national and social organizations first must perform political work in order to increase labor productivity.

Second, they also must provide workers with good working conditions for the same purpose. The partial failure in the current economic plan is due to failure by the leaders in their political and organizational work. Therefore, political as well as organizational activities are very important.

Another notable defect in implementing the current plan is failure by the workers to follow Party policies and instructions unconditionally. The Expanded Meeting of the Standing Committee in May decided that we should concentrate our efforts on one project at a time. However, the Ministries of Metal Industry and Chemical Industry continually ignored the decision. We must implement Party policies and instructions by all means. Comrade Han Sang-mu engaged in self-criticism but it was not sufficient. He was urged to do more work in mining next year. He answered that he couldn't unless he could have 4,500 more laborers.

To tell the truth, this is not a justifiable excuse. We explained to him that there were 20,000 idle laborers at the Ministry of Metal Industry, and we urged him to produce more with the better facilities that we were going to provide. At first, Comrade Han Sang-mu consistently answered that he couldn't. However, the Standing Committee could not go along with Comrade Han's policy. After he was sharply criticized at the Committee, he said that he did not mean to demand more laborers and that he could instead reduce his needs by 6,000 laborers.

The failure to indoctrinate workers with Party policies is one of the important reasons why decisions of the Central Committee and the Standing Committee have not been effectively implemented. We recently had a meeting of the Party committee within the Ministry of Metal Industry and discovered that the Ministry failed to make workers understand Party policies and the economic situation of the fatherland. The Ministry's indoctrination of workers with political ideology was not satisfactory.

All these are the main defects of our economic plan. These are partial and temporary defects which can be corrected. We have to do our best not to make the same mistakes again in the future.

2. Some Important Problems Arising from the 1960 Plan for the Development of the People's Economy

As the decision of the Central Committee already indicated, the year 1960 is characterized as the year for completing the development of the people's economy. And a one-year plan has been established. What is meant by completion year. If we compare the completion year to war, it is the work of reorganizing scattered weapons, soldiers, clothes and other necessary things after a battle in order to prepare for the next battle. In socialist construction we must organize and consolidate the accomplishments of the previous stage before we move to the next stage of economic development. The preparatory work for the next stage is especially necessary for us who fulfilled the first Five-Year Plan by two and a half years ahead of the target. We have already fulfilled the Five-Year Plan in the field of industry. Of course, there are some regions which failed to finish the plan, but in terms of total output the Five-Year Plan has been completed.

The successful fulfillment of the Five-Year Plan in the field of industry resulted in establishing the independence of the people's economy and in constructing the basis for socialist industrialization. It also enhanced the rapid development of light industry and agriculture.

We have successfully completed the work of building the basis of the people's economy for its further development. This great victory was scored by the people under direct Party guidance. This means the triumph of the Party policies which urged priority development of heavy industry along with light industry and agriculture; it also means that Party policies have been correct.

We have just occupied the first hill. What is the next hill to be occupied? It is a hill from which we can precipitate the development of socialism and from which we can also see communism close by. This new hill is the second Five-Year Plan beginning with 1961. The

second Five-Year Plan is a decisive period in socialist construction. During this period, we must make significant progress in socialist industrialization and in raising the people's living standards. Next year is the period for stepping to the higher hill of the second Five-Year Plan from that of the first Five-Year Plan. This is why we refer to next year as the completion year.

Then, what must we do to prepare for next year? No agreement had been reached for this until recently. People in the field of electricity insisted on priority development of the electric power industry as preparation for the second Five-Year Plan. People in the railway field urged priority development of railways. People in the iron industry emphasized the importance of steel and people in agriculture did the same for the increase of rice production.

Thus, everybody wanted to utilize the completion year in favor of his own field of industry. If every one of us asserts that this or that field of industry is most important we shall fail again in concentrating our efforts on one or a few important fields. We must do preparatory work in every field of industry, but we also should have a main activity emphasized.

What is the main activity of the completion year? It is the task of relaxing tensions among the different sectors of the people's economy and raising the people's living standards. This basic work is to adjust the defects and unbalanced development of the people's economy and to consolidate the accomplishments of the first Five-Year Plan. Starting from this point, we must determine the fundamental work of the completion year.

I now am going to talk about only a few important problems.

First, we must concentrate our energy and resources on mechanizing the agricultural economy next year. The decision of the Plenary Meeting urged mechanization of the agricultural economy. This decision is, of course, correct. The decision to mechanize the agricultural economy does not necessarily mean that Party policies have changed. Mechanization of the agricultural economy is compatible with the Party policies which urge the priority development of heavy industry along with light industry and agri-

culture. The priority development of heavy industry does not mean that we develop heavy industry for its own sake. The purpose of developing heavy industry is to help the various sectors of the people's economy by producing machines, power and other necessary facilities. We must mechanize the agricultural economy in order to increase productivity in rural areas.

We have successfully established a basis for mechanizing the agricultural economy in North Korea. If we did not have this basis and the development of heavy industry, mechanization of the agricultural economy would be merely a dream. However, we have developed heavy industry and expanded the mechanical industry as a result of the three and five-year plans. This practically means the firm establishment of the material foundation of the people's economy for the further development of productivity and technical skill. And so mechanizing the agricultural economy is an activity that is possible for us. In fact, it is not only possible but also necessitated by social and economic development in North Korea.

As you know, the socialist transformation of production relationships was completed in 1958. The meeting of agricultural cooperatives held at the beginning of this year established the dominance of the socialist economy over rural areas; it also considered technical revolution as its central task in the agricultural economy. Socialist transformation of the agricultural economy is more than the reform of production relationships. It needs technical revolution for improving production.

It is true that cooperative management of the agricultural economy without mechanization is still better than scattered individual farming. But the productivity of the agricultural economy cannot be improved and the living standards of farmers cannot be raised without technical revolution. Therefore, cooperative management of the agricultural economy must accompany technical revolution.

In the socialist transformation of the agricultural economy technical reforms along with the rapid development of collectivization were undertaken. The most urgent task we have completed relates to irrigation. I think that irrigation work began in 1955. At that time our mechanical industry was very young. Nevertheless, we success-

fully implemented irrigation projects by manufacturing necessary accessories or importing them from foreign countries. We will continue irrigation work to meet the demands of rural regions. Agricultural products can be increased regardless of weather. We also have developed the work of electricity for rural villages.

However, this is not enough for the increase of agricultural output. The mechanization of the agricultural economy is absolutely necessary for this purpose. Only mechanization makes the socialist economy effective. It is also necessary for a balanced development of the agricultural economy with heavy industry. Industrial productivity already has reached its high peak; thus, if the agricultural economy cannot be developed rapidly, it will not be able to meet the needs of industry. If agriculture cannot meet the needs of industry, it means the failure to implement the Party policies which urge the development of heavy industry along with that of light industry.

If the agricultural economy cannot supply food, skins, wool and other materials, mechanized light industry will come to a stop. Thus, agriculture and industry are closely related to each other.

If industry is to move forward during the second Five-Year Plan agriculture also will have to follow it by supplying the necessary crops and materials. The present agricultural economy cannot meet the needs of industry unless technical reforms are undertaken. The problem of increasing agricultural production cannot be solved without mechanizing the agricultural economy. The agricultural economy cannot catch up with the rapid development of industry without being mechanized.

There is another important thing that we should know, namely, mechanizing the agricultural economy is also necessary for the ideological reform of the farmers. Collectivization of agriculture does not necessarily mean socialist reform of the farmer. It is true that collectivization of agriculture eliminated the difference between rich and poor farmers. But some ideological remnants are still found among the farmers. The socialist reform of old feudalistic and capitalist remnants is significant in consolidating cooperative movements and increasing agricultural productivity.

What do we need for the socialist reform of farmers' minds? It is mechanization of the agricultural economy. We must know that when farmers use old farm tools it is almost impossible to attempt the socialist reform of their minds. The socialist transformation of farmers' minds must begin with the mechanization of the agricultural economy for the increase of agricultural productivity.

Comrades! Everyone knows that mechanizing the agricultural economy is good for us. Nevertheless, I stress this problem once again, because it is very important for us to realize that mechanization is necessitated by the needs of socialist construction. We should not think of mechanization merely as a way to relax existing tensions.

Mechanization of the agricultural economy is an inevitable task arising from socialist construction; it is a historic task that must be solved before ascending to the higher stage of socialism.

We must adopt the method of gradually developing the mechanization of the agricultural economy with present industrial capacity. As the decision of the Plenary Meeting indicates, mechanization must start in the plains regions and gradually move to mountainous areas. Mechanization can more easily be accomplished in the plains than in the mountains. Many mechanical facilities for the plains are not adaptable to the mountains. This means that mechanization in the mountains will require the manufacture of new kinds of mechanical tools and facilities; this will take time. Therefore, we must start mechanization in the plains regions of P'yongyang and Wh'anghae provinces and gradually extend it to other areas.

I have recently inspected Wh'anghae Nam Do (Province). I have found that the province needs only 2,500 tractors for mechanizing about 80 percent of the arable land. Of course, we also must mechanize the remaining 20 percent of arable land by using semi-mechanized methods. P'yongyang Nam Do similarly needs about 2,500-2,600 tractors for mechanization. In other words, we need about 5,000 tractors altogether. We estimated that mechanizing these two provinces can be done within two years. However, if we concentrate our energy and resources we can complete it within a year.

We can manufacture about 3,000 tractors and 1,000 tractors will be imported from other countries. So the number of tractors will total 4,000. Wh'anghae Nam Do now has 900 tractors and Py'ongyang Nam Do has about 700. Therefore, we estimate a total of 5,500-5,600 tractors; this will be enough to complete the work of mechanizing the two provinces, including Py'ongyang city, by next year. And then we can start mechanization in Kaesong city, Wh'anghae Buk Do, Kangwon Do and Hamky'ung Nam Do almost at the same time in 1961. Jagan Do, Ryanggang Do and Hamky'ung Buk Do will be mechanized in 1962. Thus, we must mechanize the rural regions within two or three years. If all people exert creative efforts for mechanization, we can complete it in less than two years. Therefore, next year we must begin to mechanize with full confidence.

While power mechanization is developed in Wh'anghae Nam Do and Py'ongyang Nam Do, other regions must use semi-mechanical facilities and economize upon the labor force. The problems relating to the functioning of the farm machines pool must be seriously considered in realizing the mechanization of the agricultural economy. Workers at the farm machines pool lack a sense of responsibility in their work. When they drive tractors to plow fields, they do their work roughly. Their work is often not satisfactory. It is important to realize that all workers at machine tractor stations are responsible for agricultural production together with farmers.

The workers at the machine tractor stations are actually indifferent to agricultural results as long as they get their salaries from the state. In fact, many managers of machine tractor stations never go out to inspect the fields. In the future workers at the stations should be made more responsible for agricultural results. For this purpose, we first must reorganize the system of machine tractor stations and its wage system.

We have revised the wage system of the stations so that the workers may have a direct interest in agricultural results beginning even next year. As the decision of the Plenary Meeting also urges, we must change the name of the stations to the workshop of farm machines. We should make the income of workers at the pools reflect the success or failure of agricultural products. Then the

workers will work hard to increase agricultural output.

In the future farm machine repair shops and factories should assume complete responsibility for the adequate supply of necessary machines; they also must play a greater role in guaranteeing the mechanization of the agricultural economy. We must utilize all available factories operated by cities, kuns or provinces for this purpose. It also is important to develop a movement for encouraging creative effort on the part of the workers. The use of mechanical designs invented by foreigners in other advanced countries is good for our purpose. But we must remember that some foreign mechanical designs not appropriate to the peculiar geographical character of our country. And so we must invent our own machines. We must do our best to mobilize the creativeness of the workers in North Korea. This is an effective method for implementing the mechanization of the agricultural economy.

The next important work is land administration. This year's work in land administration is not satisfactory. As you know, the arable land in our country, that is divided into two parts, is limited. Most good land is in South Korea. We should not forget that less than two million Ch'ungbo of arable land is available for a population of ten million persons; there is a total of four million Ch'ungbos of arable land in the entire country. For this reason we must utilize our land in the most effective manner.

We cannot blame poor land. There is proverb which says that there is no poor land for good farmers. I think this proverb holds a truth. Those who cannot write well always complain of pencils. It is true that our land is poor but we can do nothing about this. We cannot abandon this land because it is poor. We must work hard to turn this poor land into a fertile one.

Yesterday, the members of the Standing Committee talked about the case of the Sangpy'ung Ri agricultural cooperative in Hamkyung Buk-do; it worked hard for the maximum utilization of poor land. We happened to visit Sangpy'ung Ri. The land was very dry and stony. I had some discussion with the people about how to utilize the land.

They said that about sixty chungbos would be used for potatoes and the rest of the land for apples, mushrooms and other vegetables. And so I told them that next year they could make much money by rearing chickens, pigs and other domestic animals. The farmers of the cooperative successfully carried out their plan. As a result, they came to own many apple trees, pigs, cows and vegetable fields. The cows increased from three heads to 65 heads, pigs from 54 to 206, rabbits from three to 601, and bees from 21 to 126 cases. It is said that this cooperative will be able to distribute at least 70,000 won (of old currency) to each family.

Comrades! This is the direction the farmers of Hamkyung Buk-do must travel. They set an example for all other agricultural cooperatives in utilizing poor land. We cannot abandon even poor land. We must cultivate the land to increase agricultural production. Although the Party has urged this hundred of times, I would like to emphasize it once again. Houses should not be built on good arable land; in the future they can be built on hills or mountains. When factories are constructed due care should be exercised not to occupy too much land.

It also is important that we raise the utilization of land. Various farming methods, including the two-crop system, must be used for the purpose of increasing harvests. A tradition of loving the land should develop. Many farmers do nothing when floods wash away good vegetable and rice fields. This kind of attitude towards land cannot be tolerated. Our land has been inherited from our ancestors. The Party must fight against the waste of land.

As far as irrigation work is concerned, we should not develop new large-scale projects. Instead, we should finish the projects which already have been initiated. I know that we need large-scale irrigation projects. But it cannot be done next year. From now on, mechanization of the agricultural economy is the central task and farmers have many things to do. Under the circumstances, it is impossible to have new large-scale projects. In regions which are not yet completely mechanized, irrigation work by farmers must be continued.

In the western regions of the Republic the effective utilization of available irrigation facilities is very important; this is similar to the problem of raising the utilization rate of factory facilities. Farmers also must promote the utilization of existing facilities. They must increase the work of raising cows and other animals to provide workers with food. If we want to produce better and higher protein foods for the workers at factories, mines and other manufacturing installations we must increase the work. Of course, this work is relatively new and difficult for us; we must overcome this. It is useful to raise fodder for feeding animals.

A movement should be developed to raise two pigs at each family in rural villages. By doing this, we can achieve self-sufficiency in natural fertilizer as well as more pork. Each pig can provide us with three tons of natural fertilizer a year; therefore, two pigs mean six tons of fertilizer. I happened to read in Pravda (Newspaper) that we can make four tons of good fertilizer out of one ton of pig's secretion mixed with 70 kilograms of apatite, 100 kilogram of lime and some soil. In other words, we can get 12 tons of fertilizer from one pig or 24 tons from two pigs a year.

The rearing of rabbits must be emphasized. This is not difficult work since there are many mountains where we can raise as many rabbits as we want. We can eat rabbits and the skins can be used for coats and caps for young children. There was once an active movement for raising rabbits, but now it has declined. We must develop a movement for raising at least 7 or 8 rabbits per family in rural villages. It is wise to encourage each individual farm family to raise rabbits and other animals, along with the collective raising of domestic animals by agricultural cooperatives. We must distribute rabbits among farmers. This is the only way that we can increase food and implement land reform.

It is very important to observe the principles of socialist distribution in strengthening cooperative management and in promoting the farmers' desires to produce. However, there have been serious defects in distribution work. Agricultural cooperatives failed to implement socialist principles in distributing crops and money. Some of our comrades have treated farmers who have just joined

agricultural cooperatives as if they already had become communists. The officials of the agricultural cooperatives stored all crops at warehouses and rationed them among farmers little by little.

Comrades! Under these circumstances, how can we provide incentives to the farmers' desire to produce? We cannot expect the promotion of farmers' desires to produce unless the fruits of their labor are immediately distributed among them at the proper time. We must indoctrinate farmers with the ideology of communism, taking into consideration their material concerns.

Next year we should expand the fishery industry and the production of consumer goods for the purpose of improving the people's living. Expansion in the work of raising vegetables and domestic animals, along with that in the fishery industry, is important for the solution of our food problems. As the Party stressed, it is necessary to catch more fish by diverse methods and further expand the processing industry. Measures must be taken to avoid the waste of fish already caught by establishing proper storage facilities. Raising works will greatly contribute to the solution of our current food problems within one or two years.

Through conversations with farmers in the western regions, I have found that there are vast areas where three or four tons of shell per Chungbo can be raised. We can also procreate shrimp by stopping sea water.

If we adequately provide farmers with good tools we can have as much seaweed and seagrass as we want. It is said that a tangle grows four or five meters in five months and so we can grow them for export to foreign countries in exchange for other goods. This is the best way to solve our food problem without fodder. But I must point out that we failed to initiate this kind of work. The National Planning Committee did nothing for procreation except to provide several ships. In the future, we must invest some capital for the development of procreation work in this field.

The department of light industry must expand to provide textile materials. In particular, factories like the Ch'ungjin textile factory should continue to produce more staple fibers. The establishment of chemical rayon

material is an urgent problem in our country where cotton cannot grow well.

The problem of quality should be considered in the production of consumer goods. There is a great discrepancy between quality and quantity. This year, approximately 160 million meters of cloth are being produced and 170 million meters will be manufactured next year. This means an average of 17 meters of cloth can be consumed by each individual. However, cloth quality fails to follow quantity. About 15 million pairs of socks are being produced this year; but this is not enough. At least 30-35 million pairs should be produced to meet the demands of the people.

Next year home-building will be stressed in the construction sector. The number of laborers in national and public industries increased by 280,000 this year. The problem created by this increase of laborers cannot be solved without building more houses. The plan estimates the building of about 80,000 houses, but we can build more if we rationally utilize our resources and energy. It is urgent to solve the housing problem decisively.

We also should improve the living conditions of the people by building more bath places, wash-places baby-sitting places and other facilities. This only means the full realization of the first Five-Year Plan. The second Five-Year Plan will be more effectively implemented by the people with such improved living conditions.

Next year we must focus our attention on the work of raising labor productivity and the utilization of facilities. Industry should carry out its projects according to the plan, and it must not develop new projects. The most important problem in industry is to raise labor productivity and the utilization of facilities. We must exert our efforts to raise the utilization of facilities through adequate repair work and the replacement of machine accessories.

As compared with European countries, the utilization rate is very low in our country. Certain necessary measures should be taken for the maximum utilization of factory sites.

Thus, we cannot afford any increase of labor in industry and construction. Rather, it is necessary to divert 30,000 laborers from industry into rural areas. For this reason, raising labor productivity is absolutely necessary for production and construction next year.

There is still a possibility of raising labor productivity in industry and construction. Although the plan estimates an increase of industrial production by 12.5 percent, we can do more by raising labor productivity and the utilization of facilities. In many respects next year is similar to 1957; this was the opening year of the first Five-Year Plan. As a result of the Three-Year Plan, many factories were established but they were not fully utilized. The number of laborers was increased but they lacked technical skills. Under these conditions, nevertheless, production rose sharply due to good organization work in 1957.

During the period of the first Five-Year Plan the number of laborers and factories also increased. The level of technical skill and the utilization of facilities were very low. For this reason, production rates would be higher, if we could raise the labor productivity and the utilization of facilities as in 1957. Since factories are busier and the present level of technical skill is higher than in 1957, it would be difficult to increase industrial production by 40-50 percent.

However, I think that it will be possible to increase industrial production by 20-25 percent. Thus, we must exert our efforts to accomplish the plan for next year by more than its original target through effective organization work.

Another important problem is adjusting the relationship between socialist saving and consumption. As I already have emphasized more than once, this problem has not been satisfactorily solved. Why do we have saving under our system? The purpose of saving is for expanding investment, more construction of factories, more machines and more cultural facilities which actually promote the people's living. The savings may not go towards immediate consumption by the workers; but they are the owners of the savings. Then why does the relation between saving and consumption assume such significance? If workers were urged to save their products for future happiness only by

not eating and dressing, they would not believe in future happiness; this would eventually destroy economic development. Or if we consume whatever we produce, there will be no saving; this means no advance by our economy. If we attempt to provide office-workers and laborers with good living conditions, some of our output should be set aside for saving with a view to expanded reproduction. This is the only way we can improve the people's living; that is, by producing more food and clothing and building more houses.

This is why the development of a balanced relation between saving and consumption is most important for those who guide the construction of a socialist and planned economy. Maladjustment in the relation will affect the entire people's economy. Now there are tendencies towards too much saving and too much consumption. This problem must be brought out now because next year is the completion year, and some people may misunderstand that primary emphasis on improving the people's living conditions means only consumption and not saving.

We must avoid useless construction in favor of expanded reproduction. We cannot build new shops, public bath houses and other public facilities simply because next year is the completion period. To tell the truth, new shops are not a problem. The real problem is good commodities which can be supplied for the workers. It is important to improve the people's living conditions gradually while socialist saving steadily increases. Our country is far from industrialization. Industrialization will continuously need considerable saving in the future.

Comrades! There are many tasks before us. We must manufacture many tractors and vehicles, build many factories, railways and hydroelectric power stations, and produce steel, iron and many other things. All these tasks require the encouragement of saving. Furthermore, there are many fields which are to be mechanized. Now we are in the process of mechanizing the agricultural economy; local industry, which dominates more than 30 percent of the gross output of all industry, also is to be mechanized. These necessitate continuous economizing and saving.

As you comrades know, we received free economic aid from the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and

many other brother countries. But we must build our economy by ourselves in the future, and we must repay them even a part of what we owed. Accordingly, an effort should be made for economizing and increasing production. Next year a mass movement must be developed in order to implement continuously the motto "Economizing and Increasing Production" urged by the December 1956 Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee.

A struggle should be waged against the loss of profits in industry and the agricultural economy; this caused considerable damage to the national interest. At present, most state farms fail to make any profit. A drastic change should be made in the operation of state farms in order to guarantee their profitability. Inadequate personnel administration of enterprises or public organizations adversely affects the national interest. The waste of one worker's labor for one year can be expressed in terms of 100,000 won of old currency or 1,000 won of new currency.

Therefore, it is a serious problem to have many workers who do nothing as a result of organizational expansion. At machine tractor stations with 40 tractors there are 24-27 workers who do nothing. This must be eliminated immediately. We should improve the independent accounting system in order to promote the national interest. The rational operation of socialist management promotes the national interest; this in turn contributes to the people's happy life and the future prosperity of the fatherland; therefore, all people must participate in a struggle for economizing and saving.

Finally, I am going to talk about the problem of saving a national reserve. It is true that we have lived without having a national reserve. But the time has come for it. Now it is necessary and possible to have a national reserve. Our country still remains divided. A favorable change in international relations occurred and US imperialists were driven out of North Korea. People's uprisings developed in South Korea. A possibility of achieving the peaceful unification of Korea is again observable. South Korea is full of unemployment and starvation. When peaceful unification of the fatherland is achieved a national reserve will definitely be needed. A national reserve also will be necessary to safeguard against natural disasters in North Korea.

However, we have wasted much food by relaxing rationing controls this year. The Ministry of Commerce issued an order to give food rations even to those who do not work. This must be criticized. Comrades! communism is not yet realized in this country. Even if communism were realized everyone would have to work. We cannot tolerate any idea that man can eat without working. Under communism labor is essential. The Ministry of Commerce ignored this principle and wasted much food by giving excessive rations. It is important to preach the idea of a national reserve to the people.

In fact, economizing on food is also for a national reserve. The national reserve actually belongs to the people and will be used for the people. A national reserve is absolutely necessary for the construction of a socialist paradise and the peaceful unification of Korea as well as for the realization of socialist revolution.

We must explain the importance of a national reserve to the people. Only when the entire people realize this can a mass movement for economizing and increasing production be launched effectively for a national reserve. Let us have a national reserve of various commodities and foods! Our international trade could not continue without these national reserves. Although next year is the completion year, an effective movement for the formation of national reserves should be developed.

3. Improving the Work of Local Government Organs

The current Plenary Meeting discussed the problem of improving the work of the people's councils and adopted the necessary decisions. The failure to adjust the activities of people's councils to new circumstances is a major defect. There are two important conditions which necessitate an over-all change in the work of the people's councils.

The first condition is that the form of socialist management has been completely established in urban and rural regions. In past years, there were still some private merchants and industrialists in cities and private farmers in rural areas. The people's councils merely guided private management. But now private management has

been transformed into socialist management. Therefore, the system of activities of people's councils for guiding private management must be changed into one that is appropriate for the guidance of socialist management.

Similarly, in past years, the people's councils merely guided and encouraged farmers to work properly. Now all commerce, industry and commodity circulation networks are under socialist ownership. There is no longer exploitation and everything serves in the people's interest. For this reason the people's economy constantly grows and living is improved under the socialist system. But poor management of the people's economy will hinder development of the socialist economy. If the people's councils fail to organize socialist management, every operation of factories, enterprises and farms will stop.

Second important condition is the quantitative expansion of the economic work of the people's councils. During past years, the central government guided many important factories and enterprises and so the Provincial or Kun People's Assemblies did not have much activity as far as guidance was concerned. But the powers of the Provincial People's Assemblies have been greatly expanded and the management work of local people's councils have now greatly increased. There are many tasks which local government organs must carry out: commodity circulation work; agricultural cooperatives; pastures operated by the province or kun; local factories; irrigation work; construction work; and other business operated by the province or city. The output of industry which each province administers now has expanded to a level almost the same as that administered by the North Korean People's Assembly in the past. In education and culture, most educational institutions are administered by local government organs, except for a few national universities.

When the scale of national life was small, it could be managed without planning. But the present scale of our life is larger and cannot be operated without planning.

These new circumstances were created by the rapid development of the people's economy and socialist construction. The decisive weakness of the people's councils is the failure to adjust their work to the new circumstances. The decline of cultivated land area can be attributed to this weakness. In the past, the central

government administered land; therefore, there was not much land administration work for local government organs. This year the powers of land administration were transferred to provincial government organs; these have failed to carry out the plan for cultivated land area.

The workers on the people's councils are not capable of guiding economic affairs. They assumed the administration of factories, but they do not know the difference between original prices and commodity circulation. They cannot even organize plans. I inspected Onch'ung kun and found that the commodity circulation plan was organized without considering the farmers' purchasing power, demand and the standard of living. When the Kun People's Assemblies organize a plan for agricultural management, they never investigate the production potential of farmers accurately. They merely base their plans on rough estimates and instruct the farmers to implement them. This is neither guidance nor organization work in any sense. If I were to say that the Kun People's Assemblies have no plans at all. Perhaps I would be wrong. But it should be noted that their plans are nothing but parts of the plan organized by the central government. The plans of the Provincial People's Assemblies are copies of the plan of the central government, which is automatically sent to the Kun People's Assemblies, which they in turn send to the Ri People's Assemblies. If we plan this way, the Kun People's Assemblies do not need planning committees.

There are quite a few Provincial and Kun People's Assemblies which do not have a planning committee. Thus, the Kun People's Assemblies have done their work without establishing any accurate plans. The leaders of people's councils rarely consider methods of improving their work. Whenever they find defects in their work they must correct them soon.

Thus, the people's councils have failed to have any plans; even if they have any plans they are arbitrary and inaccurate. What kind of plan can the central government have if it bases its plan on the arbitrary plans of local people's councils? The National Planning Committee, unfortunately, has never organized an accurate plan for agricultural management. It must be borne in mind that the law governing the development of the socialist economy

is different from that for the capitalist economy. The development of the people's economy can be promoted only through planned production, saving and consumption and under circumstances in which the socialist economic form is firmly established. In other words, the socialist economy can be operated and developed only with systematic plans.

Then who is to establish these plans and who must organize the work of implementing them? This is the work of the people's councils. The most important function of the people's councils is to plan and organize the people's economy in socialist construction. But the Provincial and Kun People's Assemblies have failed to realize the importance of their economic functions. The Provincial People's Assemblies must operate their own factories and pastures; and they also must guide the Kun People's Assemblies. The Kun People's Assembly is the basic unit executing Party policies; therefore, it must perform an organizational function directly.

Suppose there are 20 agricultural cooperatives, one pasture, one factory, a textile factory, schools and hospitals in a kun. The operation of all these organizations is the work of the people's councils.

Since the guidance function is different from the organizational function, we must differentiate between guidance and organization in our work. The province performs the functions of guidance and organization, but it is important to know that the kun is the organ charged with organizational work. It is necessary to strengthen the work of the planning committees of people's councils in order to promote their guidance and organizational work. Planning committees must play a central role in the people's councils. Now matter how energetic the chairman of a people's council is, he alone cannot do[all of the] various work including guidance. The planning committee experts always have to organize a plan and recommend methods for its implementation for the chairman of the people's councils.

A planned economy cannot be operated without a planning committee. The Provincial and Kun People's Assemblies cannot strengthen their guidance and organizational functions without expanding their work in economic construction.

Who may be the members of a planning committee? The members should be those who are familiar with the activities of agricultural management and local industries. However, many high school graduates who lack a knowledge of production and technical skills work at the planning committees. These incompetent workers are not familiar with farm operations. It is rather natural that these workers should fail to organize realistic plans.

The chairmen of the people's councils consider the works of the planning committees to be secondary, and they usually assign the chairmen of the committee to do some other work which actually has nothing to do with planning. For this reason, the planning committee exists only in name. In Onch'un Kun, the chairman of the planning committee devoted only one month out of a year to planning work; the remaining eleven months were spent on other work unrelated to planning.

The strengthening of the Kun and Provincial Planning Committees is the most urgent task before us. First, the Kun must investigate the labor force and means of production so as to establish realistic plans. Plans based on conjecture and desk calculations are not realistic. This is why statistics always change in agricultural management. Whatever number the chairman of the Provincial Party Committee announces becomes the statistic of the agricultural plan. This means that agricultural management is not planned. Many people talk about plans but they actually operate in agricultural management without any plan.

It is important to establish accurate plans for agricultural management, commodity circulation and construction. In short, the strengthening of the economic function of the Kun People's Assemblies is the most important step towards improving the work of the people's councils.

4. Development of Fruit Plantations

The issue of developing fruit plantations was discussed as the third problem at the current Plenary Meeting. Why is this issue now so important? As already stated above, the amount of arable land in our country is limited.

Bulgaria with eight million people has five million chungbos of arable land. Hungary with a population of 10 million persons has 5.5 million chungbos of arable land. Czechoslovakia with a population of 13 millions has arable land amounting to five million chungbos. Our country has the smallest amount of arable land among the socialist countries. For this reason, we cannot entirely depend on agriculture for grease and thread materials.

Here the problem of utilizing the mountains confronts us. If we exploit the mountains wisely we can have many materials that may be used for industrial purposes.

We have to divert our efforts to the development of other plantations for chestnuts, walnuts, pine-nuts, plums and others. If we grow many pine-nuts and sweet trees, we can squeeze them to get oil or grease. These trees do not need more human care than apple trees. The current Plenary Meeting decided to plant these kinds of trees over an area of 200,000 chungbo. In ten years we can harvest a great quantity of fruit and grease.

Mountains also can be exploited for the purpose of supplying thread materials. If we plant willow trees now over an area of 300,000 chungbos, we can solve the problems of thread and paper materials in a few years. Then we do not have to grow cotton. This is not difficult work. It can easily be accomplished if it is assigned to all commercial and industrial enterprises, materials organizations, and agricultural cooperatives.

As the decisions of the Plenary Meeting urges, a movement must be started for developing apple plantations of 200,000 chungbos which produce grease and 300,000 chungbo plantations for willow and other trees which can provide thread materials.

Much work has been done to counteract the natural disasters associated with mountains and rivers, but nothing has been done about typhoons. If we plant many trees along the seashore, a natural barrier against winds will be established. We must do our best in everything for the sake of posterity.

In particular, the young people of the Democratic Youth League (Minch'ung) must participate actively in this

work. Agricultural cooperatives alone are not enough for the work. It is necessary to assign certain areas for certain trees to each school, boy scout, factory and public organization. Of course, this must be done apart from regular forest work.

It has been fifteen years since liberation. Ten years does not represent a long period of time. If this work had been initiated in 1946 we could have harvested a great quantity of fruit now. It is true that there was then no time to consider this work. Now we must start it. Thus, I think that it is meaningful to stress once again the problem of utilizing fruit. We also must expand the work of processing wild fruit. However, it is important to remember that the work of cultivating plantations should not invade arable land usable for agricultural products.

5. Party Business

Finally, I would like to talk about party business. The success of all tasks discussed at the Plenary Meeting depends on the efforts exerted by Party members. If Party members carry out their assigned work all tasks will be accomplished successfully and a new change in the work system will be brought about in the future. Above all the further study of Marxist-Leninist theory is necessary for the effective fulfillment of work by Party members. Why did our workers fail to increase labor productivity and organize realistic plans for agricultural management.

Why did they waste labor. These failures can be ascribed to the fact that workers lacked a knowledge of the economic principles of socialist construction.

All Party members are nice and very enthusiastic. But they often make grave mistakes in their work because they are incapable of analysing their work scientifically. When we say that we can analyse our work, it implies a high level of knowledge of Marxism-Leninism. The history of the Party is short and the period of time for study was short. Under these circumstances, there are many Party members who need a good knowledge of Marxism-

Leninism. Since the members do not have a good knowledge of Marxism-Leninism, they can neither judge what is actually incompatible with the principles of Marxism-Leninism nor analyse their own work according to these principles. All Party policies are the result of specific and creative application of the principles to Korea. For this reason, Party policies are accurate and have vitality. Therefore, the real problem is that members cannot understand Party policies because of their poor knowledge of Marxist-Leninist theories and they fail to implement the policies effectively.

In the Republic, good social systems have already been established and they are now rapidly developing. But the operators of the systems have a low level of technical skill. In other words, the operators know nothing about the machines they must operate. If anyone wants to drive his car well he should know its structure and have driving skill. The Party members who are to operate our society do not understand its nature and structure. However, the members must understand the essence of the planned economy; and the laws of our social development if we are ever to develop it rapidly.

The Party always formulates its policies and assigns the task of struggle to its members in accordance with the laws of social development. The undefeatable power and influence of the Party are found in this respect. However, how can Party members successfully fight for socialist construction without understanding Party policies and lines.

For this reason it is very important to study the principles of Marxism-Leninism. All Party members must learn the principles. They should study Marxist philosophy so as to make a dialectical judgement of every matter and correctly understand the laws of social development. The study of economics and politics is also indispensable to the comprehension of the laws of social development. The people's economic plan grows in accordance with the laws of the socialist economy. For instance, systematic operation of the people's economy is impossible without knowing the fundamental laws of the people's economy and its systematic development, commodity circulation under socialism, the independent accounting system and the problem of profitability, price problems and expanded socialist production.

There is a notable defect in teaching activities. They are far from reality. They fail to provide Party members with practical knowledge relating to actual reality. Impractical knowledge is full of jargon which no member can understand. This is one of the reasons why members never become interested in learning. Knowledge which is not concerned with reality is neither understandable nor interesting. If knowledge is explained well on a realistic basis it will never be difficult.

We are now participating in a revolution and constructing socialism according to Marxism-Leninism. The real problem is that workers struggle for socialist construction without understanding its theoretical basis. Therefore, it is important to explain the principles of Marxism-Leninism to workers in the context of their lives. The mystification of knowledge should be avoided since theory itself is derived from practice. Mystical theory is not conceivable for us who are engaged in practical revolutionary work.

We study theory to understand better what we have already practiced. By doing so we can better understand Party policies and implement them in a creative manner. Our revolutionary tasks are difficult and complicated. We must achieve the peaceful unification of the fatherland as well as socialist construction. These tasks require further study of Marxism-Leninism. The skillful operation and development of such an established society also calls for further study. It is necessary for us to learn the thoughts and work methods of communist revolutionists in order to be masters of the new society.

Many Party leaders do not have any firm socialist thoughts and work methods due to their ignorance of Marxism-Leninism and revolutionary experience. What are the work methods of a revolutionist. They are methods based on the strength of the masses. We must learn from the masses and derive our strength from them.

I went to the Sangyang agricultural cooperative with some of the chairmen of Provincial Party Committees and discussed the work of raising rabbits with some enthusiastic Party members. At that time, we were moved by a story told by an old woman. The old woman is a survivor of an assassinated family. Her son is a teacher at Gang-gun Military Academy and she earns a good living. This year

she reared an 80-kilogram pig and sold it. She has a second pig which weighs about 70 kilograms. She also has seven or eight rabbits and many chickens. She told us that the survivors of an assassinated family must work more than any other people. Our Party derives its strength from people like her.

I will give you another example. It occurred in 1956 when the anti-Party faction emerged. We dropped by an agricultural cooperative on the way to Namp'o for the elections of the Supreme People's Assembly. We found that many people were singing. Then an old woman with a baby on her back suddenly came to me and said: "General! don't worry too much! Our living conditions are much better now." Thus, the people encouraged and relied on the Party at the time when the anti-Party faction criticized Party policies saying that it ignored the people's living conditions. We derived our strength from the people through their reliance and encouragement.

Our situation was rather difficult in 1956 and 1957. There were some people voicing the impossibility of the first Five-Year Plan because of shortages of material and capital. Furthermore, Syngman Rhee continuously cried for a "March to the North" and broadcast propaganda instigating riots. International reactionaries also loudly predicted the downfall of communism on the occasion of the Hungarian incident.

Under these circumstances, we had to fight against the anti-Party faction and at the same time, we had to struggle for economic construction in order to improve the people's living conditions rapidly. At that time the Party decided to discuss all kinds of urgent problems with laborers. We, the leaders of the Party, visited many different factories. I went to the Kangsung Steel Works. We explained to the workers frankly that we were now in a difficult situation. Syngman Rhee madly cried for a "March to the North" and the anti-Party faction plotted to overthrow the Party. We had to fight against them. We had to construct a material basis in order to do so. We had to build more houses and factories. These works would need more steel. Thus, we urged them to produce more steel.

In response, the workers at the Steel Works pledged that they would produce more steel than expected under

the national plan if our situation was so difficult and it was a Party demand. The workers who used to produce 60,000 tons of steel decided to produce 90,000 tons. But they actually produced 110,000 tons of steel.

While we fought against the Japanese army for ten years our situation was not good. But we never lost confidence in winning the fight against superior Japanese forces. At that time, our strength also was derived from the people; they supported us with enthusiasm.

I say this in order to stress that we must learn the revolutionary way of thinking among the people. The purpose of studying revolutionary tradition is to learn the revolutionary spirit of our ancestors. At that time we fought for national liberation; now we struggle for socialist construction. The circumstances of these two struggles might be different. However, we must learn their Marxist-Leninist ideology and way of thinking. By so doing, we shall be able to have confidence in our victory and analyse our work; we also can maintain our unity with the people in order to overcome any difficulty.

Reliance upon the masses for our strength does not mean that we rely upon certain opinions of the people. There are some people who criticize Party activities. Since revolution means the overthrow of old systems it is inevitable that the resistance of old influence be encountered. When we fought against the Japanese and landowners they called us thieves. We need not be afraid of our enemies' criticism. For this reason we must analyse the class basis of public opinion. In the process of revolution we should not let our strength rely upon the opinions of opportunists but upon those of poor farmers in rural regions and laborers in cities.

These people always support us. Certain groups of people with bourgeois ideology complain of their living conditions and attempt to change public opinion. The bourgeois elements who used to lead a good life tend to complain about everything whenever they can. Laborers are content with their improved lives and have no complaints. They know how to overcome difficulty and continue to struggle for the revolution. We must rely on these people.

The next important problem is to unite the revolutionary people and indoctrinate them with socialist ideology. Our country is in a very complicated situation. Many difficult problems have arisen as a result of the division of the country. South Korea is under the occupation of US imperialists and a puppet government of capitalists and landowners has been established, while in North Korea a government of farmers and laborers is in force. A constant struggle has developed between these two.

We fought each other with arms for three years. Even now our enemies attempt to overthrow the people's government in North Korea and we also struggle for the liberation of the people under the oppression of the Syngman Rhee clique. We must always know that our enemies attempt political disruption inside the Party and the government. They continually send spies to North Korea for destructive purposes; although many of them are caught and shot. Spies are often instructed to visit some people in North Korea. Then the people who are visited by the spies are naturally suspected by the security police. Thus, Syngman Rhee and his clique try to cause internal confusion and mutual suspicion among us. This is really an outrageous plot of our enemies and it results from the division of our country.

Many people have relatives in South Korea. Some of the relatives hold high positions in the Syngman Rhee government or its puppet army. Then their relatives in North Korea naturally become suspect. But how can these people be responsible for the actions of their relatives? And some people committed criminal acts in North Korea and escaped to South Korea. However, they became beggars and began to struggle against the capitalists and landowners.

There are many other complicated problems. Under Japanese rule, many Koreans had to work in education or other fields in order to survive. The forty-day occupation of Syngman Rhee's puppet army created many complicated problems in North Korea during the Korean War. Many young people joined the security organizations instituted by the puppet army. Perhaps this was inevitable for them in order to survive. Some young people were forced to work for the organizations. If we had indoctrinated the young people with socialist ideology before the war there would

have been more fighters against our enemies. However, it should be noted that the four or five years after liberation were not sufficient for successful indoctrination. We cannot blame some people for remaining in the areas occupied by the puppet army unless they did something against the Republic.

Many complicated problems have been created by Japanese rule and the Korean War. Most of us have had direct or indirect connection with either of these two events. As I always emphasize, the purpose of communism is to improve the people's living conditions. This calls for mobilizing the people for revolution. We cannot make everyone the objective of purge on this or that condition. We must unite all the people for the work of socialist construction. We must build a new life in this country with the masses.

Our enemies are the Japanese imperialists, US imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique who exploited all these people as their tools. The fatherland is divided by the US imperialists and Syngman Rhee. Therefore, we must mobilize our strength for a struggle against them. We cannot compromise with those who destroy socialism and oppose Party policies. But we cannot abandon the people who have repented their past mistakes and pledged to support socialism and communism. We have made efforts to reform even those who oppose us in South Korea. Hence, how can we abandon the people in North Korea who decided to follow us? We must embrace as many people as possible and make them support communism.

There must be some people who are determined not to support communism. But we do not have to criticize them as long as they do not oppose Party activities. We also must work together with those who say that "We do not support communism but we will work with communists for achieving the unification of the fatherland." As the chairman of the Party committee in Yunan kun explained, Wh'anghae Namdo, seems to be on the right track in its work. In the past, one of the decisive defects in the activities of Yunan Kun was the failure to unite the masses. The chairman of the Kun People's Assembly or Kun Party Committee cannot implement his work without trusting the people. We must trust them and constantly indoctrinate them with the Party policies in order for them to unite around us.

There are, of course, a few reactionaries among the people. We must trust the people and have their support in order to struggle against these few anti-revolutionary elements. If the people stand on our side these reactionaries cannot hide among the masses. Indoctrination of the masses is not possible without trusting them. First, we must indoctrinate and reform reactionary elements within the Party with patience. The foundation of the Party is so firm that the work of indoctrinating the entire membership can easily be done.

At present the Party has one million members. We can make communists of all these members through indoctrination and without any difficulty. There are some members who purposely refuse to be communists. We must sort them out.

There is still a tendency to suspect the people in the struggle against counter-revolution. I would like to stress once again that we must trust them and unite with them. There is only one principle. We must judge a person by his actions not by the surrounding circumstances. The point is whether or not he is faithful to the Party. There are a few Party members who have ideological weaknesses. But we must indoctrinate and reform them. It is said that there are some heterogeneous elements in the Kun People's Assemblies. The dismissal of these people is not a fundamental solution for our problem, since there is no one who is not connected with heterogeneous elements either directly or indirectly.

The chairmen of the Kun People's Assemblies should know this. What we need now is indoctrination and reform. It is very important to unite all revolutionary people around the Party.

Indoctrination is only a method of reforming the people and Party members. Then what can we do for mistakes made by these people? We cannot ignore them and compromise. We must criticize them. Criticism is an aspect of indoctrination. Some people misunderstand [and think] that criticism is a bad thing; so they do nothing about other people's mistakes. This will eventually lead to grave consequences.

Many people make mistakes. There is no one who never makes a mistake. Many Party leaders also make

trivial mistakes due to the low level of their political consciousness and the shortcomings of revolutionary indoctrination. These mistakes should be criticized and corrected instead of being ignored. The problem is to avoid repeating the same mistakes again. It is wrong not to criticize mistakes and it also is unwise to expell from society or the Party those who make mistake after criticism. We should be very lenient with them.

Finally, a few words must be said with regard to strengthening Party guidance in various fields. After inspecting many fields of work this year, we have come to feel a necessity for strengthening Party guidance in various departments of the people's economy and other work. Party guidance is very weak, for instance, at the Wh'anghae Iron Works and Kangsung Steel Works. Many administrative leaders, through their bureaucratic attitudes, often hindered the guiding function of the Party. Lee Jae-ch'un, manager of the Kangsung Steel Works, made this kind of mistake. Since the managers of factories and enterprises are not effectively controlled by the Party, their bureaucratic attitudes and failure to implement its policies cannot be criticized by anyone.

There is a similar tendency in local government organs. Party committees failed to control the bureaucratic attitudes and mistakes of the chairmen of Kun and Provincial People's Assemblies; therefore, able people were spoiled. Some people dislike the word "control", but there is no difference between guidance and control in content. If the individual controls the people it will not be good. But Party control means control by the members. Therefore, if we have a firm revolutionary viewpoint of the people there is no reason to dislike the work "control".

Party guidance does not mean individual guidance by the chairmen of Kun Party Committees. It means the collective guidance of the Party. In other words, all Party members are subject to their organization. The Standing Committee of the Party Central Committee adopted certain measures for strengthening Party guidance. People's councils must function under the control of their respective Provincial City and Kun Party Executive Committees, and factories should be operated under the guidance of their Party committees. Party committees and not managers are the highest organs in factories.

The managers of factories are to function under the guidance of Party committees. All kinds of economic work are discussed at Party committees; the managers are to carry out their administrative tasks and the chairmen of Party committees are to implement Party business under decisions adopted by the committees.

Factory Party committees have no right to reject cabinet decisions and orders from ministries. They merely have the duty to execute them. If they have different opinions about the decisions or orders, they can send them to the Party Central Committee for clarification. The chairman of the factory Party committee has the important responsibility of organizing and operating the organization. For this reason, those who are familiar with factory work should occupy the position. It is also important that Kun and Provincial Party Committees should be comprised of those who are acquainted with the production activities. Since Party executive committees are organized only with the chairman, vice-chairman, and heads of organization and propaganda, their work tends to be limited to the internal Party business. This is why they failed to guide economic works in an effective manner.

One of our important revolutionary tasks is an economic one. The chairmen of Party committees and executive committees must guide economic construction, and accordingly the committees must include engineers and laborers who are familiar with construction work. Only such committees can effectively discuss the general problems of construction and guide them.

Under present circumstances, we have experimented with the work of strengthening Party guidance in the people's army; the results are very successful. I think it necessary for other organs to follow this experiment and strengthen Party guidance.

The current Plenary Meeting has historic significance. It is necessary to fulfill the tasks of the completion year 1960. We also must implement Party decisions. By so doing, we can prepare ourselves for the second Five-Year Plan which has decisive significance for socialist construction.

RESOLUTIONS AND DECREES

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE SUPREME PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Statement by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Guaranteeing Rights and Livelihood as Citizens of the People's Republic of Korea to the People of South Korea Fleeing to the Northern Half of the Republic.

Whereas the puppet regime of Syngman Rhee is promoting a scheme of removing unemployed persons and those who were forcibly taken by them during the war to other countries under the guise of "immigration," the Standing Committee of the Government of the DPRK has adopted a resolution guaranteeing rights and livelihood as citizens of the DPRK to those who have fled to the northern half of our Republic because of unbearable economic and political conditions in the southern half of the Republic.

1. For those unemployed persons in South Korea who have fled to the northern half of the Republic this Government will guarantee all rights as citizens of the DPRK in DPRK in all fields of social life, will arrange for their employment depending on their skills and wishes, will open opportunities for education, and will take all necessary measures to safeguard their livelihoods.

2. If those former residents of the northern half of the Republic who were taken forcibly by the American imperialists and Rhee bandits return to the northern half of this Republic this Government will guarantee their rights as citizens of the DPRK, enable them to resettle in their former places of residence, arrange for jobs according to their skills and desires, and take all neces-

sary measures to enable them to pursue education and secure a livelihood.

3. This Government will not press for responsibilities for those who in the past committed grave crimes against the Government and the people and fled to South Korea but now wish to return to the northern half of the DPRK. They will be accorded the rights of citizens of the Republic, assisted in settling themselves in their old places of residence and in pursuing education. The Government also will guarantee all conditions for securing a livelihood.

CHOE Yong-kol
Chairman, Standing Committee of the Supreme People's
Assembly
Government of the Democratic People's Republic of
Korea

KANG Yang-ck
Secretary, Standing Committee of the
Supreme People's Assembly
Government of the Democratic People's
Republic of Korea

26 January 1959; P'yongyang

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE RED CROSS SOCIETY OF THE
DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA AND THE
JAPAN RED CROSS SOCIETY CONCERNING THE REPATRI-
ATION OF KOREAN CITIZENS

The Red Cross Society of the DPRK and the Japan Red Cross Society [hereafter referred to as JRCS] enter into the following agreement; it provides for the repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan to Korea according to their freely expressed wishes on the basis of freedom of choice with regard to residence and in conformity with the principles of the Red Cross Society.

*

Article 1

The repatriates include those Korean citizens (including Koreans who have obtained Japanese citizenship) who wish to return to Korea, their spouses (including common law wives), their children, and any others who are supported by them and who wish to be repatriated.

Persons who are below the age of 16 and are supported by the repatriates are required to obtain the consent of their guardians to join the repatriates, except for those who cannot receive exit permits from the Japanese government according to Japanese law.

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Article 2

Those who wish to be repatriated will fill out application forms to be prepared by the JRCS; they should file the applications in person. Applications for repatriation will be on voluntary basis and must accord with the conditions set forth in this agreement.

The JRCS will deal with each case in which a person applies for repatriation and then rescinds the application for personal reasons. The change of plans for repatriation will be recognized only during a prescribed period of time.

*

Article 3

The JPCS will establish an organization to register the applicants for repatriation. The organization will be established within the framework of the JRCS insofar as it meets with certain requirements. To insure that the activities of the organization will be in accordance with humanitarian principles, the JRCS, at its discretion, may request assistance from the International Red Cross Society. The types of assistance that may be requested include the following:

- a. Advice on organizing the office to handle the work relating to repatriation;
- b. Determination of the adequacy of the activities of the office;
- c. Any advice deemed necessary for the operation of the office.

The JRCS will request the International Red Cross Society to make broadcasts which explain that the repatriation will be conducted according to humanitarian principles.

Article 4

The transfer and reception of repatriates will take place at ports of embarkation [agreed upon by] representatives of the Red Cross Society of the DPRK and the JRCS. The transfer and reception of repatriates will be completed upon the exchange of a list of the names of the repatriates and a letter of acknowledgement.

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Article 5

1. The Korean side will furnish the vessel for transporting the repatriates and will bear the expenses incurred thereby. The rules to be followed by the vessels will be determined by an agreement to be appended to this agreement.

2. The Japanese side will designate the port of Niigata as the port of embarkation, while the Korean side will designate the ports of Najin, Chongjin, and Hungnam as the ports of debarkation.

3. The assignment of repatriates to vessels will be dependent upon the number of repatriates and the availability of space in the vessels. The waiting period for a repatriate to departure shall not be more than seven days and about 1,000 repatriates will be transported at one time. However, the number may be increased or reduced, depending on the number of repatriates and under agreement between the two parties to this agreement.

4. Measures necessary to increase the facilities in the vessels and the number of trips will be worked out by the parties to this agreement, depending on the number and convenience of those who wish to be repatriated.

5. The first ship carrying repatriates will leave the port of debarkation within three months after this agreement goes into effect.

6. The JRCS will inform the Red Cross Society of the DPRK in advance concerning the number of repatriates,

the ports of debarkation, and the date of arrival of each movement of repatriates.

Vessels carrying repatriates must arrive at the port of debarkation and on the date of arrival indicated in the manner described in the preceding clause. Changes in ports of debarkation and dates of arrival will be made upon agreement between the two sides.

7. The Japanese side will furnish supplies, communication services and any other services that may be necessary. The expenses thus incurred will be paid by the Korean side.

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Article 6

1. The Japanese side will provide the following services to prospective repatriates in accordance with their wishes:

- a. payment for transportation expenses from their places of residence to the port of embarkation, payment for the cost of food, and payment for the cost of transporting up to 60 kilograms of luggage, for each repatriate;
- b. payment for housing, food, emergency medical care, and transportation fees in the port of embarkation up to the time of embarkation.

2. The prospective repatriates may carry up to 45,000 Japanese yen in British pounds.

Any money in the possession of the repatriates and exceeding the indicated amount will be deposited in the Bank of Japan; the deposit will be in the accounts of the repatriates and will be payable to them in foreign currency at their orders at a later date in accordance with Japanese law. However, the repatriates may withdraw [the funds] in Japanese currency if they wish to spend the money in Japan.

The repatriates will not carry stocks or savings account books.

3. The luggage of the repatriates will be confined to travel kits, movable personal goods and tools necessary for their work. The repatriates will not carry goods that are subject to export prohibitions or contraband as defined by Japanese law.

4. The Japanese side will not impose any duties on goods carried by the repatriates.

5. The Japanese side will recognize the ownership by the repatriates of goods which they could not carry away for reasons beyond their control.

6. The Korean side will pay for all expenses incurred by the repatriates after their embarkation, including passage, food and hotel bills. The Korean side also will provide free medical care. The Korean side also guarantees the housing, employment and education of repatriates upon their arrival in Korea.

Article 7

Representatives of the Red Cross Society of the DPRK will be on board the vessels and will stay in the port of embarkation in order to provide assistance in the transfer and reception of the repatriates.

Article 8

1. The JRCS will publicize the contents of this agreement to Korean residents in Japan by means of publications and other communication media.

2. Any communication concerning the execution of this agreement will be made by means of telegrams, letters or

through representatives of the Red Cross Societies of the two nations.

Article 9

This agreement will be effective for a period of one year and three months from the date this agreement is signed. However, if the parties to this agreement are of the opinion that the work envisaged in this agreement cannot be completed within the specified period of time, this agreement may be renewed or revised through consultation between the two sides three months prior to the expiration date.

This agreement was prepared in the Korean and Japanese languages and in two copies of identical validity. This agreement was signed on 13 August 1959 in Calcutta.

YI Il gyong,
On behalf of the Red Cross Society of
the DPRK

Yoshisuke Kasai,
On behalf of the JRCS

ECONOMY, EDUCATION, CULTURE AND PEOPLE'S LIFE

Issuing New Currency; Cabinet
Decree No. 11, 12 February
1959

During the postwar years great achievements have been made in all sectors of the people's economy of our Republic. The achievements have been due to the enthusiasm for production and patriotism of our workers, who have upheld the correct economic policies formulated by the KLP.

With the rapid increase in productivity, the level of commodity circulation has increased while commodity prices have been reduced systematically; as a result, the living conditions of the people have been improved remarkably.

The economic foundation of our nation has been strengthened and the material reserves have become plentiful. Under these circumstances, the Cabinet of the DPRK has decided to issue new currency in order to strengthen our currency system and simplify commodity circulation and currency transactions. The Cabinet Decree is as follows.

1. The North Korean Central Bank of the DPRK will be renamed the Central Bank of the DPRK (hereafter called the Central Bank of Korea [or CBK]; authorization has been given to the Bank to issue new currency as of 13 February 1959.

The new currency to be issued consists of the following denominations: notes of 100 won, 50 won, 10 won, 5 won, 1 won, and 50 jon; and coins of 10 jon, 5 jon and 1 jon.

2. The 1-won bank note of the CBK (the new currency) will be equivalent to 100 won of the bank note of the North Korean Central Bank (the old currency). Thus, the price of a commodity which formerly cost 100 won will be 1 won under the new currency.

The CBK will exchange old and new currency during the interval between 13 February 1959 and 17 February 1959.

3. The amount of currency that may be exchanged is not limited.

4. As of 12:00 A.M. on 13 February 1959, all organs, enterprises, organizations, and individuals will compute all prices of commodities, goods and property, and the values of raw materials, wages, fees, bonds, liabilities, securities, and all transactions involving currency value in terms of the 1 to 100 ratio between the new and old currencies.

5. Beginning 13 February 1959 all payments in the DPRK will be made in the new currency. However, until 15 February 1959 use of the old currency at the prescribed rate is permitted in paying for foodstuffs, entertainment and transportation.

Old currency which is not exchanged by 17 February 1959 will lose its payment value.

6. Those who forge currency or engaged in speculative activities and other illegal acts will be punished severely in accordance with the law.

7. The "Regulations on the Exchange of Currency" attached herewith are approved. (The Regulations are not printed).

The Cabinet of the Government of the DPRK;
Premier Kim Il-sung; P'yongyang

Law Concerning the Agricultural Tax-in-Kind

Our agricultural management has made rapid progress in recent years because of the enhanced effort of the majority of the farmers under the leadership of the KLP. The "cooperativization" of agricultural management has been completed.

As a result, its functional base for material production was noticeably strengthened, agricultural production was rapidly increased, and the living standards of the farmers have been improved remarkably in both material and cultural aspects. The process of technological revolution -- water-utilization, electrification, mechanization -- has been underway in our farm area and with successful results. Such a successful outcome in our agricultural management was made possible only with the support of the working class and, especially, with the active support of a strong socialist industry. The rapidly developing socialist industry of today has become capable of giving increasing material and technical assistance to agricultural management; and by strengthening the nation's economic foundation, and thereby increasing savings, socialist industry has become capable of providing the conditions that would make it possible to reduce the (tax) burden of the farmers.

Under the leadership of the working class, and only by being united with the working class, our farmers were able to create a happy new life and could attain a more contented life.

Based upon this observable outcome, the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK decided to reduce the agri-

cultural tax-in-kind substantially. This was done in order to accelerate the technological and cultural revolution of the farm sector and markedly improve the material and cultural life of the farmers via the increased savings of agricultural cooperatives. The Assembly therefore makes the following amendments to the law concerning the agricultural tax-in-kind.

1. With regard to the agricultural output of land being cultivated by cooperative farms, institutions, public organizations and their inhabitants, the agricultural tax-in-kind thereon shall be collected from the cultivating of the land.

2. Pertaining to the average rate of imposition of the agricultural tax-in-kind for harvested grain the existing rate of 22.4 percent shall be reduced to 10 percent.

The average rate of the agricultural tax-in-kind for any agricultural products, including grains, shall be reduced from the existing rate of 20.1 percent to 8.4 percent.

3. Any agricultural output produced in "dry-rice-fields" (Wha-jun) shall be exempt from the agricultural tax-in-kind. The agricultural tax-in-kind may be waived or reduced on agricultural output produced in disaster areas, newly cultivated farms and vegetable gardens being cultivated by the workers and staffs of cooperative farms.

4. The grade and rate of imposition of the agricultural tax-in-kind shall be determined according to the fertility of the cultivated land and with reference to the kinds of agricultural output produced thereon.

5. The agricultural tax imposed by this law shall be retained for a certain length of time. The detailed regulations pertaining to the execution of this law shall be made by the Cabinet of the DPRK.

6. Upon promulgation of this law, the "Law Concerning the Agricultural Tax-in-kind" (22 December 1955) shall be nullified.

DPRK, Supreme People's Assembly, Standing Committee,
Chairman, Choi Yong Kun;
DPRK, Supreme People's Assembly, Standing Committee,
Chief Secretary Kang Ryang Wook; 21 February 1959;
P'yongyang

Concerning the Total Exemption of Tuition for
Students; Cabinet Decision No. 18, 2 March 1959

Owing to the accurate economic policies of the KLP and the government of the DPRK, socialist change has been completed in our cities and rural areas, and there has been great production increases in every field of the national economy. In 1958 total industrial production exceeded its original goal by 116 percent; this meant that industry had expanded to a level four times greater than the 1949 level.

In agricultural management, 3,700,000 tons of grain were produced, thus exceeding the original goal by 112 percent. The industrial expansion and change realized in the process of constructing the socialist economy made it possible to improve the living standards of the people in both material and cultural aspects and enhance the educational programs for the people.

Compulsory secondary school education has been already institutionalized in our country; thus we become the first nation among the Asian countries to have such a system. In addition, program for a compulsory system of technical education is in an advanced stage of preparation.

At the present time more than 2,380,000 students are enrolled in over 7,000 schools of various levels. Such great accomplishments in the field of national education demonstrate the superiority of our social system. Such success is founded upon the appropriateness of the government and KLP policies. The striding progress of our national economy and increased national savings have created the conditions that would make it possible to render education to all students free of tuition charges.

In order to guarantee more effective and better study conditions and thereby enhance the people's education more than ever before by allowing the total tuition exemptions for students, the Cabinet of the DPRK makes the following decision.

As of 1 April 1959, the tuition which might be collected from students in the following kinds of schools shall be completely abolished: pre-age educational institutions which had already abolished tuition charges, or had never imposed tuition; people's schools (workers' schools); junior high schools (workers' high schools); primary schools; kindergartens; vocational schools; normal schools; all levels of night schools; communication school; schools equivalent to high school level (labor schools, preparatory schools) other than special educational institutions of various levels, or any level of staff training school; and secondary or higher level technological institutes (technical schools, junior colleges).

The Cabinet of the DPRK; Premier Kim Il-sung;
P'yongyang

Concerning the Establishment and Increasing of
New Universities (Colleges) and Professional
Schools; Cabinet Decision No. 19, 2 March 1959

Owing to the accurate policies and judicious leadership of the KLP and the government of the DPRK, socialist transformation in our cities and rural areas has been accomplished and there have been a great many successful results in every area of the national economy. Last year's total industrial output was four times greater than that of 1949. As for the grain harvest, production reached 3,700,000 tons, the greatest quantity ever produced throughout the past.

In consequence of such growth in our national economy, rapid progress was made in our educational programs for the people. The compulsory educational system for all secondary school levels had already been carried out in 1958, and the same educational system is in the process of planned for technical schools for realization in the near future. Numerous factories and industrial plants equipped with modern technical methods and increased capacity are under construction, and technological equipment in agriculture is becoming stronger day-by-day.

Thus, by overcoming the economic backwardness of the past, our country has been transformed into an agricultural industrial national with a self-sufficient economy. Encouraged by such results, all workers in the nation launched a hard struggle to accomplish or even surpass the goal set for the first Five-Year-Economic Plan as early as 1959 (which is two years earlier than the original target). Our enhanced struggle for the construction of a socialist state and increased production capacity demands a larger

number of technicians and specialists than ever before.

In order to meet the demands for technicians and specialists needed to accomplish the goals proposed by the Party, the Cabinet of the DPRK makes the following decisions.

1. As of 1 September 1959, the Minister of Culture and Education and other ministers pertaining thereto shall erect the following colleges and schools in accordance with the attached chart (No. 1):

College of Mining in Chungjin; College of Machinery in P'yongyang; College of Motive Power in Hamhung; College of Water Utilities in P'yongyang; College of Communications in P'yongyang; College of Agriculture in P'yongyang; College of Forestry in Haesan; College of Fishery in Wonsan; College of Light Industry in P'yongyang; College of Commerce in P'yongyang; College of Transportation in P'yongyang; College of Drama and Motion Pictures in P'yongyang; College of Literature in P'yongyang; College of Medicine in Haejoo; College of Law in P'yongyang; School of Electricity in Kangkai; School of Metallurgy in Nampo; School of Food Administration in P'yongyang; School of Acrobatics in P'yongyang; and Institute of People's Economy in P'yongyang.

The chairman of the National Planning Commission and the Minister of Culture and Education shall adjust the educational program of the following colleges for the academic year 1959-60 in accordance with the attached chart (No. 2):

Kim Il-sung University; College of People's Economy in P'yongyang; College of Industry in Kimcheok; College of Chemical Engineering in Hamhung (present College of Engineering in Hamhung); College of Construction in P'yongyang; College of Agriculture in Wonsan; College of Medicine in P'yongyang; College of Medicine in Hamhung; College of Medicine in Chungjin; College of Fine Art in P'yongyang; and College of Music in P'yongyang.

2. By the end of April 1959, chairman of the National Planning Commission and the Minister of Culture and Education shall submit to the Cabinet a program for increasing the network of night-education and education-by-correspondence for the working people for the 1959-1960 academic year.

3. In conjunction with the program of increasing the number of colleges, the Minister of Culture and Education, other ministers pertaining thereto, the Chairman of the Council of the People's Commissars in each Province (City of P'yongyang and City of Kaesong) shall select outstanding people and send them to the colleges to study. The persons shall be selected from the workers being employed in factories, industrial plants, stock farms, agricultural and industrial cooperatives, etc.

4. The Bureau Chief of the Cabinet shall assign the estimated number of teachers and staffs needed at the new colleges by the end of April 1959. In order to cover the number of the teachers needed at the newly erected colleges, this year's college graduates shall be assigned to the colleges as a temporary measure. Other ministers shall select people that are qualified to teach at the colleges from among the personnel of their ministries and affiliated organizations.

5. The Minister of Culture and Education shall consider a program for attaching special branches of political education to the proposed new colleges for the purpose of training and re-training the newly assigned teachers.

6. In order to guarantee the material well-being of the new colleges, the following steps shall be taken..

(a) The Chairman of the National Planning Commission shall plan an annual schedule for the construction of school buildings, dormitories, and training factories (or farms). However, he shall give priority for the construction of school buildings for the College of Machinery and the College of People's Economy in P'yongyang by adding this project to this year's primary construction plan.

(b) The Minister of Municipal Construction and Management shall complete construction of the school buildings for the College of Machinery and College of People's Economy in P'yongyang before the beginning of the new academic year. The Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of P'yongyang shall furnish the above-mentioned Colleges with dormitories by allocating them a part of the residential center which is scheduled to be constructed in P'yongyang this year.

7. In connection with the program of increasing the number of colleges, the Minister of Culture and Education and other ministers pertaining thereto shall formulate new curricula [to be operative] until the end of July 1959, the Chairman of the National Planning Commission shall allocate an additional 150 tons of textbook paper to the Ministry of Culture and Education before the end of 3. 4 [sic] term this year, the Minister of Commerce shall distribute textile goods and cotton for bedding at the requests of the ministers involved in this program.

8. The Minister of Culture and Education and other ministers involved in this program shall complete the transfer or exchange of administrative jurisdiction before the end of July 1959, if necessitated by the transfer of some departments from the existing colleges to the new colleges; the Minister of Finance shall appropriate funds for the construction and expansion of the new colleges.

9. In conjunction with this program, the Chairman of the National Planning Commission, the Minister of Culture and Education and other ministers involved in this program shall reorganize and adjust some of the secondary and higher level technical institutes in accordance with the attached chart (No. 3), and thereby shall re-open them in January 1959.

(Attached chart omitted)

The Cabinet of the DPRK: Premier Kim.
Il-sung; P'yongyang

Concerning the Improvement of Work Relating to
City Parks and Forests; Cabinet Decree No. 48,
25 June 1959

Under correct Party and government policy, many of our cities, including P'yongyang, have been transformed into modern socialist cities with distinct features of their own.

The resolution of the October 1957 Plenary Session of the Party Central Committee called upon the people to make an all-out effort to carry out construction projects by using prefabricated building materials on a wide scale. In response, the people have built numerous residential, cultural, recreational and other facilities in both urban and rural areas in a short period of time.

However, the work of building parks, forests and flower gardens has been lagging behind housing development. The Japanese invaders did not concern themselves with building flower gardens or parks because they were mainly interested in exploiting us, and the parks and forests built under Party and government direction after World War II were all but destroyed during the Korean conflict.

With the improvement in the people's cultural and material lives since the end of the conflict, the demand for cultural and recreational facilities has increased. At the same time, the desire for making cities beautiful by planting more trees and building flower gardens has increased. In order to implement cultural reform in our country, it is important to develop parks, forests and flower gardens in our cities.

In order to improve parks and flower gardens, the Cabinet of the DPRK adopted the following decree.

A. In order to build city parks and flower gardens in a nation-wide movement, the following will be done.

1). The Chairmen of Provincial People's Assemblies and People's Assemblies in P'yongyang and Kaesong will do the following.

(a). They will teach the youth and children of our country about the honor and duties as citizens of protecting and making more beautiful the natural scenery in our country; they will teach them to love their home towns; they will teach them to love our land with socialist patriotism so that they will participate in the movement to build parks and flower gardens.

(b). They will let the residents of cities participate actively in the movement to plant and protect trees and flowers in open areas and on sidewalks; they will let each person be in charge of the care and protection of street trees, lawns, flower gardens, and trees in front of houses.

(c). They will organize a movement under which each school, organ, enterprise and cooperative will be responsible for the care and maintenance of gardens, parks, open fields and mountains within its jurisdiction.

2). The Minister of Education and Culture, the Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Youth League, the Chairmen of Provincial People's Assemblies (including the People's Assemblies in P'yongyang and Kaesong) will organize student groups to engage in the work of planting trees and improving and maintaining parks. Thus, they will be able to improve their scientific knowledge through direct observation of nature, and their patriotism will be improved through love of their home towns.

3). In order to organize the work of publicizing Party policies and for disseminating knowledge concerning parks and flower gardens, [the following will be done].

(a). The Chairman of the State Construction Commission will organize a park and flower garden association comprised of park and flower garden experts and lovers by the end of August 1959. A monthly publication called Korean Parks and Flower Gardens will be published beginning in January 1960.

(b). The Chairmen of the Provincial People's Assemblies (including the People's Assemblies of P'yongyang and Kaesong) will, in collaboration with the park and flower garden association, regularly sponsor flower exhibits. They must encourage students, flower experts and flower lovers to enter their flowers at exhibits so that the people will appreciate the beauty of the flowers. Those who have cultivated beautiful flowers will be honored.

(c). The Minister of Education and Culture, the Minister of Agriculture and the Chairman of the State Construction Commission will organize garden and flower experts and students of botany in various institutions so that they will give sidewalk lectures on the methods of cultivating trees and flowers.

B. In order to complete the work of building parks and flower gardens in cities and farm villages in the coming three to four years, the following will be done.

1). The Chairmen of the Provincial People's Assemblies (including the People's Assemblies in P'yongyang and Kaesong) will take measures to complete the task of planting trees in the coming three to four years. In P'yongyang, 8 to 10 million large trees of good species will be planted during the coming three to four years.

2). The Chairman of the State Construction Commission, the Chairmen of Provincial People's Assemblies (including the People's Assemblies of P'yongyang and Kaesong) will review current city development plans and present plans for developing parks and flower gardens with expense estimates by the end of December 1959.

3). The Chairmen of the Provincial People's Assemblies (including those in P'yongyang and Kaesong) will do the following.

(a). In major cities, including P'yongyang, a new city agency will be created to plan and develop parks, playgrounds, and flower gardens; the agency will supervise the planting and maintenance of sidewalk trees.

(b). In building parks and playgrounds in the future, efforts will be made to incorporate our traditional cultural values and socialist content and maintain the distinct features of parks and playgrounds.

4). The Chairman of the People's Assembly of P'yongyang will do the following.

(a). He will make the existing parks in such places as Moranbong and Taesongsan and playgrounds in various parts of P'yongyang more beautiful. He will submit plans for the development of parks in Mangyongdae, Nungnado, Taechisom, Anggakdo, Suksom, Amisan, and Dolbakson by the end of August 1959.

(b). He will prepare a plan for the expansion of the city limits of P'yongyang by the end of July 1959. The expansion is aimed at providing more space for housing, recreation centers and vegetable gardens.

(c). During the fall of 1959 and the spring of 1960, 300,000 arbor trees (tall trees), 1,200,000 shrub trees, and 50,000 evergreen trees, including pine trees (over 20 years old), will be planted in Moranbong, Kim Il-sung Plaza, Changkwangsan, Hongbu and Mansudae.

5). The Chairman of the Kangwondo Provincial People's Assembly will take steps to transplant 10,000 large pine trees in the Songdowon area during the coming three to four years. In the fall of 1959 and spring of 1960, 2,000 pine trees exceeding three meters in height will be transplanted.

6). The Chairmen of the Provincial People's Assemblies (including the People's Assemblies in P'yongyang and Kaesong) will take steps to provide the necessary number of trees for P'yongyang. The Minister of Agriculture will

designate a number of forests with large evergreen trees as the sources of supply for P'yongyang and Songdowon. The Chairmen of the Provincial People's Assemblies will plan and carry out the operation of transplanting pine trees.

7). The Chairman of the State Construction Commission will prepare and distribute to the various provinces a handbook containing instructions for transplanting pine trees.

8). The Chairman of the State Planning Commission will provide P'yongyang with 800 m² of lumber, 20 mobile cranes and five trucks needed for transplanting trees; he will provide the Kangwondo People's Assembly with 400m² of lumber, one mobile crane and one truck. [In each instance, this is to be provided] by the end of August 1959. The Minister of Grain Purchases will provide the materials to cover the trees while being transported and the Minister of Transportation will furnish the means of transportation.

C. In order to increase the production of tree seedlings and flowers, the following will happen.

1). The Chairmen of the Provincial People's Assemblies (including P'yongyang and Kaesong) will do the following.

(a). The Chairman of the People's Assembly in P'yongyang will cultivate 300 chongbo of new seedlings and 20 chongbo of flowers by the end of August 1959. He will also build 1,500 m² of greenhouses and 1,000 m² of coldhouses (sic) with silicone concrete by the end of October 1959.

The chairman of the State Planning Commission will provide all materials necessary for these projects to the P'yongyang People's Assembly.

(b). Nurseries for seeds, lawns, and experimentation will be maintained; this will accompany the efforts to devise methods of planting trees at any time of the year and inducing the blossoming of flowers at any time. A large amount of fertile soil and "nitan" will be applied to supplement fertilizers.

(c). In order to meet the shortage of space for tree nurseries, trees will be planted densely in city plots and then will be transferred to other places.

2). The Chairman of the State Construction Commission, the Minister of Education and Culture, the Minister of Agriculture, the President of the Academy of Sciences and the Chairmen of the Provincial People's Assemblies (including P'yongyang and Kaesong) will promote projects for replanting in the cities the trees and flowers that are located in the wilderness.

3). The Minister of Education and the President of the Academy of Sciences will organize students of botany and allied fields to conduct surveys of trees and flowers in the wilderness. They will determine the pattern of distribution of these plants.

4). The Chairman of the State Construction Commission and the Chairmen of the Provincial People's Assemblies will take measures to introduce mechanization and save labor in projects relating to the cultivation of trees and flowers.

D. In order to improve and strengthen supervision over city park and flower garden maintenance, the following will happen.

1). The Chairman of the Provincial People's Assemblies (including P'yongyang and Kaesong) will do the following.

(a). They will take measures to adopt the independent accounting system for each park and flower garden as

soon as possible and organize them so as to contribute to the national economy. They will utilize the plants and flowers to raise silkworms, raise rabbits and produce perfumes and handicraft goods.

(b). They will improve the training of staff workers in parks and playgrounds.

(c). Parks and playgrounds will be established in each provincial capital, in major cities in various parts of the nation and at historic places. Organizations to take care of constructing and maintaining parks and playgrounds will be established.

(d). Along with the efforts to build new parks and flower gardens, efforts will be made to protect existing parks and flower gardens. Stripping branches, applying fertilizer, spraying water and exterminating bugs will be among the activities to be carried on.

2). The Minister of the Chemical Industry will take measures to increase the production of fertilizer and insecticides. At the same time, the Chairmen of the Provincial People's Assemblies (including P'yongyang and Kaesong) will grow plants which may be used as insecticides.

3). The Chairman of the State Construction Commission will produce 15,000 m (20 to 30 mm in diameter) of rubber hose and the Minister of the Machine Industry will produce 30 spraying machines for delivery to the P'yongyang People's Assembly by the end of December 1959.

E. In order to improve the training of staff workers in the field of park and flower gardens, the following will be done.

1). The Minister of Education and Culture and the Chairman of the State Construction Commission will establish a Department of Parks and Flower Gardens in the College for Construction and open two classes beginning with the 1959 academic year.

2). The Minister of Agriculture will transfer its jurisdiction over the Nampo Specialized School for Parks and Flower Gardens to the State Construction Commission. The State Construction Commission will reorganize the school into the Nampo College for Parks and Flower Gardens. Beginning with the 1959 academic year, six classes will be maintained at this college.

F. The Chairman of the State Planning Commission will make an additional plan pursuant to this decree. He will take into consideration the projects envisaged by this decree when preparing the 1960 State Plans. The Minister of Finance will make all financial arrangements to carry out this decree.

G. The Chairman of the State Construction Commission will establish a Bureau for Parks and Flower Gardens so as to coordinate the plans for building and maintaining parks and flower gardens. This Bureau will supervise all projects relating to city parks and flower gardens.

H. The Minister of Education and Culture, the Director of the Bureau of Printing of the Cabinet, and the Chairmen of the Provincial People's Assemblies (including P'yongyang and Kaesong) will publicize the contents of this decree through newspapers, radio broadcasts, and other mass media. They also will use newspapers, radio and magazines to explain Party policy on this matter and teach the people the methods of growing trees and flowers. At the same time, a large number of books on gardening and parks will be published and posters on the same subject will be distributed.

The Chairman of the State Construction Commission and the local administrative organs will report to the Cabinet as often as possible on the progress of executing this decree.

Kim Il-sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the
DPRK, P'yongyang

Strengthening the Work Relating to the Construction of P'yongyang; Cabinet Decree No. 54, 17
August 1959

Housing, cultural, public health, and other public services have been improved in both rural and urban areas as a result of the rapid progress in all sectors of the people's economy due to the correct policies of the KLP and the patriotism and creativity of the people.

The recovery and construction of the city of P'yongyang has been particularly remarkable, thanks to the direct leadership provided by the Party and government and the series of important measures that were taken.

The P'yongyang Reconstruction Committee was established in July 1953; it has played an important role in the reconstruction and expansion of the city. Since the war, three million m² of housing, 105 school buildings, 65 hospitals, 27 theaters and motion picture theaters, 488 stores and restaurants, 988,000 m² of roads and 200 kilometers of sewage systems have been constructed; in addition 1,600,000 trees have been planted in the city of P'yongyang. Thus, P'yongyang has been converted into a socialist city.

However, the Party has proposed a further expansion and improvement of the city; and the demands of the people for housing, cultural, welfare and other public services have increased with the improvement in the living conditions of the people.

Along with the development of other cities, the rapid construction and expansion of the capital city has had a far-reaching significance for the development of the political, economic, and cultural life of our people.

In order to accelerate the expansion of the city, it is necessary to discontinue the jurisdiction of the Minister of City Planning and Management over the construction of P'yongyang; instead, it is necessary to improve the efficiency of the P'yongyang People's Assembly so that it will supervise the construction work.

In this connection, the Cabinet of the DPRK has adopted the following decree.

A. The proposal of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, calling for the abolition of the Ministry of City Planning and Management, is hereby accepted.

B. The P'yongyang People's Assembly will take over jurisdiction of the Ministry of City Planning and Management. A Bureau of Construction will be created in the P'yongyang People's Assembly.

C. The State Construction Commission will take over the management of cities and administrative supervision of construction projects in various parts of the nation. [This will be done] in order to speed up construction projects in local areas and the efficiency of the Bureaus of Construction Management in the Provincial People's Assemblies.

D. In order to insure an adequate supply of materials for the construction of P'yongyang, the Minister of City Construction and Management will transfer jurisdiction over the Sungho-ri Cement Plant to the P'yongyang People's Assembly between 1 August 1959 and 31 August 1959. Likewise, the Minister of Light Industry will relinquish its jurisdiction over the P'yongyang Wood Furniture Plant; and the Minister of Forestry [will transfer] its jurisdiction over the West P'yongyang Lumber Plant to the P'yongyang People's Assembly during the same period.

E. The Chairman of the State Planning Commission and the Chairman of the P'yongyang People's Assembly will establish plants for producing and processing construction

materials in P'yongyang. The P'yongyang People's Assembly may establish and operate plants for producing and processing construction materials outside the city limits of P'yongyang.

F. The Minister of Labor will insure an adequate supply of labor for the construction of P'yongyang.

G. By the end of September 1959, the Chairman of the State Construction Commission will present the Cabinet with plans for improving the efficiency of construction, for making the best use of available building materials and for applying up-to-date methods of construction.

H. In order to improve the efficiency of the P'yongyang People's Assembly and the organization of the labor force engaged in the construction of P'yongyang, Chong Il-yong, the Deputy Premier of the Cabinet, will be appointed as Chairman and Comrade Kim Byong-sik as Vice Chairman of the P'yongyang People's Assembly.

In a few days, the P'yongyang People's Assembly will call a meeting of the Assembly to discuss problems relating to the construction of the city.

I. The P'yongyang Recovery Committee will be abolished in view of the new measures indicated above.

The Cabinet of the government of the
DPRK, Premier Kim Il-sung, P'yongyang

Concerning the Streamlining of Industrial Systems
in Local Areas and Reorganizing the Structure and
Management System of Ministries and Bureau; Cab-
inet Decree No. 54, 31 August 1959

The workers of our country have achieved a great deal by building socialism in our country under the leadership of the KLP and by displaying unlimited enthusiasm and creativity.

Industrial and agricultural production has been soaring rapidly and the living conditions of the people have been vastly improved. The industrial production goal set forth in the First Five-Year Plan was achieved by the end of June 1959, two and a half years ahead of the original schedule. Heavy industry in our country has been strengthened and the production of consumer goods has increased rapidly.

The expansion of local industries since the June 1958 Plenary Session of the Party Central Committee has been remarkable. In a brief period of time, more than 1,000 plants were built without state investment. At present more than 2,000 local plants and producers' co-operatives are producing various consumer goods.

This year, total production by local industries is expected to be 2.6 times higher than last year, and it will account for 27.5 percent of total industrial production in our country.

The development of local industries will not only meet the growing demand for consumer goods; it also will accelerate the expansion of the entire national economy.

The responsibilities and functions of local organs have increased since plants were established in various parts of the nation. At the same time, a large number of workers have come to participate in production giving expression to their enthusiasm and creativity.

Since plants are now widely scattered over a sizeable territory the distance between plants and raw material supply points has been shortened; it also has become possible to make better use of raw materials that are available locally.

These accomplishments are due to the correct policy of the Party which is aimed at building large, medium and small plants, national and local plants; and also aimed at combining modern techniques of production with handicraft industry. They also are due to the creative labor of the workers.

We now face the important task of expanding the local industries further. It is important for us to improve the material and technical foundations of local plants and to extend to local officials a greater degree of authority over the management of the plants than has been the case.

Up to now, most plants have been under the management of the central authorities, and correspondingly, management and technical staff also were concentrated under the central authorities. Such a pattern of industrial management was proper in the past when the level of industrialization was low and there were few skilled workers. However, the situation now has changed.

In view of the rapid industrial progress and the greater development of local industries, the present industrial management pattern has not only been inadequate to meet the needs of local industries, but it also has interfered with the development of industries that are national in operation.

Despite the fact that numerous medium and small plants have been established in local areas the material and technical foundations of such plants are low and the number of skilled managers and technicians is small. Thus, it has proved impossible for local officials to make the best use of the increased production potential.

The excessive concentration of energy and attention on the development of state-operated industries has led to the creation of many small sections within Ministries and necessitated a vast expansion of the administrative strata; this has created bureaucratic practices and the attitude of doing business in terms of the wishes of the state organs.

Due to the excessive concentration of functions in state organs, the officials of state organs were engrossed mainly with administrative work and were unable to deal with problems that were constantly presenting themselves. Thus, they were unable to concentrate on the question of expanding industry as a whole on a vast scale.

Therefore, the reorganization of the existing industrial management system is imperative and overdue.

Accepting the proposal of the Expanded Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Party Central Committee which called for a reorganization of the industrial management system and the establishment of local industrial systems along with the state-operated industrial system, the Cabinet of the government of the DPRK has adopted the following decree.

A. In order to establish a material and technical foundation, local industry, expand the authority of local organs over industrial management, make more rational use of the raw materials and labor of local areas, and promote the initiative and creativity of local organs, the following is decreed.

- 1). The Chairmen of the Provincial People's Assemblies (including the cities of P'yongyang and Kaesong) will establish a medium-sized comprehensive machine plant, a steel plant with an annual production capacity of 10,000 to 20,000 tons, and a cement plant with an annual production capacity of 30,000 to 50,000 tons in each province; they also will take measures to meet the local demand for construction materials, fuel, and locally produced machines.

- 2). Each Minister and the heads of the central state organs will submit to the Cabinet by 10 September 1959 a

plans for the transfer of construction material plants, the majority of food processing plants, plants producing daily necessities, fishery products plants, medium and small power generating plants for the electrification of farm villages, some coal mines, irrigation projects, other small plants of a local nature to the respective Provincial People's Assemblies. (Detailed instructions are omitted).

B. In order to reorganize on a more rational basis the industrial management system and the system of managing certain state organs [the following is recommended.]

1). It is proposed to the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly that the Ministry of Electric Power, the Ministry of the Coal Industry, and the Ministry of the Chemical Industry be amalgamated into the Ministry of Power and Chemical Industry. The Ministry of Light Industry will be combined with the Ministry of Fishery Affairs. The Ministry of Commerce will be combined with the Ministry of Purchasing and Grain Administration. The Ministry of Local Administration and the Ministry of Justice will be abolished; the Supreme Court will assume jurisdiction over local courts from the Ministry of Justice. The Central Committee of the Chosun Federation of Labor Unions will take over the work connected with workers' wages for, work norms and the improvement of labor skills by the Ministry of Labor.

2). Bureau No. 1 of the Cabinet will be placed under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Machine Industry.

3). The Ministry of Labor will transfer the work relating to labor security to the State Planning Commission and the work relating to social security will be transferred to the Ministry of Public Health, the Minister of Justice will transfer the Institute of Legal Research to the Academy of Sciences by 10 September 1959.

C. The Bureau of Staff in the Cabinet will be combined with the Bureau of General Affairs of the Cabinet. The Bureau of General Affairs of the Cabinet will take

over part of the work relating to local administration and the work relating to drafting legislation. The Bureau of General Affairs of the Cabinet will be called the Cabinet General Bureau of Business Affairs.

D. The Director of the Cabinet General Bureau of Business Affairs will dispatch able and experienced workers to local areas so that they will help strengthen local leadership. The worker will be selected from among those displaced because of the reorganization of government structure.

In connection with the present organization of the government structure, efforts will be made to simplify the administrative system so that 20 to 30 percent of the administrative officials and technicians now with the central government will be sent to local areas.

E. In view of the necessity for promoting local industries, the chairmen of the Provincial People's Assemblies (including P'yongyang and Kaesong) will reorganize the administrative system of People's Assemblies in order to improve their efficiency. In particular, the efficiency of the Planning Committees of Provincial, City and Kun People's Assemblies will be improved in order to raise the level of local planning.

At the same time, they are expected to take appropriate measures to bring leadership close to the people, improve the roles of the organs and enterprises under their supervision, and enable the people to display their creativity.

The Cabinet of the government of the
DPRK, Premier Kim Il-sung

On Promoting the Development of the Livestock Industry;
Cabinet Decision No. 56, 31 August 1959

The livestock industry, like grain production, is one of the basic sectors of agriculture. It promotes the over-all development of farm management and has significance in improving the people's living standards.

The KLP and the government of the DPRK have administered a consistent policy toward the development of the livestock industry.

During the last war, even under the difficult conditions of barbaric and beastly enemy manners, the Party and the government invested a vast amount of national funds and a tremendous amount of property and effort, and established 176 state-owned farm ranches, let alone five large-scale farms. As a result, thousands of tons of meat were supplied to the front line annually, and the foundation for increasing and preserving every kind of quality stock was established.

During the postwar period, they continually urged the state-owned stock industry to rehabilitate and develop the livestock industry which was ruthlessly destroyed by barbaric and beastly enemy manners, and gradually established the foundation of the collective stock industry for cooperative farms.

On the other hand, they have enforced measures to root out the farmhouses which do not breed livestock, abandoned the compulsory meat-purchasing system, and also taken a series of important measures such as raising the price of meat, etc.

As a result, our stock industry regained the pre-war standard within the three-year postwar planning period. It has developed at an accelerated tempo during the period of the First Five-Year Plan.

During the two-year period of 1957 and 1958, cows increased by 3.3 times; Korean cows, by 1.4; pigs and poultry each have doubled, and apparently livestock products also have increased.

In particular, in October 1958, through the efforts of the Standing Committee of the Party's Central Council in executing the decisions of the extended meeting, the foundation for a collective livestock industry of the existing state-owned farm ranches and the cooperative farms has been strengthened substantially and large scale farms at Woong-Ki and Yong-Yon and 23 other poultry farms have been started and expanded. Thus the livestock industry has entered a new phase of development.

All these accomplishments justify the policies which the Party and the government have exercised for the development of the livestock industry.

In executing with precision the decisions made at the plenary meeting of June 1959, the central council of the KLP for advancing the livestock industry one step further in farm management, the DPRK Cabinet made the following decisions, thereby liquidating the existing historical backwardness of the livestock industry and enabling it to meet the present needs of socialist construction.

A. The basic consideration for developing the livestock industry lies in adequately solving the feed problem;

Our country has a limited quantity of plowed land and grazing land. Therefore, a basic method for solving the feed problem is the extensive practice of two-crop farming; this will increase the yields of the main crops beginning with the grain crop, and thereby will cultivate abundant feed crops by the first, second and in-between crop harvest farmings.

By so doing, the two-crop farm system will be firmly established. This would fit the territorial conditions. The grazing land and arrowroot products that are necessary for green feed supplies will be reclaimed, and thereby the feed base will be firmly constructed.

To this end the chairman of the National Planning Council, the Minister of Agricultural Affairs and the chairmen of each Provincial Council of Peoples' Commissars (including the cities of P'yongyang and Kaesong) will do the following.

1) They will ensure the expansion of wheat cultivation areas to over 300,000 square feet in the coming years, based on the two-crop farming system and as shown in Chart No. 1 under the separate cover (omitted). They will expand the total feed cultivation area under two-crop farming to 350,000-400,000 square feet by 1960, and to over 500,000-600,000 square feet within a three- or four-year period.

2) They will cultivate the feeds and crops which are high in nutritional value, such as corn and beans with in-between crop and second crop farming of wheat and potatoes; this is in order to preserve the fall and winter feed. On the other hand, they will preserve the spring and summer feed by cultivating barley, vegetables, peas, etc. with the first crop farming of rice, cotton, tobacco and sweet potato fields. And during the major feed production season, they will cultivate feed crops such as vegetables, Korean potatoes, corn, beans, cotton-plants, etc. several times, this is to ensure the availability of livestock feed all year round.

In particular in cultivating feed crops, they will improve upon the inadequate methods of the past and fully utilize such farming methods as deep-ploughing, sufficient fertilization and close planting; at the same time, they will ensure the efficient management of fertilizer distribution in order to obtain over 1.5- 2 tons per chong in first-crop farming, and over 5-6 tons in second-crop farming.

3). They will make state-owned farm ranches and cooperative farms ensure hay quality at a standard of 10 tons per annum per cow, 7 tons per work cattle, 0.6 tons per lamb or goat, and 1.8 tons per pig. To implement the above decision, they will establish the following hay production months: from August 5 to October 5 in the plains regions; from 1 August to 20 September in the mountainous regions. They also will ensure that the total quantity required will be produced in good quality.

4). They will expand the area cultivated for arrow-roots in order to utilize natural feeds more extensively (as shown in Chart No. 3 under separate cover), and will strongly urge its rehabilitation and management in order to increase per-unit yields immediately. Thus, they will promote the cultivation of various wild plants on grazing lands, such as the moon-welcoming plant, rabbit plant, pig plant, mucilage, plantain and Amantus Blitum; these are high in feed value and grow on our hill sides and plains. And in particular, they will organize extensive cattle grazing projects on fields that are unused after harvest, and will guarantee the feeds necessary for livestock production for the 1959-60 period (in accordance with Chart No. 2 under the separate cover).

5). They will accurately inspect and affirm production areas for acorns in order to economize upon grain feeds.

6). They will cut corn stalks before they dry up in order to utilize them fully as raw material and raw feed. They will thereby collect and utilize fully every kind of grain crop and agricultural by-product such as waste straw, hull, corn, insides of an ear, rice bran, etc., and marine by-products, food manufacturing by-products as well as food waste. The Minister of Crop Purchasing, the Minister of Light Industry and the Minister of Marine Products will either establish feed manufacturing factories or feed manufacturing jobs; and starting with the third and the fourth quarters of 1959, they will undertake production as shown on the Chart No. 4 under the separate cover, ensuring an annual output and supply of animal feed of 12,000 tons; 20,000 tons of con-

choidal powder, 1,000 tons of bone manure, and 100,000 tons of food by-products feed.

7). They will make each cooperative farm formulate an [estimate of] the exact amount of feed required for next year, giving correct guidance to the system for distributing the total annual output of cooperative farms.

B. As a major means for stimulating the development of the livestock industry, agricultural mechanization should be promoted positively and it should also be established in such important processes as sowing, harvesting, transportation and threshing in the production of feeds, and cutting, pulverizing and manufacturing processes in livestock raising operations.

In order to implement this policy the followings will be done.

1). By the end of this year, the chairmen of the Provincial Peoples' Assemblies (including the cities of P'yongyang and Kaesong) will take measures to complete construction relating to the establishment of plants for producing and repairing farm tools in the provinces, cities and counties. Each bureau director concerned will provide full support to the operation by supplying the machine tools and technicians needed for the particular province.

2). The Chairman of the State Planning Commission will draft proper plans for 1960 for producing various kinds of machine tools for the livestock industry and farm machine tools (as shown in Chart No. 5 under separate cover). The Minister of the Machine Tool Industry will supply the machine tool designs to the organizations concerned so that they can meet the requirements of the plans.

3). The chairman of the State Planning Commission and the Minister of Foreign Trade will consider the possibility of importing the machine tools and designs (itemized in Charts No. 6 and 7 under separate cover).

The head of the supply Ministry will supply the necessary goods and materials for producing the livestock industry machinery and other farm machine tools (itemized in Chart No. 5) at the proper time.

4). The Minister of Agriculture will distribute the important farming machine tools and machinery for the livestock industry to the centers of farm machine rental management. He will organize the rental system on an extensive scale, initiate a large scale movement for collecting creative ideas and plans from state-owned farm ranches and cooperative farms, and will promote the mechanization of cattle-operated farm tools and machinery for the livestock industry.

C. In order to improve stock breeding operations, the Minister of Agriculture and the chairman of the People's Assembly of each province will do the following.

1). They will take measures to root out all native kinds of livestock within two or three years by establishing a sound stock breeding system at the livestock experiment stations and state-owned stock breeding stations. This will be done in order to increase the quantity of quality livestock raised at state-owned farm ranches and cooperative farms.

Together with the above, the quality livestock among those had been raised at state-owned farm ranches and stock breeding stations to meet the demand for meat will be used as breeding stock, and the cooperative farms will supply meat instead of the breeding stock.

2). They will take measures to carefully carry out artificial fertilization projects by selecting and distributing the quality male breeding stock such as cows, Korean cows and wool sheep to the artificial fertilization stations of each city and county; and the chairman of the State Planning Commission will insure the needed tools, materials and means of transportation for the stations.

3). Before the end of this year they will determine the kinds of stock to be raised each region under its specific conditions and will gradually regionalize livestock raising.

4). They will hold a regular breeding stock examination operation yearly in order to secure the systematic development of raising quality breeding stock; they will formulate the objectives of stock breeding, prepare and distribute registration forms by the end of this September, and take the measures necessary to preserve and supervise the registration of breeding stock.

5). They will promote the understanding of quality stock. And, in order to generalize some of the instructive experience gained in the stock raising, they will organize prize exhibitions in November of each year at the capital, province, city, and county levels and hold a nation-wide livestock exhibition beginning in 1960.

6). The chairmen of the Provincial People's Assemblies in Zakang, Kangwon, North and South Hamkyong and Yangkang will arrange the sale of livestock before the end of November (in accordance with Chart No. 8 under the separate cover) at a price of 15-20 percent higher than the State purchase price.

D. In order to ensure the picket fences and other facilities that will be needed as the number of stock increases, the following will be done.

1). The minister of agriculture and the chairmen of the Provincial Peoples' Assemblies (including the cities of P'yongyang and Kaesong) will do as follows:

(a). They will ensure the facilities needed as the quantity of stock increases in accordance with the annual plan. The facilities needed by the end of this year will be made available by the end of November.

(b). They will make arrangements for constructing proper picket fences, giving consideration to the characteristics of the stock, climatic and regional conditions. To facilitate supervision and mechanization of stock raising, an open picket fence system will be recommended for the warm southern plains and a cross-sectioned or closed style for the cold northern regions. For constructing the picket fences, all the locally available materials will be utilized and the dome-shaped construction will be adopted.

2). The chairman of the State Construction Council, the Minister of Agriculture and the chairmen of the Provincial People's Assemblies (including the cities of P'yongyang and Kaesong) will prepare and distribute standard designs for the construction of picket fences and other facilities; at the same time, they will organize projects for examining the standards of technical capacity of farm construction workers.

3). The chairman of the State Planning Commission and the Head of the Center for Ministerial Material Supply will deliver the materials for construction picket fences and other facilities to the Ministry of Agriculture and to each province (including the cities of P'yongyang and Kaesong); the Minister of Transportation will ensure the conveyance of farm construction materials - felled in the provinces of Chagang, the Hamgyang Pukto and Yanggang - to the particular provinces (including the cities of P'yongyang and Kaesong) by the end of October, upon the request of the chairmen of the Provincial People's Assemblies.

E. The following will be done in order to reinforce the operations relating to livestock hygiene and epidemic prevention.

1). The Minister of Agriculture and the chairmen of the Provincial People's Assemblies (including the cities of P'yongyang and Kaesong) will establish a guidance system to give unity to the guidance of the capital, provinces, cities and counties in operations concerning livestock

hygiene and epidemic prevention. They will ensure the availability of modern equipment and facilities for emergency epidemic prevention, including passenger cars, to the epidemic prevention stations in the capital provinces, cities and counties.

2). A campaign to root out pig pests and all other epidemics by 1961 will be conducted. The following will be done to implement this campaign.

(a.) The Minister of Agriculture and the chairman of the People's Assembly will designate March and October as livestock hygiene and epidemic prevention months. They will conduct the sterilization and cleaning of picket fences during those months and on every hygiene day (the last Saturday of every month).

(b.) The investigation of livestock epidemic areas will be completed by the end of March 1960, and measures will be taken to exterminate the epidemics concerned. In addition, the livestock epidemic prevention stations will produce and supply the materials needed for preventing pig pests.

(c.) The Minister of Communications, the Minister of Agriculture and the chairmen of the Provincial People's Assemblies (including the cities of P'yongyang and Kaesong) will complete and expand the communication networks among the epidemic prevention stations at all levels, and will ensure rapid circulation of bulletins concerned with the prevention of epidemics.

3). The Minister of Agriculture, the Minister of Transportation and the Minister of Purchasing and Crop Administration will make the necessary amendments to existing veterinary regulations for the prevention of epidemics before the end of October in order to reinforce the regulations; they will strengthen veterinary hygiene examinations and veterinary hygiene on railway transportation.

4). To insure the quantity of veterinary medicines needed to meet the demand for them, the following will be done.

(a). The Minister of Agriculture and the chairman of the People's Assembly of Hamgyong Namdo will establish

veterinary bio-pharmaceutical plants in the adjunct areas of Hamhung.

In addition, the construction of pastures affiliated with the plants will be started in the latter half of this year and be completed in 1960; and the existing White Horse veterinary bio-pharmaceutical manufacturing station (including the experiment chamber) will be expanded by the end of this year.

(b). The Minister of the Chemical Industry, the Minister of Light Industry, the Minister of Machines and the Minister of Health will establish facilities for the production of veterinary medicine and equipment at some of the state enterprises that are within reach of their authorities; and they will insure the production of veterinary equipment and medicines for livestock treatment as requested by the Minister of Agriculture.

The Minister of Foreign Trade will insure the annual importation of veterinary medicines and equipment, sterilization cars for use in the prevention of epidemics, and refrigeration cars requested by the Minister of Agriculture.

(c). To improve supply procedures for veterinary medicines and equipment, the Minister of Agriculture and the chairman of the People's Assembly of each province will establish veterinary medicine stations.

F. The following will be done to ensure the supply of technicians who will be in demand when the livestock industry becomes prosperous.

1. The Minister of Agriculture, the Minister of Education and Culture and the chairmen of Provincial People's Assemblies (including the cities of P'yong and Kaesong) will reinforce the programs for training technicians and assistant technicians. They will do the following to implement this policy.

a. There will be an increase in the number of classes in the Department of the Veterinary Science of the Kang-gae Veterinary and Stock Raising College and the High School for Veterinary Science and Stock Raising; at

the same time, a new Department of Veterinary Science and Stock Raising will be established at the Wonsan Agricultural College.

b. All existing agricultural schools will add a department for the study of veterinary science and stock raising, and some of the advanced high schools in the main stock raising areas will be reorganized as schools for veterinary science and stock raising.

c. The agricultural colleges and networks of correspondence education will be expanded. Measures will be taken to reexamine the level of technical competence of the present instructors.

2. The Minister of Agriculture and the chairman of the People's Assembly of each province (including the cities of P'yongyang and Kaesong) will establish schools in the state-owned enterprises concerned with agriculture. This will be done to produce technicians trained for the period of three to six months.

In addition, a number of people will be trained as technicians in veterinary and stock raising operations and farm machine tools operations (as specified in Chart No. 9 under separate cover). Together with this, the Minister of Agriculture will transfer those students enrolled in agricultural production classes at the schools for agricultural technics located on the state-owned farm ranches to the state-owned farm ranches and cooperative farms; this will be done after they are educated in veterinary and stock raising technics through the additional six-month extensive courses.

3. The Minister of Agriculture, the Director of the Office of Ministerial Affairs and the chairmen of the Provincial People's Assemblies (including the cities of Pyongyang and Kaesong) will select 2000 persons from government organizations at all levels and state enterprises, and will give them a short course in agricultural technics. After this education, they will be distributed among the cooperative farms.

4. The Minister of Finance, the Minister of Purchasing and Crop Administration and the Minister of Commerce will offer trainees in stock raising guidance the

same treatment they received at their previous employment during the training interval and for one year from the day they were dispatched.

5. The director of the Center of Ministry Materials Supply will supply the paper needed to print the texts for education of the agricultural technicians to the Minister of Agriculture when requested by him; and the Director of the Center for Ministry Printing will print the texts at the proper time.

6. The Director of the Office of Ministry Affairs will recall by the end of September all veterinary and stock raising technicians now working in all sectors of the people's economy, and dispatch them to the veterinary and stock raising sectors.

G. To rationalize the organization of stock raising management, the Minister of Agriculture and the chairmen of the Provincial People's Assemblies (including the cities of P'yongyang and Kaesong) will reorganize the management organs and operating groups of cooperative farms in mountainous areas as required. For the cooperative farms in the plains areas, they will establish pastures within the cooperative farms and organize the management organs and operating groups.

H. The Minister of Labor and the Chairman of the Central Committee of the All Korean Vocational Association will amend the pay schedule of stock raising workers and the standards of labor protection and supply of necessities for work.

The Minister of Agriculture will amend the regulations pertaining to labor compensation and the allowance-in-kind for veterinary and stock raising laborers. Both of the above will be completed by the end of September of this year.

I. To improve and reinforce the livestock product purchasing and manufacturing operations, the following will be done.

1). The Minister of Purchasing and Crop Administration, the Minister of Agriculture and the chairmen of Provincial People's Assemblies (including the cities of P'yongyang and Kaesong) will take measures to overcome seasonal fluctuations in the meat production process; at the same time, they will study the possibility of amending regulations and price schedules pertaining to meat purchases by the end of September of this year in order to increase the interest of the cooperative farms and their members in livestock production.

2). The Minister of Purchasing and Crop Administration and the chairman of the People's Assembly of each province (including the cities of P'yongyang and Kaesong) will take measures to improve and reinforce purchasing operations, implementing them with increases in livestock accommodation facilities and guarantees of transportation.

3). The Minister of Light Industry and the chairmen of the Provincial People's Assemblies (including the cities of P'yongyang and Kaesong) will establish livestock manufacturing and refrigeration plants in the areas of the most productive state-owned farm ranches and counties; the constructions will take place in the second half of this year and be ready to operate at the beginning of 1960.

4). The Minister of Transportation, after consultations with the Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Purchasing and Crop Administration, will ensure the availability of trucks for exclusive use in conveying livestock products; and the trucks to made available to the organizations concerned beginning with the second half of 1960.

J. In order to propagate knowledge and experience in the livestock industry, the Minister of Agriculture, the Minister of Education and Culture, the Director of the Office of the Ministry Publications and the chairmen of the Provincial People's Assemblies (including the cities of P'yongyang and Kaesong) will publish and popularize various technical texts, pamphlets, technical charts, posters, slogans and library works; they also will

take measures to produce scientific or artistic movies with livestock raising as the main theme. And, the Minister of Agriculture and the chairmen of the Provincial People's Assemblies (including the cities of P'yongyang and Kaesong) will establish one or more model livestock raising cooperative farms in each county; they will organize meetings for discussion and the exchange of opinion about livestock raising when the above-mentioned educational media are introduced.

K. The Chairman of the National Planning Commission will project the plans of the organizations concerned to the People's Economic Planning for implementing the aforementioned decisions annually; and the director of the Office of Ministry Affairs will determine the number of employees for the organizations concerned.

The DPRK Cabinet will honor the June 1959 decisions of the Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the KLP on matters relating to strengthening the livestock industry a step higher in farm management by all workers in farm management as well as those in state-owned farm ranches and cooperative farms; and thereby a renovation in our livestock industry will be brought about with the exertion of patriotic zeal and creativity.

The Relief Program for the Victims of . . . Natural
Calamities in South Korea; Cabinet Decision No.60
23 September 1959

In South Korea, natural calamities from flood and drought are increasing . . . every year, and especially this year their effect has been felt more than ever. As a result, the lives of the South Koreans are subjected to grave difficulties.

The damages from the recent storm and flood have brought great misery and suffering to the South Koreans. Documentary material prepared by the South Korean authorities have shown that as of 23 September the lives of thousands of people were lost and nearly 800,000 persons are suffering from the loss of housing, living necessities and land. In this miserable situation, they are lingering on the verge of death; their only remaining hope is to be freed from this tragic situation.

Moreover, the people's suffering from natural disasters has been intensified by American imperialistic policies and the Rhee regime's neglect of irrigation construction, forestry conservation and flood control.

Contrary to the reality in South Korea, the irrigation problem has basically been solved in the northern half of the People's Republic as the forest conservation and flood control projects have been completed successfully. As a result, the effects of natural calamities are not felt in today's North Korea. This has helped to create a solid foundation upon which rapid economic progress could be made for the betterment of the people's material life.

We, the people of the Republic, and our government cannot remain in silence for those sufferers who are bound to face the natural tyranny of another cold snowy winter in the near future.

Representing the people's opinion, the DPRK Cabinet, out of our belief in compatriotic duty, hereby decides to give relief aid to the southern sufferers.

1). In order to relieve immediately the victims of natural calamities in the South, the following grains and living necessities shall be offered at the outset:

Rice	30,000 sok
Cloth	1,000,000 yards
Shoes	100,000 pairs
Cement	100,000 sacks
Wood	1,500,000 panels

2). In order to implement the relief policies immediately, a Relief Committee shall be organized with the following members. (The Committee roster is omitted).

The authority to make decisions concerning practical measures of sending the relief goods to the sufferers in the South shall be delegated to the Relief Committee, the Central Committee of the All Korean Vocational Association, the Central Committee of the Korean Peasants Association, the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Youth Association and the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Association.

3). The government of the DPRK shall be fully prepared to receive the sufferers in the South when they come North in search of relief.

The DPRK Cabinet is firmly convinced that this sublime compatriotic decision will be implemented immediately and will relieve the sufferers in the South from their distress and misfortunes.

The Cabinet of the DPRK, Premier Kim Il-sung

On the Matter of Reorganizing the People's Educational System

Under the distinguished leadership of the KLP, the Korean people have accomplished the great goal of constructing a socialist society in a short time span following the war. Today, all workers are marching with vigor toward the noble goal of socialism as swiftly as if they were galloping on a horse.

Paralleling every sector of the people's economy, tremendous progress also has been made in the fields of education and culture. Since the liberation, many schools have been started, many teachers have been produced and a remarkable volume of textbooks has been published.

As a result of this progress, all children of the workers are given the opportunity to pursue their education in a happy school environment.

The KLP and the government of the DPRK have never stopped implementing the educational programs, even under the hardest war time pressure. In fact, they have achieved the goal of training the personnel who were to serve in the field after the war. Of the educational institutions which were destroyed by the barbarian American imperialists during the war, more than 90 percent have now been restored and a great number of new modern schools have been established.

In 1956, a compulsory system of elementary level education was realized on a comprehensive scale; and in 1958 the compulsory system for middle level education was successfully adopted for the first time in oriental history. This has enabled all Korean children to receive a high school education.

Moreover, nearly 2,500,000 students are studying free of charge in 37 universities and colleges and 3,000 other educational institutions of all kinds. The students attending the universities, colleges and vocational schools and a majority of the high school students are being assisted with extensive scholarship funds.

Since the liberation, the number of graduates of all levels of educational institutions totals more than 3,200,000 persons; more than 100,000 have been trained as technicians and professional experts who are now working in every sector of the people's economy.

This remarkable achievement in the field of education would not have been possible if the superior social system of our country and the precise and right educational policies formulated by the KLP and the government of the DPRK had not existed.

This achievement also owes a great deal to an economic system which could satisfy the physical demands necessary for educational development. A socialist production relation has already been established in the cities and rural areas of our country.

Thus, the foundation has been laid for the development of both heavy and light industries, agriculture has been organized into a cooperative system, and rural districts are now being transformed with perfect irrigation systems and electrical mechanization.

In our history of social development, it should especially be noted that the gross industrial output projected in the First Five-Year Plan has been attained within only two and one-half years.

All these progressive socio-economic developments have given an incentive to every member of our society to enhance his material and spiritual life and to receive a better education with the expansion of the educational programs.

Under present circumstances, it is necessary to train workers to operate complex machines, read blueprints, and manage modern processes of production. Under the educational principle formulated by the Party, calling for "studying while working," young people in our country have

been trained as competent builders of socialism since the liberation from Japan.

The standard of education has gone up remarkably in the course of carrying out the task presented to education workers by the Third Party Congress. The Congress urged them to relate life in school to life in society and to combine education and production.

In colleges and technical schools, efforts have been made to relate teaching and laboratory work to production. As a result, students have not only acquired knowledge but also the skills to apply it to specific production problems. They also have acquired the skills necessary to work as competent workers in any field in society [sic].

In the field of elementary education, an elementary knowledge of production as well as the conventional subject matter of elementary education was taught. Thus, students were taught the skills for producing a variety of products, advanced farming methods, and methods of raising livestock.

The number of technical schools established under the laws passed by the Fourth Meeting of the Second Session of the Supreme People's Assembly in 1958 has reached 500. More than 86,000 students have received general and technical education in the technical schools; they have achieved certain degrees of competence in their fields of specialization.

What has been said to this point indicates that the substance of education has undergone great change.

Our schools must do the following: Teach Marxism-Leninism to the students; teach production skills; enable students to acquire the production skills necessary for developing the national economy; enable them to acquire versatile skills so that they may be mobilized for production campaigns; and train them to become builders of socialism and communism.

At present, however, some people in education are not fully living up to expectations. Senior middle schools are engaged in educational practices that are divorced from reality; hence, the students are not properly prepared for production and labor.

The knowledge acquired by senior middle school students, which is alien to production and labor, is posing as an impediment to their university training. Therefore, the system of senior middle schools must be abolished. It is necessary to establish senior technical schools where the graduates of technical schools may study. By combining education and productive labor in senior technical schools it will be possible to obtain "middle technical workers" who can work in any industry. In this type of school the students will complete the general middle school education and receive technical education.

At the same time we must abolish the specialized middle technical and higher technical schools. We also must reform teach education. It is necessary to reform our educational systems to conform to the changing objective conditions in our country.

Adopting the recommendation of the DPRK Government Cabinet concerning the reorganization of the educational system, the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK adopted the following resolution:

Article 1.

The four-year term for people's schools and the three-year term for middle schools will be continued. In these schools, elementary and general education will be provided; socialist morality and the spirit of loving labor will be inculcated. Emphasis will be placed upon developing a sound mind in a sound body.

Article 2.

The system of middle technical education will be established; it will combine general and technical education.

1. The 2-year technical schools, where graduates of middle school enter, will be expanded. Compulsory education up to the technical school level will be realized by the 1962-63 academic year. In the technical schools,

efforts will be centered on providing general education and teaching more than one skill. The communist attitude toward labor will be developed in the technical schools.

2. Technical high schools to which the graduates of technical schools may enter will be established by the academic year 1960-61.

General middle school education and the middle technical education will be provided in technical high schools so that graduates will be "middle technical workers" who have acquired enough skills to work as independent workers in their fields of specialization.

The graduates of technical high schools will enter service in various branches of industry or enter college.

Between 1960 and 1965 more than 1 to 2 technical high schools will be established in each city and kun. Efforts will be made to expand the scope of technical high schools so as to enable all technical school graduates to further their studies and eventually establish compulsory education up to the technical high school level.

3. In order to make it possible for workers to further their educations without leaving their jobs the two-year night technical schools will be continued. Two-year night technical high schools and communication technical high schools will be opened beginning with the 1961-62 academic year.

4. Beginning with the 1960-61 academic year, the existing middle schools high will not accept new students and the schools will be abolished by 1962. A part of the specialized middle technical schools will stop admitting new students beginning with the 1960-61 academic year. The remaining specialized middle technical schools will begin in the academic year 1961-62. By 1964, these schools will be abolished. Currently enrolled students will continue their programs of study until graduation.

Article 3.

The system of teacher education will be changed in order to keep pace with the general reform of the educational system.

1. Three- to four-year teachers college will be established by the 1961-62 academic year. Teachers of kindergartens, people's schools and middle schools will be trained in these teachers colleges. The graduates of technical schools will be eligible for admission to the colleges.

2. Four-year teachers colleges will be established between the 1960-61 and 1961-62 academic year. Teachers for technical schools and technical high schools will be trained here. Graduates of technical high schools will be eligible for admission to this college.

3. In order to improve the standard of teachers now teaching, a three- to four-year college correspondence course for teachers of elementary and middle schools will be established. Evening courses of the same length also will be established.

In addition, a four year correspondence course and an evening course for technical school teachers will be established.

4. Colleges for teachers in people's schools, middle schools, and existing high middle schools now will not accept new students beginning with the 1961-62 academic year and will be abolished by 1963. Students now enrolled will continue their courses of studies until graduation.

Article 4.

In order to promote music, dance, the plastic arts, and athletics, 11-year music, dance, and plastic arts schools beginning with the people's school level and a 4-year athletics school will be opened in the 1960-61 academic year.

In order to train foreign language specialists an 11-year foreign language school beginning from the people's school level will be opened in the 1960-6 academic year.

Article 5.

The present school systems in universities, colleges and research institutes will be maintained. Evening and correspondence courses in these schools will be expanded in order to provide greater opportunities for education to the workers in various sectors of the national economy.

Colleges must be armed with Marxism-Leninism possess the most advanced scientific and technological knowledge and train specialists who can work in various branches of the national economy.

Article 6.

The present systems of the following schools will continue: schools for women with children; elementary schools (chodung hakwon); nursery centers; schools for veterans; schools for workers; and schools for the blind. Although studying conditions in these schools are well provided, the State will make efforts to improve study conditions in these schools.

Article 7.

Affirming the Cabinet decree abolishing tuition in all types of schools, the State will not impose any tuition in schools to be established in the future.

Article 8.

The task of working out detailed methods of implementing this law will be entrusted to the Cabinet of the DPRK.

CHOE Yong-kon, Chairman, Standing Committee, Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK

PAK Mun-kyu, Secretary, Standing Committee, Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK

28 October 1959, P'yongyang

**Conferring State Certificates as Specialists
to Production Innovators; Cabinet Decree No. 2,
6 January 1960.**

The workers in our country are now enthusiastically engaged in a nationwide campaign to carry out technological reform under the correct economic policy and broad guidance of the KLP and the DPRK government.

These workers are led by numerous highly skilled technicians and production managers who, through many years of experience are thoroughly familiar with production processes and management methods.

They have contributed a great deal to economic and technical reform by actively taking part in various movements for production innovation, introduction of advanced technology and improvement of production processes. Thus, they have made contributions as worthy as those made by engineers and technicians, although they are not technicians or engineers themselves.

Believing that their efforts to innovate production techniques, increase production and carry out technical reform will be enhanced if the state certificate of specialist is conferred upon them, the Cabinet of the DPRK government has adopted the following decree.

1. The Rules Concerning the Award of State Certificates as Specialists to Production Innovators attached to this decree are approved.

2. The chairman of the Committee for Examining the Qualifications for the State Certificate for Specialists will formulate and carry out detailed plans for conferring appropriate state certificates for specialists to production innovators.

3. The Ministers (Directors of Departments), heads of various state agencies, and the chairmen of the Provincial People's Assemblies (including the chairmen of the People's Assemblies in P'yongyang and Kaesong) will take steps to publicize the substance of this decree to the organizations, enterprises and cooperatives under their respective jurisdictions and select and nominate the candidates for the state certificate for specialists. (The rules attached to this decree are omitted.)

Premier Kim Il-sung, Cabinet of
the DPRK government, P'yongyang

City Planning for P'yongyang in 1960; Cabinet
Decree No. 6, 29 January 1960

Invigorated by the correct economic policy set forth by the KLP and the DPRK government, our workers have successfully carried out the First Five-Year Plan. This marks an important stage in building socialism in our country. The plan was implemented two years ahead of the original schedule because the workers applied their unlimited creativity and displayed boundless enthusiasm.

In the meantime, the city of P'yongyang, the political, economic, and cultural center of our Republic, has emerged as a great modern city, thanks to the correct leadership of the KLP and the DPRK government, as well as selfless efforts on the part of the citizens of P'yongyang and those concerned with building the city.

Today, the people of Korea are strongly determined to build a beautiful and truly great capital, since we are about to celebrate the 15th anniversary of the liberation from Japan with a hope for continued progress in our country and the early unification of Korea.

The Central Committee of the KLP has proposed the improvement of housing for workers and cultural and welfare facilities on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the liberation. The Committee also presented the task of completing important historical buildings, such as memorial museums on the struggle for liberation, theaters, the children's palace, and the second Taedong Bridge.

Following the resolution adopted at the Expanded Plenary Session of the Party Central Committee in December 1959, the workers of P'yongyang are determined to econo-

mize on construction materials and complete construction projects before the target dates. The progress of their work is being watched closely and with great interest by all people.

Supporting the enthusiastic desire of the people of Korea and the workers in P'yongyang to build a great capital in P'yongyang, the Cabinet of the DPRK government has adopted the following decree.

A. The chairman of the People's Assembly in P'yongyang will carry out the following tasks.

1). He will make plans for developing the city with a view to the following completion schedule: the Great Theater, the P'yongyang Hotel and the Athletic Fields in Okyuchong and Moranbong by the 15th anniversary of the liberation; the Memorial Museum of the Struggle for liberation by 10 October, the anniversary of the founding of our Party; and the Children's Palace, and Opera House by the end of this year.

2). The annual capacity for polishing marble and granite will be increased from the current rate of 50,000 m² to more than 200,000 m²; the production of reinforced materials will be increased to 640,000 m³ and measures will be taken to promote the production of such precious rocks are samunsok [transliteration] and sabunsok [transliteration].

3). The Sungho-ri Cement Plant will produce white cement on a trial basis and take the necessary steps to start the production of white cement on an industrial basis within this year. The felt paper production goal for the first quarter of this year will be 500,000 m² [this figure was not completely legible].

4). Transportation networks for shipping construction materials in P'yongyang will be streamlined, and piers may be established along the Taedong River for the purpose of loading and unloading construction materials. Within the first quarter of this year, a railway track one kilometer long will be established along the Taedong River, and a 5-kilometer railway track will be constructed

at shipping and unloading centers. The chairman of the State Planning Commission will provide all materials necessary for the construction of these railway tracks.

B. In order to supplement the construction work force in P'yongyang, the following will be done.

1). The chairmen of the Provincial People's Assemblies and the chairmen of the People's Assembly in Kae-song will provide technicians for the period between March and October 1960 according to Table No. 1 attached to this decree (Table No. 1 omitted).

The technicians thus mobilized will be transferred to the P'yongyang People's Assembly by the end of February 1960, and the chairman of the P'yongyang People's Assembly will provide housing and food for the technicians.

2). The Minister of Power and Chemical Industry, the Minister of Metal Industry, the Minister of Light Industry, the Minister of Transportation and the Minister of Machine Industry will provide technicians to the P'yongyang People's Assembly by the end of February 1960, as designated in the Table 2 attached to this decree (Table No 2 omitted).

C. In order to insure the adequacy of machines, materials and facilities required for the construction of P'yongyang, the following will be done.

1). The Chairman of the State Planning Commission and the Director of the Bureau of Material Supply in the Cabinet will take the necessary steps to insure an adequate supply of lumber, metal pipes, steel materials, boilers and motors. They will also see to it that 600 tons of steel material for reinforced building materials will be supplied by the end of the first half of the year, and 6.7 tons of carboric acid, 300 kilograms of chrome oxide, and 90 tons of carborundum will be supplied.

2). The Minister of Machine Industry will furnish the metal to be used for producing chandeliers on time

for installation, and he will see to it that 10 excavators and 600 bakjumul yokjo [cast iron public bath tubs?] will be supplied by the end of the first half of the year. The Minister of Light Industry will furnish enamel materials needed for the construction of bath places. The chairman of the P'yongyang People's Assembly will produce 600 enamel bath tubs by the end of the first half of this year.

3). By the end of the first quarter of this year, the Minister of Metal Industry will complete the production of 275 tons of various steel materials according to specifications.

4). The Minister of Forestry will supply 5,000 cubic meters of lumber by the first quarter of the year since they are needed for construction work by the first half of the year. Of the 5,000 cubic meters of lumber to be delivered by that time, 1,500 cubic meters will be supplied by the end of January this year. Various kinds of plywood (5-ply, 7-ply, munyang [transliteration] layer, and polished layer) will be delivered in accordance with specifications.

5). The Minister of Light Industry will deliver 61,000 m² (11,000m² during the first quarter, 20,000 m² during the second quarter, 15,000 m² during the third quarter, and 15,000 m² during the fourth quarter) of barricades, plate glass and stained glass. The Minister of Forestry also will deliver wood to be used for making furniture and the lumber to be used for constructing barricades.

6). In order to promote the water supply system in P'yongyang, the Minister of Machine Industry will complete the installation of pumps at the Namgang Water Reservoir by the end of April 1960, and will produce more than 300 millimeters of naegyong [transliteration] and 500 water exhaust pipes by the end of the first half of the year. The Minister of Power and Chemical Industry will complete designs and start construction of the power transformer station at the Namgang Water Reservoir, and the Minister of Communications will complete the installation of telephone systems by the end of April 1960.

7). In order to insure an adequate supply of reinforced steel materials and stone materials, the Chairman of the State Planning Commission and the Minister of Machine Industry will produce and deliver two dredging vessels, 12 100-horsepower pressing machines, 14 stone-cutting machines, one stone-engraving machine, and 100 rock-crushing machines by the end of the first half of 1960.

8). The Chairman of the State Planning Commission will make an appropriation of one million rubles for the importation of important building materials and machines; the Minister of Trade will be responsible for the importation of such machines and materials.

9). In order to insure the successful completion of the Memorial Museum of the Struggle for Liberation, the Great Theater, the P'yongyang Hotel, Okyujong [transliteration], and the Children's Palace, the Minister of Machine Industry will be responsible for the design, production, and installation of various machines in connection with these building projects. Likewise, the Minister of Power and Chemical Industry will be responsible for the electric power supply, and the Minister of Communications for the communication systems.

10). The Chairman of the State Planning Commission, the Director of the Materials Supply Bureau within the Cabinet, and various relevant Ministries will deliver the machines and materials indicated in Table 3 in the appendix (omitted) to the P'yongyang People's Assembly during the first half of 1960.

D. In order to insure an adequate mobilization of the material required for the construction of P'yongyang, the following will be done.

1). The Chairman of the State Planning Commission and the Director of the Materials Supply Bureau within the Cabinet will mobilize 100 trucks and 20 mobile cranes (10 during the first half and 10 during the second half of the year). The Chairman of the P'yongyang People's

Assembly will require all organs and enterprises in P'yongyang to mobilize all trucks and mobile cranes for a period of 20 days in order to assist in the construction of P'yongyang.

2). The Minister of Transportation will mobilize 42 trains for the transportation of building materials from the Tongbok-ri quarry, 21 trains for the Milim Building Block Plant, 10 trains for the Buksong-ri sand collection center, 34 trains for Sungho-ri Cement Plant, and 13 trains for the transportation of granite from the Onchon Granite Plant. The Minister will see to it that the construction of the Second Taedong Bridge will be completed by the end of July 1960.

In this connection, the Chairman of the State Planning Commission and the Minister of the Metal Industry will deliver 2,000 tons of iron materials by the end of the first quarter of this year and 600 tons of iron materials during the second quarter of this year. This means completing the supply of iron materials within a half year, instead of a full year as the original plan called for.

3). The Minister of Agriculture will lend 100 trucks and 100 trailers to the P'yongyang People's Assembly for the period between 1 June 1960 and 31 August 1960.

E. Each Minister, chairmen of Provincial People's Assemblies and the chairman of the Kaesong People's Assembly will treat all questions relating to the construction of P'yongyang on a priority basis. They are expected to organize a mass movement in the organs and enterprises under their jurisdiction in order to let the people produce the various building materials, decorating items, furnitures, metal building materials and neon signs in a creative manner so as to build a beautiful and truly great capital in P'yongyang.

The Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Artists' League will render assistance to the builders so that the buildings will indicate the cultural heritage of our people; they will deliver sculptures and paintings in time for display in the new buildings when they go up.

**Strengthening Public Health Work; Decree of the
Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK**

Under the wise guidance of the KLP, the Korean people last year made great progress in all sectors of the national economy. Remarkable results have been obtained in the field of public health.

Since the liberation, public health workers have been able to wipe out the reactionary public health system left behind by the Japanese imperialists, have established a new people's public health system, and have taken measures to protect and promote the health of the people.

Under the public health policies formulated by the KLP, the government has expanded public health facilities in a consistent manner. As a result, by the end of 1959 the number of public health institutions increased by 3.3 times and the number of hospital beds by 4.4 times compared with corresponding figures for 1949. In addition, as a result of a large scale program of training medical personnel the number of medical doctors and doctors' assistants grew 10.6 times between 1944 and 1959.

The government provided free medical care for the people even during the difficult time of the war for the liberation of the fatherland. Now medical care is free in our Republic and the vicious practice of exchanging life for money as evidenced in capitalist nations has been completely eliminated. Under the system of free medical care for all, the number of visits to hospitals has increased dramatically; hospital visits increased 28.9 times between 1946 and 1959. State expenditures for public health purposes increased 12-fold between 1949 and 1959.

The health of the people has been markedly improved because of the system of free medical care for all, the campaign for improving sanitary conditions and physical fitness, and the program of state assistance to improve the care for mothers and children. The sickness rate has declined markedly and vicious communicable diseases, including cholera and smallpox, have been eliminated.

Thus, the mortality rate declined by 57.7 percent between 1944 and 1959 and the rate of population increase jumped 2.6 times during the same period. The life expectancy of the Korean people increased by 15 years compared to that [prevailing during] the period of Japanese occupation.

In view of the rapid development of the people's economy and the increase in the material and cultural needs of the people, it is important to improve the efficiency of the system of the free medical care.

The Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK government has issued the following decree; it accepts the proposal by the Cabinet of the DPRK government calling for improvement in the system of free medical care.

A. In order to protect and improve the health of the people, it is necessary to improve the system of free medical care and expand the scope of the system so as to encompass the entire population of the northern half of the Republic.

The Assembly has entrusted the Cabinet with the following tasks in order to insure effective and thorough medical care for all persons.

1). By the end of 1960, clinics will be established in villages which at present have no medical facilities.

2). Measures will be taken to provide free medical care to pregnant women by 1961.

3). In order to improve the child medical care, children's hospitals will be established within the coming one to two years in each province, city and kun.

4). In order to meet the growing need for medical care, steps will be taken to improve medical facilities and increase the number of hospital beds,

5). In order to improve medical care, medical doctors will be assigned certain city districts and the work of doctors in rural medical districts will be improved.

6). The facilities in child care centers and nurseries will be improved and expanded. The number of child care center workers will be increased and a program of retraining them will be instituted. The management efficiency in child care centers will be improved.

7). In order to improve preventive and clinical medicine in our country, medical and scientific institutions will be expanded and medical research will be promoted.

8). The pharmaceutical industry will be expanded. The production of medicine and the cultivation of medicinal herbs will be improved in order to meet the needs for medicine with domestically produced medicines.

9). The facilities for producing medical instruments and equipment will be expanded.

B. The people will be urged to participate in a nationwide campaign to improve sanitary conditions and public health so as to eliminate the causes of epidemics. The improvement of health is part of the cultural revolution of our country.

1). With the participation of the masses in sanitary and cultural programs, the sanitary conditions and cultural standards of the people will be raised social service works will be improved and there will be an expansion in sanitary and cultural facilities, including

public bathrooms, laundry rooms and barber shops in both cities and villages.

2). The water supply for urban residents will be increased; the water supply for villages, where water quality is poor, will be increased.

3). The central heating system in cities will be expanded; the sewage systems in cities and industrial districts will be improved and expanded.

4). In the course of the coming few years, efforts will be made to eliminate diseases (including distoma, diphtelia, and dochmiasis) from our country by launching a nationwide campaign to eliminate epidemics and parasites.

5). The campaign to improve the people's knowledge of sanitary matters will be strengthened so as to permit participation in sanitary and preventive medical work by a wide segment of the population.

CHOE Yong-kon, Chairman, Standing Committee, Supreme People's Assembly, DPRK.

PAK Mun-kyu, Secretary, Standing Committee Supreme People's Assembly, DPRK

27 February 1960; P'yongyang

**Successful Preparation for Establishing Economic
Forests; Cabinet Decree No. 11, 4 March 1960**

The Expanded December 1959 Plenary Session of the Party Central Committee presented a number of tasks calling for the expansion of "economic" forests and timber forests in order to meet the demand for fiber, papers and oil papers and thereby promote the people's welfare.

Since there are many mountains and few sloping lands in our country, it is important to the cause of building socialism that the unlimited resources of the mountains and forests should be mobilized.

Mindful of the importance of mountains and forests, the KLP and the DPRK government have been paying consistent attention to the problem of developing forests. We are still trying to expand the forests although at present we produce twice as much timber as we did before the war. (The middle section of the decree is omitted).

The Cabinet of the DPRK government adopted the following decree in order to improve the lumber industry in our country by carrying out the tasks presented by the December 1959 Expanded Plenary Session of the Party Central Committee.

A. The Chairman of the State Planning Commission, the Minister of Agriculture, the chairmen of Provincial Party Committees and the Chairman of the Party Committees in P'yongyang and Kaesong will adhere to the following principles while attending to the creation of forests for producing fibers, papers and oils.

1). Economic forests will be established in areas where there are no trees or where there are only bushes, along rivers and along railroad tracks and highways; due consideration will be given to plans for expanding farm lands, orchards, and mulberry tree fields. The types of trees appropriate to the different geographical and climatic conditions of various places will be selected; the intent will be to create supply bases of raw material for industry.

2). The efforts to develop economic forests will be coordinated with those for developing lumber forests and forests for protecting mountains and preventing floods. Forests will be developed with a view towards increasing the supply of water for irrigation purposes and the generation of hydroelectric power. Also, forests relating to reservoirs and erosion and the forests around lakes will be developed on a large scale. Forests to prevent wind damage will be developed along the seashore.

3) Depending on local economic conditions, forests which produce trees of little value and slow growth will be replaced by forests with trees of greater economic value. Thus, the efforts to develop economic forests will be coordinated with the efforts to increase timber quality and productivity for a given area of trees.

B. In accordance with the principles presented above, the Chairman of the State Planning Commission, the Minister of Agriculture, the Chairman of Provincial Party Committees and the Chairman of the Party Committees in P'yongyang and Kaesong will expand the areas of orchards, mulberry tree fields and grazing lands according to Table 1 attached to this decree. They will develop 500,000 chongbo of economic forests (consisting of 300,000 chongbo of forests for timber and fiber and 200,000 chongbo for oils) according to Table 2 during the 1960-1965 period. At the same time, efforts will be made to develop protective forests and timber forests through the participation of the masses.

C. In order to successfully carry out the task of developing economic forests, the following will be done.

1. The Minister of Agriculture, the Chairmen of Provincial Party Committees and the Chairmen of Party Committees in P'yongyang and Kaesong will make accurate surveys.

(a). The survey will be completed by the end of 1960 by enlisting the support of all workers in organs and enterprises directly engaged in the development of economic forests and members of agricultural cooperatives, scientists and technicians in the agricultural sciences.

(b). In order to insure more efficient development of economic forests and use of the timber grown therein, the task of drafting plans for the scientific development of forests will be undertaken by 1961; these will be based upon an accurate assessment of existing forest resources and other economic factors.

(c). In making plans for developing forests, land should be set aside for orchards, grazing fields, and mulberry fields before the land is divided into economic forests, forests for protective purposes and timber forests. The Forestry Resources Research and Planning Centers under the Ministry of Agriculture will plan the size of each forest, the kinds of trees to be planted, the methods of developing forests and the annual amount of trees to be felled. Such plans should be implemented in cooperation with the people's associations in each province, city and kun. The plans for forests to prevent wind damage and other large forest will be subject to approval by the Ministry of Agriculture.

(d). In selecting the kinds of trees to be planted attempts must be made to choose trees which will grow quickly under the given conditions (i.e., the soil quality etc.). In particular, economic forests must be developed in the areas where the soil quality is good and where it is comparatively easy to manage and take care of the forests.

2. In order to insure success in preparing seedlings for forests, the Minister of Agriculture, the Chairmen of Provincial Party Committees and the Chairmen of Party Committees in P'yongyang and Kaesong should do the following.

(a). The tree nurseries now operated by the state and agricultural cooperatives should be used more effectively. Additional nurseries should be established at agricultural cooperatives with experience in this field. And seedlings of various kinds should be prepared, as indicated in Table 3 attached to this decree.

(b). State-operated nurseries should mainly grow seedlings such as "chat" and "ikal"; growing these requires a high degree of skill. Agricultural cooperatives with nurseries should grow such seedlings as poplar, chestnut trees and hangchol. Measures should be taken to improve the quality of seedlings and increase per area productivity.

(c). Nurseries should be established near the proposed forests in order to reduce transportation expenses and minimize the possibility of damage due to long distance shipment.

(d). A mass movement should be organized to pick tree seeds; Table 4 indicates the amount of seeds to be picked. Organizations, enterprises and agricultural cooperatives should maintain forests for the specific purpose of obtaining tree seeds. Efforts should be made to improve seed quality and increase the amount of seeds produced.

3). The Chairman of the State Planning Commission and the Minister of Foreign Trade will honor the request of the Minister of Agriculture for the importation of the seeds of poplar and nut trees; these are in short supply in our country.

4). In order to improve the work of developing forests, the Minister of Agriculture, directors of various departments, the Chairmen of Provincial Party Committees

and the Chairmen of the Party Committees in P'yongyang and Kaesong will do the following.

(a). Efforts should be made to develop the forests according to plan. It should be certain that at least 90 percent of the seedlings will mature successfully by taking sure measures as applying proper amounts of fertilizer.

(b). On the whole, the method of planting trees densely will be applied in order to increase the speed of the tree growth, improve timber quality and make effective use of forests. In the forests for preventing wind damage and soil erosion and forests around lakes, trees of different kinds will be mixed and planted densely.

(c). Beginning in 1960, the Minister of Agriculture, directors of various departments, those in charge of national government agencies, chairmen of Provincial Party Committees and Chairmen of the Party Committees in P'yongyang and Kaesong will observe arbor day on 10 April. On that day people will be mobilized for planting trees, developing forests and fight bugs. If not enough people are available for planting trees, students and clerical workers will be called to help out. They may be organized into mobile tree planting groups. At the request of the Chairmen of Provincial Party Committees and the Party Committees in P'yongyang and Kaesong, the Minister of Transportation will insure priority for transporting trees.

(d). Each organization, enterprise, and agricultural cooperative will be assigned the care of a certain forest area and each will be held responsible for care of the forest. The Minister of Agriculture, the Chairmen of Provincial Party Committees and the Chairmen of Party Committees in P'yongyang and Kaesong will make the forest assignments by the end of February 1961.

(e). Each organization, enterprise and agricultural cooperative assigned the care of an economic forest will take care of the forest in a responsible manner and will make efforts to speed the growth of trees and prevent soil erosion by adding foreign soil and fertilizer.

(f). The Minister of Education and Culture, the Chairmen of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Youth League, and the Chairmen of the People's Committees in each province and P'yongyang and Kaesong will organize "reforestation groups" and "love forest groups" on a large scale; the groups will be comprised of youth and children. They will be mobilized for the purpose of building economic forests and forests for preventive purposes.

D. The following will be done in order to improve the work connected with protecting and managing forestry resources.

1). In order to prevent forest fires, the Minister of Agriculture, various departments concerned, the Chairmen of the Provincial People's Committees and the Chairmen of the People's Committees in P'yongyang and Kaesong will do the following.

(a). Precautions against forest fires will be taken by establishing forest fire observation posts, communication relay systems and systems for mobilizing fire fighters.

(b). In order to improve aerial observation of forest fires, the Minister of Agriculture, the Minister of National Defense, and the Chairman of the Yanggangdo Provincial People's Committee will restore and repair the airport in Hesun by 10 April 1960.

(c). The Minister of Transportation and the Minister of Forestry will take measures to prevent forest fires caused by smoke from railway locomotives.

2). The following will be done in order to eliminate caterpillars from pine trees, [a condition that is] rampant at the seashore.

(a). The Minister of Agriculture, the Chairmen of the Provincial People's Committees and the Chairmen of the People's Committees in P'yongyang and Kaesong will apply insecticides on time, detect the spread of insect

damage with a view toward eliminating the bugs at an early stage of their activities, and improve the aerial spraying of insecticides.

(b). The Chairman of the State Planning Commission and the Chairman of the Committee on Heavy Industry will take measures to increase the production of Hexaholran (r-12%), an effective insecticide.

3). The Minister of Agriculture, the Chairmen of the Provincial People's Committees, and the Chairmen of the People's Committees in P'yongyang and Kaesong will organize mass campaigns to eradicate the practice of felling trees surreptitiously or at random. The Minister of Home Affairs and the Prosecutor General will strengthen the legal sanctions against infractions of laws pertaining to forests.

E. In order to make better use of existing forest resources for developing the people's economy and improving the living conditions of the people. The following will be done.

1). The Minister of Agriculture, the Chairman of the Committee on Light Industry, the Chairmen of the Provincial People's Committees and the Chairmen of the People's Committees in P'yongyang and Kaesong will make efforts to increase the production and processing of such things as "chat", "Karae", "bunji", "kaeam", "chopi", and "tongbae"; these can be used in producing various kinds of vegetable oils. They also must make efforts to pick more chestnuts, berries, "tolbae", "tulohuk", and various kinds of mushrooms, wild vegetables and medicinal herbs. Aromatic materials such as "haedangwha", "susukottari", and raw materials for corks and tannins also will be gathered.

2). The Chairman of the State Planning Commission, the Chairman of the Committee on Light Industry, the Chairmen of the Provincial People's Committees and the Chairmen of the People's Committees in P'yongyang and Kaesong will prepare for the industrial production of various aromatic materials, corks, and tannins beginning in 1961 in order to meet the demand for them.

3). The Chairman of the State Planning Commission, the Minister of Forestry, the Minister of Agriculture, the Chairmen of the Provincial People's Committees, and the Chairmen of the People's Committees in P'yongyang and Kaesong will not be engaged merely in felling needle-leaved trees in forests which are easily accessible and leaving dilapidated forests. Rather they must systematically clear the dense forests first, increase the rate of lumbering broad-leaved trees to 50%, and pay special attention to the natural replenishment of the forests.

4). The Minister of Forestry will plan to ship the lumber now piled up alongside rivers or in the open air during 1960; he will determine the rate of lumbering in the forests that are to be cleared.

5). The Chairman of the State Planning Commission and the Chairman of the Committee on Heavy Industry will make plans for using the lumber from broad-leaved trees for more than 50 percent of the mine pillars; they will try to develop forests for mine pillars in the vicinity of coal and mineral mines so that the mine pillars may be supplied with only a short haul. The Minister of Agriculture will allocate the land for cultivating trees for mine pillars.

F. The following will be done in order to improve and reorganize the training of forestry workers and scientific work relating to forestry.

1). The Chairman of the State Planning Commission, the Minister of Education and Culture, the Minister of Forestry, the Minister of Agriculture and the Chairmen of the Provincial People's Assemblies will take measures to add two courses and one class to the Forestry Department of the Haeson Forestry College, add one class to the Kilju Specialized High School for Forestry, establish specialized schools for forestry in Hwanghae pukto and Kangwondo, and add two classes to the Departments of Forestry at the Haeson Specialized School for Forestry. These additions will take place by the start of the 1960-61 academic year.

2). The Minister of Agriculture and the Chairmen of the Provincial People's Assemblies (including those in P'yongyang and Kaesong) will organize short term institutes for forestry workers and take measures to improve the knowledge of forestry of members of agricultural cooperatives and various Party organs and enterprises.

3). During Arbor Week, the Minister of Agriculture, the Minister of Education and Culture, and the Director of the Bureau of Printing of the Cabinet will mobilize newspapers, magazines, radio and cultural and arts organizations to publicize the importance of building and protecting forests. A monthly publication on forests will be published beginning in 1961. Efforts will also be made to insert as much information concerning forests as possible in the textbooks for workers and middle school students.

4). The Minister of Agriculture and the Director of the Academy of Science will improve and expand the activities of the Forest Research Institute of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences and the Nature Research Institute of the Academy of Sciences. The Ministers and the Chairmen of the Provincial People's Assemblies will mobilize scientists and technicians for building forests and carrying on forest research as the attached Table 5 indicates.

G. The Chairman of the State Planning Commission, the Director of the Bureau of Material Supply in the Cabinet, the Minister of Trade, the Minister of Commerce and the Minister of Finance will provide the funds and facilities necessary to execute this decree at the request of the Minister of Agriculture.

H. Approval is given to the "Rules Concerning the Award of Flags and Prizes to Cities, Kuns, Enterprises, and Organs for Successful Work in Building and Maintaining Economic Forests" in the appendix.

I. The "Rules Concerning the Management of Forests" in the appendix are approved.

This decree supersedes Cabinet Decree No. 20 on "Rules Concerning the Management of Forests in the DPRK" adopted on 27 January 1953. (Various tables and appendices are omitted).

Premier Kim Il-sung, Cabinet of
the DPRK government, P'yongyang

CONCERNING THE REORGANIZATION OF THE
GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT SYSTEM AND ITS
MANAGEMENT TO STRENGTHEN PROCUREMENT
ACTIVITIES; CABINET DECISION NO 14,
15 MARCH 1960

At the expanded plenary meeting held in December 1959, the Central Committee of the KLP submitted a series of important projects in response to the new and realistic demands of socialism. The projects are aimed at raising the living standards of the people and meeting the country's economic demands by improving procurement activities.

Therefore, the Cabinet of the DPRK made the following decisions. They were made in view of the need to correct the outstanding defects in procurement and maintain an even supply of primary products for industry and daily necessities (including the subsidiary articles which people grew).

A. The Chairman of the People's Assembly of each province, the city of P'yongyang and the city of Kaesong should reorganize the existing procurement system by 20 April 1960 as follows.

1. To improve the procurement of general merchandise and food items, procurement centers should be established in each province and county. Wholesale activities with regard to agricultural products should be organized in the city of Pyongyang.

In case of necessity, grocery stores should be set up in the industrial workers district and a classification of the products purchased and sold at the wholesale price should be made.

2. The existing city and county procurement systems should be reorganized in order to carry out planned procurement. The procurement of grain should be administered by the managing authority for commercial grains of the city and county people's assemblies.

3. The agricultural product supply office. In cities, the district wholesale office and the social welfare supply office should be removed from the existing procurement organization.

4. The Chairman of the State Planning Commission and the Secretary General of the Cabinet should rearrange the number of personnel at the central, provincial, municipal and county government level in order to obtain the full economic effort of the people.

B. To improve the procurement activities of the staff and workers at procurement and wholesale stores, the Minister of Commerce should establish a incentive salary system for them; it should be based on their procurement records. He should make and submit his plan in consultation with the chairman of the State Planning Commission and Minister of the Treasury by 10 April 1960.

C. The Minister of Commerce and the Chairmen of the People's Assemblies of each Province, the city of Pyongyang and the city of Kaesong should do the following.

1. They should take measures to carry out the city and county procurement office plans for procuring the products of cooperatives such as wood products, fruits, straw products and meat, etc.

2. They should exhaust all available means of procuring even the merchandise falling outside the planned procurement list.

D. The Chairman of the State Planning Commission, the Minister of Commerce, and the Chairmen of the People's Assembly of each province, P'yongyang and Kaesong will undertake to secure a smooth flow and prompt supply service for procured articles; to this end, they will have

the State Planning Commission carry out supply plans for the planned procurement articles, colored metals (p'ayon, p'anyum and copper alloys), and hides (cowhide, horsehide and pigskin).

The supply plans for articles such as rags and scrap rubber will be carried out by the respective Provincial People's Assemblies. All other articles then will be disposed of freely, and the procurement stores located in each provincial capital city and the agricultural by-product wholesale stores in P'yongyang will organize their activities so as to assure a smooth flow.

E. The Minister of Commerce, the Chairmen of the Provincial and P'yongyang City and Kaesong City People's Assemblies will manage regular commodity procurement stores, grocery procurement stores and agricultural by-product wholesale stores in the following manner.

1. The procurement stores and firms will be organized as independent profit units whose procurement and wholesale plans are directed by the City and Kun People's Assemblies while their financial plans are handled by the office of enterprises. All these plans will be carried out with the assent of the respective City and Kun People's Assemblies.

2. Any consequences which may result in losses in the course of enterprise will be borne by the office of enterprises. On the other hand, a portion of the profits will be deposited with the national treasury and the remainder may be appropriated for its own circulating fund, the expansion of enterprises, the construction of social and cultural facilities, additional benefits and prizes for model workers and various operating funds.

3. For the workers of the people's economy foodstuffs at the procurement stores may be sold at distribution or ration prices. But the difference between the sale prices of state procured grains and the distribution price of foodstuffs will be borne by the offices of enterprises (out of the circulating fund) to be deposited with the national budget fund.

F. The Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Korean Central Bank, with the cooperation of the Chairmen of the People's Assemblies of each province, P'yongyang and Kaesong, will make available to procurement stores and firms the loans needed for their procurement activities.

He also will make long term loans (the scope of the loans may be determined in consultation with the Minister of Commerce) to be used as circulating funds by the procurement stores and firms; the loans are payable by the first quarter of 1962.

The Chairmen of the People's Assemblies of each Province, P'yongyang City and Kaesong City will transfer fixed capital on a loan basis to the procurement and wholesale stores.

G. The Minister of Commerce will re-examine the existing system of bookkeeping and accounting, will make plans for simplifying the system, and will carry out the new plans after consulting with the Minister of Finance.

H. The Minister of Commerce and the Chairmen of the People's Assemblies of each Province, P'yongyang city and Kaesong will do the following.

1. With the approval of the Cabinet, they will fix and apply as required the procurement prices of those articles which fall outside the Cabinet-made procurement plans (including grain and meat which are sold freely after meeting the procurement target).

2. They will permit the procurement enterprises to sell at local prices articles that are not priced by the Cabinet. They also will have the Minister of Finance re-examine the scope of the income earned from the sale of locally manufactured commodities and submit to his proposals for reforming the existing merchandising system by 30 April 1960.

3. The Minister of Commerce, in consultation with the Minister of Finance and those responsible for the buying organizations, will set the sales prices (at which the procurement agencies would sell to the consumers) of articles which are useful as raw materials in state-operated

industries (scrap iron, colored metals, scrap rubber, synthetic resin, empty bottles, etc.). However, in the event that the sale price is higher than the price at which the enterprises would sell their manufactured goods, the Minister of Finance will compensate such enterprises out of the national budget to make up for the loss.

4. In principle procurement prices which are fixed by the state should be uniform. But when uniformity is difficult to maintain due, for example, to different sizes, certain standards will nevertheless be maintained by the procurement agencies.

I. The Minister of Commerce and the Chairmen of the People's Assemblies of each Province, P'yongyang and Kaesong will try to eliminate unnecessarily high prices, but have procurement workers serve the state and people better through political indoctrination of these workers.

J. The Chairman of the State Planning Commission and the Director of the Office of Supply of the Cabinet will have 5,000 bicycles, 5,000 portable scales and 700 large scales ready by the end of May to secure effective operation of procurement enterprises. The Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Korean Central Bank will make available the funds necessary for this project.

K. To implement the transfer and take-over of business following the reorganization of the procurement system, the Minister of Commerce will formulate and indicate the necessary procedures by 10 April, while the Chairmen of the People's Assemblies of each Province, P'yongyang and Kaesong will organize guidance committees in their respective areas by 25 April.

L. When the present decision goes into effect, Annex 4 -- "The Standard Procurement Price List for Fur Products" -- of Cabinet Order No. 84, entitled "Concerning the Increase of Fur Production and the Improvement of Fur Procurement and Processing Enterprises," dated 4 November 1957, will be abolished.

Premier Kim Il-sung, Cabinet
of the DPRK, P'yongyang

**CONCERNING A RAPID INCREASE IN THE PRODUCTION OF
RAW MATERIALS FOR LIGHT INDUSTRY (INCLUDING
VINYLON); CABINET DECISION NO. 30, 9 MAY 1960**

For years the flawless economic policies of the Party and government have inspired our workers with creative enthusiasm and patriotic fervor. In turn, they have produced many outstanding innovations in every sector of the people's economy.

New Hope also has arisen on the horizon of the southern half of the Republic. There the people have responded to the glory of socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic and have risen against the fascist and terrorist rule of the American imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique.

Thus, before us lies the great mission of improving the people's standard of living in the north and granting a secure life to the people in the south through the peaceful unification of the fatherland.

One step towards this noble goal is to promote our economy further by developing vinylon and other synthetic fibers; we hope to have our textile industry capable of producing 300,000,000 meters of textile goods in 2-3 years.

Accordingly, the Cabinet of the DPRK; in order to rapidly increase the production of raw materials (including vinylon) for light industry, hereby decides as follows.

A. The following will be done in order to promote the construction of vinylon factories.

1). The Minister of Heavy Industry will do the following tasks:

(a). He will undertake the construction of a pinallon plant with an annual capacity of 20,000 tons. However, as a first step he will complete the construction of a vinylon plant with an annual capacity of 10,000 tons by 1 May 1961.

(b). He will initiate and carry out plans for completing preliminary construction of the same during 1960.

(c). He will seek to promote the production capacity of existing machine industries as well as the construction work of the Nongseong, Pukchung, and Nanam machine factories and the Taeon electric factory in order to secure a sufficient and prompt supply of the additional materials needed in the construction of pinallon plants.

(d). He will seek to promote the production of methanol (holmaring in Korean), ch'onghwa (sodium in Korean) and sulfuric acid (hidoratching in Korean) in order to secure enough raw material for the production of vinylon.

(e). He will dispatch experts from the State Planning Commission, the State Construction Commission, the Ministry of Transportation and the Office of Supply of the Cabinet to the site in order to supervise the construction, lest there be any waste of material and labor.

2). The Minister of Transportation will do the following

(a). He will transfer the necessary transportation means and personnel to the Heavy Industry Ministry in order to facilitate the construction of vinylon plants.

(b). He will construct a narrow gauge railway between Hamhung and Pongung in order to establish a means of transporting kolchae (translit.) for concrete-mixing.

3). The Minister of National Defense, after consulting with the Minister of Heavy Industry will mobilize a portion of the army for the construction of pinallion plants.

4). The Minister of Higher Education will mobilize students from the Hamhung Chemical Industry College, Hamhung Motive Power College, Kimch'aek Industry College and Hungnam Higher Technical and Professional School for making designs and prefabrication projects.

5). The Minister of Trade will take such measures as may be necessary to secure the building materials and instruments.

B. In order to increase the production of synthetic fibers rapidly, the Minister of Light Industry will perform the following tasks.

1). He will assure the completion of capital construction for Ch'ongjin Textile Plant during this year. The plant is now under construction. He will thereby assure the production of 20,000 tons of synthetic fibers beginning in 1961.

2). He will make sure that Sinuiju Combined Textile Plant are put into operation not later than 15 August 1961.

3). Within the Sinuiju Combined Textile Plants he will undertake construction of a staple fiber plant with a 20,000-ton capacity; by the end of 1961, the first 10,000 tons of capacity will be assured.

4). He will mobilize all available machine factories and other plants to secure the parts and instruments needed for uninterrupted operation of the fiber plants. When the need arises, the Minister of Heavy Industry will assist the Minister of Light Industry in this matter.

5). With the cooperation of the Chairman of the State Planning Commission, the Minister of Agriculture, and the respective Chairmen of the Provincial People's Assemblies he will draw up measures for securing the necessary roch'o (translit.) and Kokch'o (translit.) for the operation of Sinuiju Combined Textile Plants, and will submit such measures to the Cabinet by the end of September 1960.

C. The following will be done in order to facilitate the construction of a vinyl chloride plant and organize the production of vinyl chloride synthetic resin products.

1). The Minister of Heavy Industry will try to complete the construction of a vinyl chloride plant having 6,000-ton annual capacity by 15 August 1960.

2). The Minister of Light Industry will consider measures necessary to the production of vinyl chloride synthetic resin products (which are essential to the manufacture of daily necessities). He will send abroad the necessary number of people to be trained in this field. The Minister of Trade will draw up measures to pay for the machinery needed for processing vinyl chloride resins.

3). The Minister of Heavy Industry and the Minister of Light Industry will consider measures for producing kasoje (translit.) This is essential to the processing of vinyl chloride resins.

D. The following will be done in order to secure sufficient supplies of the sodium and chloride products that are essential to the production of synthetic fibers and vinyl chloride.

1). The Minister of Heavy Industry will make sure of the completion of construction of a sodium carbonate plant with an annual capacity of 50,000 tons by the end of June 1961.

2). The chairman of the State Planning Commission, with the cooperation of the Minister of Light Industry and the Minister of Heavy Industry will take measures to secure sufficient supplies of salt and submit such measures to the Cabinet by the end of July this year.

E. The Chairmen of the Hamgyong-Namdo and P'yongan-Pukto People's Assemblies will be responsible for mobilizing a labor force for the construction of the vinylon plant and the Sinuiju Combined Textile Plants.

F. The Chairman of the State Planning Commission, the Ministers of Light Industry Commission and Heavy Industry and the Minister of Transportation will be responsible for incorporating into the annual budget all necessary measures for the development of the raw material industry (including vinylon) and related matters.

G. The Chairman of the State Planning Commission will have the indexes of the people's economy for the 1960 fiscal year modified according to the necessities that may arise in connection with the effectuation of the present decision.

The Cabinet of the DPRK is firmly convinced that all workers in the Republic will make every effort to facilitate the construction of socialism in the northern half of the Republic.

Premier Kim Il-sung, Cabinet of the
DPRK, P'yongyang

ON IMPROVING AND STRENGTHENING BASIC CONSTRUCTION
PLANNING WORK AND THE CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS IN-
DUSTRY; CABINET DECREE NO. 34, 26 MAY 1960

Under the correct policy of the KLP and the DPRK government and through the patriotic struggle of our people, our country has been transformed into a highly developed socialist agricultural and industrial state. Remarkable achievements also have been made in the field of basic construction, particularly since the October 1957 Plenary Session of the Party Central Committee. We have improved the standards of house design, industrialized the production of construction material and introduced mechanization into the process of construction. Thus, in a short period of time we have been able to build many factories, residential houses and public buildings.

However, we are still faced with the task of building residential houses and public buildings on a large scale in order to further the transition to socialism and ultimately to communism. Needless to say, we also must build many factories revamping the construction industry. (A part of the decree is omitted.).

The Cabinet of the DPRK government, therefore, has decided as follows.

A. The quality of building design must be improved and the design of important buildings should be completed successfully. In order to carry out this task we must do the following.

1). The Chairman of the State Construction Commission will establish the National Design Research Institute so

as to complete important building designs and take measures to improve design quality at various design research centers. The Chairman, however, will not be required to supervise the designing of commercial buildings.

The Chairman of the Committee on Heavy Industry, the Chairman of the Committee on Light Industry, the Ministries concerned and the Chairmen of the Provincial and Municipal People's Assemblies will order the organs under their jurisdiction to transfer the work relating to building design to the State Construction Commission by the end of September 1960.

2). The Chairman of the State Construction Commission will strengthen the Standard Design Research Institute and will supervise the work relating to standardizing the construction materials to be used in industry.

3). The Chairman of the Committee on Heavy Industry, the Chairman of Committee on Light Industry, the Ministries concerned, the heads of national agencies, the Chairmen of the Provincial and Municipal People's Assemblies and the Chairman of the Economic Council will make efforts to use standard construction materials when building plants and offices. The Chairman of the State Construction Commission will provide technical assistance on this matter and will make statistical surveys.

4). The Chairman of the Committee on Heavy Industry, the Chairman of the Committee on Light Industry, the Ministries concerned, and the Chairmen of the Provincial and Municipal People's Assemblies will transfer to the State Construction Committee by the end of August 1960 the number of design technicians indicated in the table appended to this decree. The Chairman of the State Planning Commission and the Director of the Bureau of General Affairs of the Cabinet will take steps to select 40 graduates of the Construction College in 1960 and send 20 students who have studied abroad to the State Construction Commission in order to supplement the design staff.

5). The Chairman of the State Construction Commission will organize and supervise the trial production of standard construction materials and the testing of standard house designs. The Chairman of the State Planning Com-

mission and the Director of the Bureau of Material Supply in the Cabinet will provide all materials and labor needed for the projects.

6). The Chairman of the State Planning Commission, the Minister of Higher Education and the Minister of Education and Culture will add one more class each to the Construction College and the P'yongyang Specialized High School for Construction beginning with the 1960-61 academic year.

B. By the end of October 1960, the Chairman of the State Planning Commission and the Chairman of the State Construction Commission will submit to the Cabinet plans for city development for each city and the nation as a whole.

C. The following will be done in order to promote the construction material industry.

1). The Chairman of the State Construction Commission will rename the Construction Materials Bureau as the Construction Materials Guidance Bureau in order to strengthen guidance and statistical work connected with the construction materials industry. He also will cooperate with the Chairman of the Committee on Heavy Industry, the Chairman of the Committee on Light Industry and the Chairmen of the Provincial and Municipal People's Assemblies in preparing for the trial production of standardized construction materials beginning in 1961. He also will take measures to improve the quality of construction materials.

At the same time, the Chairman of the State Planning Commission will present the task of producing construction materials on a trial basis to various plants and estimate the annual amount of labor, materials and funds required to carry out such a task.

2. The Chairman of the Committee on Light Industry and the Chairmen of the Provincial Economic Committees will select from among the plants under their jurisdiction those which may be adequate for the production of standardized construction materials. Thus, production will be possible on an industrial basis beginning in 1961.

3. The Chairman of the State Planning Commission will encourage the local production of various construction materials, steel plate, furniture and construction tools. The funds and labor force required in this connection will be included in the 1961 construction plans. By the end of October 1960, the chairman reports on the program of standardizing construction materials.

4. The Chairman of the Committee on Heavy Industry, the Chairman of the Committee on Light Industry, and the Ministers and heads of national agencies will direct organs and enterprises under their jurisdiction to make use of industrial and agricultural by-products when producing construction materials. The Chairman of the State Construction Commission will provide technical leadership in this matter.

5. The Chairman of the State Construction Commission will strengthen supervision over the local construction materials industry and keep accurate statistical records concerning it. He also will work out measures to improve the construction materials industry on a nationwide basis.

D. The Chairman of the State Construction Commission will cooperate with the Chairman of the State Planning Commission, the Minister of Finance and the President of the Academy of Sciences in working out measures to increase the quality of construction materials, insure effective use of the investment in the construction industry, reduce the cost of production, and make accurate assessments of the quality of construction materials.

E. The Chairman of the State Planning Commission and the Minister of Finance will make additional appropriations to carry out this decree. The Director of the General Bureau of Business Affairs of the Cabinet will audit the Construction Materials Guidance Bureau of the State Construction Commission and the new agencies to be created, including the organizations for designing buildings. (Tables in the Appendix are omitted.)

Premier Kim Il-sung,
Cabinet of the DPRK Government,
P'yongyang

MEASURES FOR THE PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF THE KOREAN QUESTION AND THE RESCUE OF THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH KOREA

In 1959, the KLP and the government of the DPRK continued to take all possible measures towards the peaceful unification of the country, since this remains the supreme task of the people.

The developments in South Korea and the international situation last year have created favorable conditions for the peaceful unification of our country. In the northern half of the Republic, an unprecedented transformation has taken place and great reforms have been carried out. Socialism is thoroughly established in North Korea and the material and technical foundations of North Korea have been strengthened.

The strong revolutionary force, the material and technical foundations of socialism, and the solid unity of the Party and the people established in the northern half of the Republic under the leadership of the KLP -- all these are factors which have radically changed the situation in Korea.

Under the impact of building socialism in the northern half of Korea at the speed of Chollima, the situation in South Korea took a turn for the worse. The economy of South Korea is on the brink of bankruptcy and the people of South Korea are in a desperate situation. Since they cannot tolerate the conditions in South Korea any longer they are watching the developments in the northern half of Korea and their anti-American and anti-Rhee sentiments have been augmented. The American imperialists and the Rhee bandits are now completely alienated from the people.

The international situation is becoming more and more favorable to us. The unity of the socialist camp under the leadership of the Soviet Union has never been stronger, and the force of the peace-loving people is overwhelming the war-mongering camp. The people's capacity for peaceful unification of the country has been increased and the socialist and peace-loving camp is holding sway on the international scene; therefore, the KLP and the government of the DPRK believe that the problem of the peaceful unification of Korea can no longer be deferred and proposed that the problem be discussed at the Supreme People's Assembly.

The 6th Meeting of the 2nd Session of the Supreme People's Assembly was held between 26 and 28 October 1959. It reviewed the struggle of the Korean people for the peaceful unification of Korea at every opportune moment throughout the 14 years since our liberation from Japan and clarified the rational and concrete plans for peaceful unification formulated by the KLP and government of the DPRK.

The Supreme People's Assembly emphasized that a transition must be made from a state of ceasefire to a solid state of peace in order to realize the peaceful unification of our country. The Assembly emphasized that the flagrant violations of the ceasefire agreement and war preparations of the American imperialists and Rhee clique must stop immediately, and that all foreign troops, including the American troops, should be withdrawn from South Korea immediately because the withdrawal of foreign troops is an essential condition for the peaceful unification of Korea.

At the same time the Assembly made the following proposal to the authorities in South Korea: to reduce the size of the armed forces in both North Korea and South Korea to less than 100,000 men; and not to resort to force against each other.

The Assembly also proposed a general and free election after the complete withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and when conditions that will insure the free expression of the wishes of the people of South Korea are established.

There also was a proposal to organize a standing committee comprising representatives of national assemblies

governments and political parties, and social organizations in both South Korea and North Korea in order to discuss problems pertaining to the peaceful unification of Korea, including the problems of a free general election throughout Korea.

The Assembly indicated its willingness to work and negotiate with all those who are genuinely interested in the peaceful unification of Korea without regard to their political views, intelligence, faith and past political activities.

The Assembly proposed freedom of travel between north and south, the exchange of mail and cooperation and exchange in various fields of the economy, culture, science, arts, athletics and others.

A proposal was made to establish a standing committee to deal with economic development and cooperation between North Korea and South Korea; it would consist of economic delegates from both sides. It is hoped that establishing the committee will open a way for the economic reconstruction of South Korea and for improving the living conditions of the people of South Korea, and that it will enable persons who have been unemployed because of prolonged pressure from monopoly capital to find work opportunities.

It is also hoped that the committee will make it possible to utilize the rich natural resources of South Korea and North Korea in a rational manner.

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We have made historic proposals for the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea and the peaceful unification of Korea.

Premier Kim Il-sung emphatically reiterated that the peaceful unification of Korea should be achieved without foreign interference and on democratic basis. The KLP and the DPRK government have consistently demanded the withdrawal of foreign troops as the only rational way of achieving the peaceful unification of Korea.

Premier Kim Il-sung proposed that "transitional" measures be taken on the pressing problems of our people if the South Korean authorities, out of fear of being overwhelmed by the Communists, are not willing to accept the proposal for a general election. He proposed retention of the political systems in both South Korea and North Korea for the time being, thereby insuring the independent activities of the DPRK government and the Republic of Korea. He proposed that a committee consisting of representatives of the two governments be organized in order to promote the economy and culture of Korea on a federalist basis.

Such a federal system will insure the maintenance of contacts and negotiations between the two government so as to improve mutual understanding and cooperation. Under this system each party may veto any proposal. Establishment of the system will create favorable conditions for a general election throughout Korea and for overcoming the economic crisis in South Korea.

If the South Korean authorities are not prepared to accept federalism, Premier Kim proposes [that] a committee of economic experts from South Korea and North Korea [be organized] to discuss the exchange of goods and cooperation in economic development.

Premier Kim proposed the rescue of the people of South Korea who are on the verge of starvation; [this would be achieved] by reconstructing the economy of South Korea through use of the heavy and light industries in North Korea. On a number of occasions we also make proposals with regard to scientific, cultural, arts, and athletic exchanges, the exchange of mail and freedom of travel.

In order to reopen economic relations between South Korea and North Korea and restore the economy of South Korea it is necessary to withdraw American troops from South Korea and reduce the size of the armed forces in South Korea and North Korea to less than 100,000 men each.

Premier Kim Il-sung proposed a meeting of representatives of South Korea and North Korea in P'yongyang, Seoul or Panmunjom. The proposal was made to the governments of South Korea, political parties, social organizations and individuals in South Korea.

This indicates the extent of our concern for the future of Korea and how anxious we are to save the people in South Korea from the dire circumstances in which they find themselves.

MEASURES TO RESCUE THE PEOPLE OF KOREA WHO ARE ON THE VERGE OF STARVATION

The KLP and the DPRK government have been extending helping hands to the people of South Korea who are lingering on the verge of starvation because of the exploitation policies pursued by the American imperialists and the Syngman Rhee bandits.

On 22 January 1959 the DPRK government issued a statement denouncing a plan of the Rhee bandits to sell out the people of South Korea as slaves to foreign capitalists and farm owners under the pretext of migration. Denouncing the move as treacherous, the statement, demanded the return to North Korea of the unemployed persons the South Korean government is planning to sell out and those who were forcibly abducted by South Korea during the Korean war under the terms of Clause 59, Article 3 of the Ceasefire Agreement.

On 26 January 1959 the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly issued a statement guaranteeing both rights and livelihood as DPRK citizens to those who escape from South Korea to North Korea.

The statement by the DPRK government and the decision of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly have received the unanimous approval of the people of Korea.

On 28 January 1959 the Expanded Meeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Unification of the Fatherland issued a statement urging the people of South Korea to oppose the so-called migration policy of the Syngman Rhee regime.

On 30 January 1959, social, scientific, and other organizations in our country sent a message concerning the proposed migration of the people of South Korea to their respective international counterpart organizations and to social organizations and prominent individuals in Latin American countries, including Brazil and Paraguay.

On 31 January 1959 the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Unification of the Fatherland sent a copy of the government statement concerning the proposed migration together with a message to political parties in Brazil and Paraguay.

However, the Syngman Rhee clique not only refused to accept our proposal representing our love for our people; instead, on 11 May 1959 it issued a decree establishing the migration Abroad Committee, thereby undertaking the criminal venture of migration.

In this connection, the DPRK government issued another statement on 22 May 1959. Strongly denouncing the scheme of the Syngman Rhee clique to "migrate" the people of South Korea, the statement demanded an immediate cessation of the move.

Demanding the return to North Korea of unemployed persons, dispossessed farmers, orphans and those who were to be exiled by South Korea, the government proposed that representatives of South Korea and North Korea meet either in Panmunjom or elsewhere to discuss questions related to returning people to North Korea.

In order to remove the cause of the miseries and troubles facing the people of Korea, the government indicated its willingness to disregard past grievances and negotiate with the authorities in South Korea. The government also proposed that Panmunjom, Cholwon and other places to be agreed upon be opened to free travel.

On 23 May 1959 the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Unification of Fatherland issued a statement addressed to the people of South Korea in support of the government statement of 22 May 1959.

For a number of days following 17 May 1959, mass rallies were held in various parts of the country including the city of P'yongyang; the rallies denounced the

migration scheme of the reactionary Syngman Rhee clique. In support of the government statement of 22 May 1959, the Central Committee of the Federation of Craft Unions sent messages to 700 labor organizations and more than 300 individuals in 61 nations, including Brazil, Paraguay, Great Britain, Japan and France. The Academy of Sciences also sent messages to 510 scientific organizations and 30 prominent scientists in 42 countries as well as to the International League of Scientists.

The Central Committee of the Democratic Youth League sent messages to the International Federation of Democratic Youth Leagues and to 190 youth organizations and social leaders in more than 50 countries, including the United States, Great Britain, France, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay and Indonesia. The Central Committee of the Women's Democratic Youth League sent messages to the International Federation of Democratic Women's Leagues, the Standing Committee of International Mother's Organizations and 100 women's organizations and social leaders in 49 countries.

The National People's Committee for the Protection of Peace sent messages to the International Peace Committee and 86 peace organizations and prominent social leaders in 72 countries.

The Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross Society sent to the President of the Korean Red Cross Society in South Korea a copy of the government statement of 22 May 1959 and a copy of the message sent to the people of South Korea by the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Unification of the Fatherland.

The people of the northern half of the Republic firmly support the efforts of the government and the KLP to extend a helping hand to the suffering people of South Korea. However, our proposal has not been carried out because of opposition from the American imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique.

As a result of the oppressive rule of the American imperialists and the Syngman Rhee bandits, the damage caused by natural calamities such as droughts and floods are increasing every year. The damage from natural cal-

amities was particularly great in 1959, thus bringing more hardship to the people of South Korea. The Cabinet adopted the Cabinet Decree No. 60 on 22 September 1959; it proposes measures to bring relief to the victims of natural calamities in South Korea who are lingering on the verge of starvation.

In the first shipment the Cabinet decided to send 30,000 sok of rice, one million yards of cloth, 100,000 pairs of shoes, 100,000 bags of cement and 1.5 million pieces of timber. At the same time the Cabinet made it clear that the victims of natural calamities in South Korea would be welcome in North Korea.

Social organizations in our country sent messages to their counterpart organizations in South Korea expressing their hope for a speedy delivery of the relief materials sent to the victims of natural calamities. The Chairman of the Central Committee of the Federation of Craft Unions sent a message to the Chairman of the General Council of the Taehan (translit.) Labor Union and the Chairman of the Committee for the Organization of the Consultative Council of the National Labor Union. The Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chosun Farmers' League sent messages to the Senior Member of the Taehan Farmers' Association, the Senior Member of the Taehan Fishermen's Association and the Chairman of the Central Committee of Agricultural Cooperatives.

The Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chosun Democratic Women's League sent messages to the representative of the Taehan Women's Association, the representative of the Taehan Women's Youth Organization, and the representative of the General Council of National Women's Organizations. The Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chosun Democratic Youth League sent messages to the Taehan Christian Youth Association and the Taehan Women's Christian Youth Association.

The messages indicated the concern of the people of North Korea for the victims of the floods in South Korea and the willingness of the people of North Korea to rescue them as soon as possible.

In order to accelerate the shipment of relief materials to the victims, Vice Premier YI Chu-yon, who is also the Chairman of the Committee for the Relief of Victims

in the Southern Half of the Republic, sent a message on 26 September 1959 to the Chairman of the Committee for Relief of Floods and Drought Victims in Seoul.

In addition, at the 109th meeting of the Military Armistic Commission on 28 September 1959, our side proposed a number of measures to implement Cabinet Decree No. 60 through mutual cooperation.

Thus, the KLP and the DPRK government have paid attention to the problem of rescuing the people who are groaning under the yoke of Fascist rule by American imperialists and Syngman Rhee bandits. However, we have not been successful because of the obstructions by the American imperialists and Syngman Rhee bandits.

The facts indicated above show that the American imperialists and Syngman Rhee bandits are not interested in the peaceful unification of our country, and that they are systematically apposed to our legitimate efforts to bring relief to the people of South Korea.

P O L I T I C S

THE STATE ORGANS

1. The Highest Sovereign Organ of the State

The Supreme People's Assembly is the highest sovereign organ of the DPRK (Democratic People's Republic of Korea). It is vested with the highest power of the State, as defined in the Constitution, and has the sole power of legislation.

The Assembly holds both regular and extra sessions. The regular session is convened twice a year in accordance with the decision of the Assembly's Standing Committee. An extra session may be called either by the Assembly's Standing Committee or by a request from more than one-third of the members of the Assembly.

The Assembly consists of deputies who are elected for a four year term in universal, equal, direct and secret elections on the basis of one deputy for every 50,000 persons in the population.

The present Assembly is in its second session and consists of 215 deputies elected on 27 August 1957.

The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly is responsible for Assembly business and acts as the highest sovereign organ of the State when the Assembly is in recess.

The officials of these two bodies include the following:

On the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly are Chairman, Ch'oe Yong-gon; Vice-Chairmen: Han Sol-ya, Kang Ryang-uk and Ri Kung-no; and Secretary-General, Pak Mun-gyu.

On the Supreme People's Assembly are Chairman, Ch'oe Won-t'aek, and Vice-Chairmen: Ri Ki-yong, and Kim Tung-nan.

The Fifth Meeting of the Second Session of the Supreme People's Assembly took place on 19-21 February 1959. Consideration was given to the following bills:

1) On the Settlement of the 1957 Budget Account of the DPRK and the National Budget for 1959;

2) On the Agricultural Tax in Kind;

3) On the Approval of the Decrees of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly (promulgated during the period between the Fourth and Fifth Meetings of the Assembly). These bills were deliberated and adopted.

The Sixth Meeting of the Second Session of the Supreme People's Assembly occurred on 26-28 October 1959. Consideration was given to the following bills:

1) On the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland;

2) On the Reorganization of the People's Education System;

3) On the Approval of the Decrees of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly;

4) On the Special Election of Members of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Recall and Election of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

The Meeting deliberated the above-listed bills. It adopted the Message to the People and National Assembly of the Republic of Korea and the message of the national assemblies of respective nations of the world. The Meeting also approved the Decrees concerning the Reorganization of the People's Education System and other decrees promul-

gated by the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly during the period between the Fifth and Sixth Meetings of the Council.

The Seventh Meeting of the Second Session of the Supreme People's Assembly took place on 25-27 February 1960. Consideration was given to the following bills:

- 1) On the Settlement of the 1958 Budget Account of the DPRK and the National Budget for 1960;
- 2) On Strengthening the People's Health Programs;
- 3) On the Approval of Decrees of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly (promulgated during the interval between the Sixth and Seventh Meetings of the Assembly).

All of the above-mentioned bills were deliberated and approved by the Meeting.

2. The Central Organ of State Administration

The Cabinet is the highest executive organ of the State and controls the Ministries and Commissions. It is responsible to the Supreme People's Assembly, or to the Assembly's Standing Committee if the Assembly is in recess. In accordance with the Constitution, laws and decrees, the Cabinet may issue Cabinet Orders and/or Decisions which are binding within the territory of the DPRK. According to the Cabinet Organization Law adopted by the Ninth Meeting of the First Session of the Supreme People's Assembly on 11 March 1955, the Cabinet includes:

- a) the Council of Ministers, which in turn consists of the Premier, Vice-Premiers, Ministers and Commissars,
- b) the Cabinet Standing Committee, which consists of the Premier and Vice-Premiers.

The current Cabinet was formed at the First Meeting of the Second Session of the Supreme People's Assembly (20 September 1957).

Following the Decree, "On Unifying and Abolishing Certain Ministries of the DPRK," of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, dated 31 August 1959, the Ministry of Electricity, the Ministry of the Coal Industry and the Ministry of the Chemical Industry were combined to form the Ministry of Motive Power and Chemical Industries. The Ministry of Purchase and Food Administration was incorporated into the Ministry of Commerce, and the Ministry of the Marine Products Industry was incorporated into the Ministry of Light Industry. The Ministries of Justice, Local Administration, Urban Construction and Management and Labor were abolished. A portion of the functions which belonged to the Ministry of Justice then was transferred to the Supreme Court, and the functions which belonged to the Ministry of Labor were transferred to the Central Committee of the Korean General League of Trade Unions.

The Commission of Heavy Industry and the Commission of Light Industry were organized following the Decree, "On Organizing the Commissions of Heavy Industry and Light Industry and Abolishing Certain Ministries of the DPRK," of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, dated 4 April 1960; the Decree was adopted in order to reorganize our industrial management system into a more unified and cooperative one. The Ministries of the Metal Industry, the Motive Power and Chemical Industries and the Machine Industry were abolished and their functions were transferred to the Commission of Heavy Industry. The Ministry of Light Industry was abolished and its function was transferred to the Commission of Light Industry.

Under the Decree, "On Establishing the Ministry of Higher Education of the DPRK," of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, dated 18 April 1960, the Ministry of Higher Education was established and the functions of the former Ministry of Education and Culture, insofar as they related to the problem of higher education, were transferred to the newly-established Ministry.

Finally, in accordance with the Decree, "On Abolishing the Ministry of Forestry of the DPRK," of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, dated 29 April 1960, the Ministry of Forestry was abolished.

Following is a list of the Members of the Cabinet:
(as of 19 November 1960).

Premier: Kim Il-sung

First Vice-Premier: Kim Il

Vice-Premiers: Hong Myong-hui, Chong Il-lyong,
Nam Il, Kim Kwang-hyop, Ri Chong-
ok, Chong Chun-t'aek, Ri Chu-yan

Minister of National Defense: Kim Kwang-hyop
(additional portfolio)

Minister of Home Affairs: Sok San

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Pak Song-ch'ol

Commissar (or the Chairman of the Commission) of
National Planning: Rim Kye-ch'ol

Commissar of Heavy Industry: Ri Chong-ok (additional
portfolio).

Commissar of Light Industry: Chong Chun-t'aek
(additional portfolio)

Commissar of National Construction: Nam Il
(additional portfolio)

Deputy Commissar of Heavy Industry: Kim Tu-sam

Deputy Commissar of Light Industry: Mun Man-uk

Deputy Commissar of National Construction: Kim Ung-
sang

Minister of Agriculture: Rim Hae

Minister of Transportation: Kim Hoe-il

Minister of Finance: Han Sang-du

Minister of Commerce: Han Tae-yong

Minister of Trade: Ri Chu-yan (additional portfolio)

Minister of Communications: Ch'oe Hyon

Minister of Higher Education: Kim Chong-hang

Minister of Education and Culture: Ri Il-gyong

Minister of Health: Ch'oe Ch'ang-sok

3. The Local Sovereign Organs

a. The People's Assembly

The local sovereign organs of the Republic are constituted in accordance with the Law of the Constitution concerning Local Sovereign Organs (30 October 1954).

The local sovereign organs are the respective People's Assemblies within the following areas: To (Province), Si (City), Kun (County), and Ri (Village) or Up Labor District.

The People's Assemblies consist of deputies who are elected in universal, equal, direct, and secret elections. Their term of office is four years in the To People's Assembly and two years in the Si, Kun and Ri People's Assemblies.

The respective People's Assemblies are convened by the corresponding Councils of People's Commissars. The regular meetings of the To, Si and Kun People's Assemblies take place once every six months, and the Ri (or Up Labor District) People's Assembly meets for a regular meeting once every three months.

The People's Assemblies within the corresponding areas of jurisdiction, are responsible for observing and executing laws, guiding economic, social and cultural activities, adopting the local budget, protecting state and public property, maintaining public order, protecting the people's rights, and making the executive decisions within their power.

The current To People's Assemblies consist of deputies who were elected on 27 November 1956, and the deputies of the existing Si, Kun and Ri People's Assemblies were elected on 28 February 1959.

b. Elections for the Si, Kun and Ri People's Assemblies

In accordance with Article 69 of the Constitution of the Republic and the Law of the Constitution concerning Local Sovereign Organs, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly decided on 3 January 1959 to hold elections for the Si, Kun and Ri People's Assemblies on 28 February 1959. In this election, 99.99 percent of the registered voters cast their ballots, and 99.99 percent of the actual voters cast affirmative votes. A total of 63,641 deputies were elected, of which 16,216 were women. These figures break down into the following categories: 9,759 deputies (of which 2,508 were women) in the Si and Kun People's Assemblies, and 53,882 deputies (of which 13,708 were women) in the Ri People's Assemblies.

Among the elected deputies were 15 Heroes of the Republic, 45 Labor Heroes and 17,436 recipients of various awards and decorations. A total of 812 deputies were re-elected.

Following is an analysis of the composition of the elected deputies by affiliation and age.

Affiliation of Deputies

All deputies	<u>63,641</u>
Laborers	6,460
Members of Agricultural Cooperatives	40,199
Office Workers	12,801
Men of Arts and Letters	3,191
Members of Producers' and Marine Product Cooperatives	978
Others	12

Age Composition of Deputies

<u>On Ages</u>	<u>63,641</u>
18-20	21
21-30	12,561
31-40	26,724
41-50	18,142
51-60	5,624
Over 60	569

c. The Council of People's Commissars

The respective To, Si, Kun and Ri Councils of People's Commissars are the executive organs of the People's Assemblies in the corresponding areas; they are also the administrative organs of the State in the local areas. In accordance with the decision and order of the corresponding People's Assemblies and higher councils of People's Commissars, the Councils of People's Commissars perform all administrative functions within their respective jurisdictions, and are responsible to the two higher sources of authority.

The higher Councils of People's Commissars may annul or alter any decision or instruction of the lower Councils and may suspend any decision of lower level People's Assemblies.

The Councils of People's Commissars consist of a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary-General and other members who are elected by the corresponding People's Assemblies.

d. Changes in Administrative Districts

In accordance with the decree of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly dated 3 February 1959, certain portions of the administrative districts in P'yong-

yang City, P'yongan-Namdo, Chagang-Do, Hwanghae-Namdo, Hwanghae-Pukto, Hamgyong-Pukto and Kaesong City were altered. Another decree, dated 22 September 1959, extended the administrative districts of P'yongyang City from six to eleven in accordance with the increasing activities of the city.

4. The Courts and the Procurator's Office

a. The Courts

The Supreme Court is elected by the Supreme People's Assembly for a term of three years. The To (P'yongyang City and Kaesong City included) People's Courts (for a term of three years) and Si and Kun People's Courts (for a term of two years) are elected by the corresponding People's Assemblies by secret ballot. All citizens who have the right to vote are eligible for election to a judgeship. Cases are tried in respective courts according to Article 82 of the Constitution of the Republic.

The Supreme Court is the highest judicial organ of the Republic and is charged with supervising the judicial activities of all judicial organs of the Republic. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is Kim Ik-son.

b. The Procurator's Office

The procuratorial organs of the Republic consist of the Office of the Procurator-General, the To (including P'yongyang City and Kaesong City) Procurator's Offices and the Si and Kun Procurator's Offices. The Procurator-General is appointed by the Supreme People's Assembly and the To, Si and Kun Procurators are appointed by the Procurator-General. The Procurators are not subordinate to local sovereign organs, but perform their functions independently. They keep watch on whether the citizens observe the laws and whether the decisions of Ministries and local administrative organs are in harmony with higher level orders and the Constitution of the Republic. The Procurator-General is Pak Se-ch'ang.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The basic objective of the foreign policies of the Republic is to secure favorable international conditions for the construction of socialism in the northern half of the Republic and the peaceful unification of the fatherland.

To this end, the Government of the Republic has maintained a spirit of proletarian internationalism with socialist nations and peaceful coexistence with others, thereby following the principles of Lenin.

The completion of the first Five-Year Plan in 1959 (that is, two and one-half years sooner than expected) did much to favor the position of the Republic abroad.

A message to the national assemblies of all nations of the world was adopted by the Sixth Meeting of the Second Session of the Supreme People's Assembly in order to clarify our efforts for the unification of the fatherland; the message was well received.

In observing the ninth and tenth anniversaries of June 25, all peace-loving people and progressive organizations of the world renewed their pledges to continue their struggles for ending the American occupation of South Korea and obtaining the peaceful unification of all Korea.

The South Korean people's uprising in 1960 (in connection with the Presidential Election of March 15) inspired all people who are fighting against the imperialists and fascists, and gave evidence to the world that the DPRK is the government which truly represents the people of Korea.

Probably our most important diplomatic achievement in 1959 was the repatriation of Korean residents in Japan. On 13 August 1959 a repatriation treaty was concluded with Japan, and in December the first group of repatriates arrived in Ch'ongjin Port. Thus, by the first half of 1960, about 30,000 Korean residents of Japan had been repatriated. Especially noteworthy in this repatriation was the fact that an absolute majority of the repatriates were natives of the South but chose to go to the North. This is proof that the diplomacy of the Republic is triumphant everywhere and that the socialist system in the North is superior to the capitalist system in the South.

During 1959, the Government of the Republic made every effort to strengthen its ties with the friendly socialist nations headed by Soviet Russia through political, economic and cultural activities. During the same year, the RLP and the Government supported the domestic and foreign achievements of our brother states, especially those of Soviet Russia.

Among the most important events symbolizing the friendship and unity of the brother states was the exchange of visits by leaders of these states.

Thus, a group of Korean delegates headed by Premier Kim visited Soviet Russia on the occasion of its 21st Party Congress. The group also visited China on the occasion of its tenth anniversary. Ch'oe Yong-gon, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, also visited various East European States including Soviet Russia and the Mongolian People's Republic. On the other hand, there were visits to our country by a Hungarian delegation headed by Premier Ferenc Munnich, Czech President Antonin Novotny, Poland's Chairman of the Council of State Aleksander Zawadzki, and a delegation of the German Democratic Republic's Volkskammer.

The friendly exchange of visits continued in 1960. A visit to our country by a German government delegation and Chairman Haxhi Leshi of the Presidium of the Albanian People's Assembly signified the friendly relations between Korea and those nations.

Delegates of the Korean Labor Party and the Government attended the Third Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party, the Seventh Congress of the Hungarian

Socialist Workers' Party, the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the "Hungarian Soviet Republic," and the tenth anniversary of the German Democratic Republic.

Our Party and Government delegates attended a conference of the delegations of the Communist and Workers' Parties of the socialist States in Europe, which was held in Moscow in February 1960 for the purpose of exchanging experiences in farm operations, and a political committee meeting of the Warsaw Pact nations.

On the other hand, friendly foreign delegations attended the national congress of agricultural cooperatives held in January 1959 and the third Congress of the Korean General League of Trade Unions held in November.

Thus, in 1959 more than 100 visits were made to brother nations by our political, economic, and cultural delegations, while about 120 visits were made to our country by delegations from the brother states.

In addition, there has been great progress in business-like cooperation between Korea and her brother States in economic, cultural and scientific activities. During the 1959 fiscal year, the Republic concluded 55 agreements and conventions with various socialist States; included was one with Soviet Russia dealing with technical assistance in the peaceful uses of atomic energy. Our commercial relations grew to 135 percent of their 1958 level. Besides, with the assistance of our brother nations, ten factories, hospitals and bridges went into operation in our country.

On the other hand, our industrial and agricultural experts were sent to Rumania, Bulgaria, Vietnam, and Mongolia to give them technical assistance. Our relations with brother nations in connection with cultural, scientific, publishing and reporting activities have expanded, and direct Korean-Chinese and Korean-Russian border contacts also grew considerably.

The Government of the Republic has maintained the Leninist principle of peaceful co-existence. It takes a neutral position with respect to colonized and semi-colonized states. It has constantly endeavored to develop friendly relations with the newly-independent nations and has supported their anti-colonial struggles. It also has

made efforts to develop friendly relations with the peoples of the capitalist states.

Thus, in 1959 our business-like relations with states like India, Indonesia, the United Arab Republic and Burma continued to grow. The Iraqi Government invited us to attend the first anniversary of her revolution. Our governmental delegation then not only accepted the invitation, it also concluded an agreement with the Iraqi Government relating to commerce and cultural cooperation between the two nations and an agreement to establish consular and commercial agents with diplomatic functions.

The prestige of the Republic continued to grow among the Afro-Asian countries. This fact was revealed clearly during the 14th session of the UN General Assembly when the "Korean Question" was discussed and the Afro-Asian voices were heard.

The people of Korea have always supported the aspirations of the African and Latin American nations in their struggle to liberate themselves from the imperialist yoke. Thus, in May 1960 the Government of the Republic invited a delegation of the Algerian Provisional Government to our country, thereby expressing its sympathy with the Algerian people in their struggle for independence. In June our government recognized the independence of the Togo Republic.

Even within the capitalist countries, the interest in our country by more progressive people continued to grow. Thus, in Japan growing favor has developed for her political, economic and cultural relations with our country. A Korea association came into existence in Sweden and in Norway. In addition, a number of State delegations from various capitalist countries, including Colombia, visited our country.

In order to maintain international peace, particularly in Asia, the Korean people have opposed the aggressive policies of the American imperialists and conducted a vigorous campaign against them.

The Government of the Republic supported the policies of the Soviet Union with respect to disarmament, especially the proposal for general and complete disarmament submitted to the 14th General Assembly of the UN, a speedy

solution of the German problem, the proposal for a summit conference, and the proposal for establishing a demilitarized zone along the Balkan peninsula, the Asian rim and the Baltic coast.

In countering the aggressive designs of the American imperialists under the guise of the "India-Chinese Border Question," the "Tibetan Question," and the "Chinese Problem in Indonesia," the Government of the Republic supported the position of the People's Republic of China. Furthermore, our government made every effort to counter other American aggressive designs, such as the US-Japanese security treaty and the Formosan and Laotian interventions.

To sum up, in 1959 our country had relations with the peoples of 85 states, was a member of 49 different international organizations, and attended 135 international conferences.

1. Relations with Socialist Nations

a. The Soviet Union

In 1959 our comradeship and political, economic and cultural ties with the people of the Soviet Union was strengthened even more.

Comrade Kim Il-sung headed a delegation of the KLP to the 21st Special Congress of the CPSU (27 January 1959 to 5 February 1959), and even addressed the Congress on the afternoon of 29 January. This event was followed by a visit to the Soviet Union on 3-18 April by Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon of the Standing Committee of our Supreme People's Assembly; the visit was at the invitation of Comrade Klimenty E. Voroshilov, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

Both the government and people of the Soviet Union have given their ardent support to our aspirations for the peaceful unification of Korea.

On 31 October 1959, in his report on international conditions and Soviet foreign policies to the third meeting of the Supreme Soviet, Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev

referred to Korea as one of the sorest spots in the world and clarified the position of the Soviet government in favor of the wishes of the Korean people. Comrade Khrushchev said, "the solution of the Korean problem begins with the withdrawal of US troops from South Korea. If all foreign troops are withdrawn from Korea, the people of Korea will reach a democratic and peaceful solution for the unification of their country."

Furthermore, the chairman of the Supreme Soviet replied to the message of our Supreme People's Assembly, date 27 October 1959 and sent to all national assemblies of the world, and expressed Soviet support for our desire that foreign troops be withdrawn from South Korea,

At the Political Committee of the 14th General Assembly session of the UN (23-27 November), the Soviet Union insisted on the complete withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea; it also insisted on inviting both South and North Korean representatives to the discussion of the Korean question at the UN. It also proposed the abolition of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK).

In turn, the government of the Republic supported the Soviet position with regard to its peaceful foreign policies and its renewed initiative in the disarmament effort; and on 26 January 1959, the government issued a statement supporting the Soviet proposal for early conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany.

In support of a Soviet declaration of 18 September 1959 concerning general and complete disarmament (an appeal was subsequently made by the Supreme Soviet on 31 October 1959), our government issued its own statement on 9 October stating its willingness to cooperate with the Soviet Union in the matter. The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Republic also issued a similar statement in support of the Soviet proposal.

In particular, when the Supreme Soviet announced its plan to reduce Soviet military personnel by 1.2 million persons in one to two years and appealed on 15 January 1960 to the rest of the world to follow suit, the enlarged session of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Republic issued its supporting announcement on 26 January.

On 7 June 1960, the government of the Republic issued another statement in support of a Soviet government proposal of 2 June 1960 for general and complete disarmament. In that statement, our government blamed the American imperialists for the failure of the Four Power Summit Conference and condemned their aggressive design in South Korea, Japan, and elsewhere in the world.

In 1959 the peoples of the Soviet Union and the DPRK celebrated the tenth anniversary of a treaty between the two nations relating to economic and cultural cooperation. On this occasion, Premier Kim Il-sung wrote in Pravda (17 March 1959) that the solidarity of the two nations was one assurance of our victory.

There was even more active economic cooperation between the two nations in 1959.

On 17 March the two countries signed an agreement relating to Soviet technical assistance for the construction and extension of industry and other enterprises in our country. On 7 September another agreement was signed; it related to Soviet technical assistance for establishing an atomic research center and peaceful uses of atomic energy in Korea.

On 9 July 1959 a bridge named "Ch'inson-gyo" [the literal meaning in Korean is "friendship"] was completed, thus signifying Soviet-Korean friendship across the Tuman River.

The Soviet-Korean Commission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation met in Moscow for the 7th (27 April 1959 to 8 May 1959) and 8th (February 1960) Meetings, and signed agreements relating to such cooperation.

Korea, in turn, offered the Soviet Union the techniques of cultivating ginseng. Some Soviet specialists came to Korea in order to learn our method of making "roch'o" pulp and paper from it.

In 1959, there was also active cooperation between the two countries in the field of general culture, such as science, art, educational publications, public health, sports and others. Besides, there were extensive exchanges of delegations and personal visitors between the two countries.

In 1960 the following agreements were reached between the two countries: the Soviet-Korean cultural exchange programs (6 February); mutual delivery of commercial goods during the 1960 fiscal year (29 February); Soviet aid to Korea in 1960 amounting to 85 million rubles (to be delivered in goods), based on the agreement of 4 August 1956 relating to Soviet aid (in commercial goods) to Korea during the years 1956 to 1961 (29 February); and a treaty of commerce and navigation (22 June).

b. China

Premier Kim Il-sung headed a delegation of his government and Party to the 10th anniversary of the foundation of the People's Republic of China (he delivered his address at the ceremony). Commemorating this occasion, Premier Kim also published his essay entitled "Comradeship Between the peoples of Korea and China," in Inmin Ilbo (People's Daily), 26 September. The delegation then returned home on 3 October.

The above-mentioned anniversary also was attended by our military delegation headed by General Kim Kwang-hyop, Minister of National Defense, and a delegation of the working people of our country.

In turn, the Chinese Communist Party and the government of the People's Republic of China continued to support our aspirations for the peaceful unification of Korea. In reply to and in support of the message sent out the sixth meeting of the second session of our Supreme People's Assembly, Chairman Chu Teh of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China wrote to Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon of the Standing Committee of Our Supreme People's Assembly; Chairman Chu Teh expressed his view that American troops be the first to be withdrawn from South Korea if the US wishes to prove her sincerity about reaching a peaceful solution of many outstanding problems of the world. Similar words of sympathy and encouragement also were conveyed to the Korean people by various Chinese social organizations such as the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

On 4 April 1959 the People's Government of China sent a note to the Allied Powers in reply to their note of 4

December 1958 (through the British government) and urged their early withdrawal from South Korea.

On 17 October the National Red Cross Society of China issued a note of protest concerning unwarranted interference by the Japanese Red Cross in the repatriation of Korean nationals from Japan, and sent 100,000 hwan to each such national in Japan.

To commemorate the tenth anniversary of the People's Republic of China, "Korea-Chinese Friendship Month" was observed in Korea; during the period 25 September to 29 October, a delegation of the Sino-Korean Friendship Association visited our country.

In commemoration of the ninth anniversary of the participation of the Chinese People's Voluntary Force in the Korean War and in memory of their heroism on the Korean front, "The Korea-Chinese Friendship Tower" was erected in P'yongyang City on 25 October. On 15 May 1959 as a token of our appreciation for the heroism of the Chinese volunteers, over 500 items of Korean War relics were presented to the museum of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

At the second meeting of the Korea-Chinese Commission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation held on 30 April to 21 May, agreements were reached between the two Republics for even more active cooperation in the development of the people's economies of the two countries.

On 18 February 1959 an agreement relating to air transport was concluded between the two countries; the agreement opened regular air line service between P'yongyang and Peking, beginning on 1 April. Also signed during the year were several other agreements: relating to joint fish-farming enterprises in Sup'ung Lake on the Korea-Manchurian border (29 June); a convention relating to fishing in the Yellow Sea (25 August); and an agreement relating to exchanges of specimen fish and fish-eggs (8 July).

In 1959 a number of industrial delegations from China, including one representing the Chinese marine transport industry, visited our country; we sent our delegations to China in return.

In accordance with an agreement signed in P'yongyang on 21 February 1959, various cultural exchange programs were carried out. Included were exchanges of delegates in the fields of science, culture, art, public health, publications, and sports. There also were exchanges of visits by delegations of trade unions, men's and women's leagues, and others of the two nations.

In 1960 still more agreements were concluded between the two countries. They included an agreement signed on 5 February relating to cultural exchange programs, an agreement signed on 19 February relating to exchanges of commercial goods during the 1960 fiscal year, and arrangement signed on 9 February relating to mutual cooperation between the Chungang T'ongsin (Central Press) of Korea and the Hsinhua News Agency of China.

Finally, in order to promote business-like cooperation and strengthen friendship between the peoples of both countries, an agreement relating to the establishment of local relations between Ryanggangdo and Chagangdo of Korea on the one hand and Kirin Province of China on the other was signed in Changchun (China) on 12 February; two more agreements, one relating to border river navigation and the other relating to the establishment of local relations between P'yongan-Pukto of Korea and Liaoning of China, were signed on 23 May and 26 May respectively.

c. Mongolia

The fourth regular meeting of the Great People's Khural of the People's Republic of Mongolia adopted an announcement supporting the message sent to all national assemblies of the world by the sixth meeting (2nd session) of our Supreme People's Assembly. The Khural pointed out in its announcement that a first step towards any lawful and peaceful solution of the Korean problem is the complete withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and the end of US interference in the domestic problems of the Korean people.

From 13 to 18 June 1959, Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon of the Standing Committee of our Supreme People's Assembly visited the People's Republic of Mongolia. During his stay in Mongolia, Chairman Ch'oe was decorated with the Order of Mongolia; Chairman Ch'oe in turn awarded a Korean

decoration to those Mongolian educators who have contributed greatly to the education of Korean war orphans and the children of deceased soldiers.

The Korean people joined the Mongolian people in the celebration of the 38th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution and supported the legitimate aspirations of the Mongolian people for membership in the United Nations.

In May 1959 our people's delegation visited the People's Republic of Mongolia and made an agreement regarding the return of Korean orphans who have been nursed and raised in Mongolia. In accordance with this agreement (signed in Ulan Bator on 25 May), 188 Korean war orphans returned to Korea on 31 May.

In 1959 cultural and economic cooperation between the two countries was strengthened even more. Thus on 4 February arrangements were made for cultural cooperation programs for the 1959 fiscal year. On 30 June an agreement was signed in Ulan Bator relating to the circulation of commercial goods and payment in the two countries during the 1960 fiscal year.

In addition, there was mutual cooperation in the fields of science, art, publications, movies and radio, and other cultural matters; included was the signing of an agreement relating to cooperation between the news agencies of the two countries.

d. Democratic Republic of Vietnam

In reply to a message sent on 27 October 1959 by our Supreme People's Assembly to all national assemblies of the world, the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam adopted a message in which it insisted on the withdrawal from South Korea of all foreign troops commanded by the American imperialists; the message also insisted that all Korean problems be left to the Korean people themselves. In addition, the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Fatherland Front urged in its statement that the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea be abolished.

On 27 November the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam issued a statement opposing UN discussion of Korean problems without participation of representatives from the DPRK.

The people of Korea, in return, supported the aspirations of the Vietnamese people for unification of their fatherland, and condemned the American imperialists and their puppet, Ngo Dinh Diem, for hindering this noble cause.

In 1959 there was great improvement in the mutual cooperation between the two countries for the construction of socialism. Thus, from 16 January to 18 February a team of technical observers representing the Central Committee of the Lao Dong (Communist) Party visited our country. At the request of the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, our irrigation experts were sent to Vietnam to provide technical assistance.

The first meeting of the Korean-Vietnamese Commission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation was held during 27 June to 2 July. Arrangements were made for exchanging information regarding technology and science in the two countries. This was in accordance with an agreement signed on 18 October 1958 relating to scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries.

During 1959 programs of cultural exchange also were actively carried out. On 30 January 1959 an agreement relating to postal service and telecommunications was signed by the two countries in Hanoi. On 14 May another agreement relating to cooperation between the Korean Central Broadcasting Commission and the "Voice of Vietnam" Broadcasting Station was signed in P'yongyang. During the same year there was an active exchange of visits by cultural groups, including men of science, music, health, art and publications; this was in accordance with the 1959 agreements concerning cultural exchange programs.

Finally, on 18 April 1959 there was a ceremony at the Vietnam-Korean Friendship Agricultural Cooperative on the outskirts of Hanoi; the ceremony marked the presentation of water pumps that had been sent to the cooperative by Vice-Chairman Pak Chong-ae of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party.

e. Poland

The Sejm of the People's Republic of Poland responded enthusiastically to the message sent to all national assemblies of the world by the sixth meeting (second session) of our Supreme People's Assembly, and sent its own message to our country on 3 December.

In 1959 a significant marking the friendship between the two countries was a visit to Poland by Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon of the Standing Committee of our Supreme People's Assembly on 25-30 April, and a return visit to our country by Chairman Aleksander Zawadzki of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Poland on 15-19 October.

On 30 April 1959, the People's Republic of Poland awarded its highest national order to Chairman Ch'oe, while the DPRK awarded its national order to Chairman Zawadzki on 17 October.

At the 14th session of the UN General Assembly, the Polish representative recommended the establishment of relations between the two parts of Korea, the participation of representatives from the DPRK in the Political Committee meeting, and urged that all foreign troops be withdrawn from South Korea.

As a member of the neutral supervisory commission, Poland made every effort towards reaching a peaceful solution of the Korean problem. In May 1960 the Polish Red Cross Association sent relief goods to Korean nationals being repatriated from Japan.

On 29 August 1959, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK awarded the Republic's orders to eleven Polish technicians who had participated in the construction of the Wonsan and West P'yongyang Railroad Factories, and presented Premier Kim's gifts to nineteen others.

Economic and cultural cooperation between two countries was greatly improved. Thus, an agreement relating to technical assistance and cooperation between the two countries was signed in Warsaw in January 1959; an agreement relating to mutual deliveries of commercial goods and payments was signed in Warsaw on 24 January; an

agreement relating to the circulation of commercial goods and payment for fiscal 1960 was signed in P'yongyang on 2 December; and an agreement relating to cultural exchange programs during fiscal 1960 was signed in P'yongyang on 22 January 1960.

The second meeting of the Korean-Polish Commission for Technical Cooperation was held in P'yongyang on 13-24 March. According to the agreement reached at this meeting, Korea was to offer technical materials and information relating to the organic chemical industry and to receive Polish technicians for training at our nitrogenous fertilizer plant, while Poland was to offer technical materials and information relating to the mining and forestry industries to Korea.

On 4 January 1960, both governments signed a protocol terminating the agreement of 14 January 1955 which provided for Polish aid to Korea. In accordance with the 1955 agreement, the Polish government gave us a total of 6,400 zlotys in aid during the years 1954 to 1959. With this money we were able to restore or construct the West P'yongyang and Wonsan Railroad Factories (completed on 27 August 1959), mechanize and electrify two coal mines, prepare reconstruction plans for Ch'ongjin City, Taet'ar-yong 4-ri and Panghwasan Workers' district, and have our technicians trained in Poland.

During 1959 a Polish merchandise fair (April) and an exhibition of Polish scenic paintings (August) visited Korea. Besides, there were visits to our country by the Polish national dance troupe in January 1960, a Polish pianist in May, and a delegation of Polish musicians and men of arts and culture in January 1960.

On the other hand, our people's delegation visited Poland in July 1959 in order to express our gratitude to the Polish people for the care given to Korean children in that country. In February 1960 there was an exhibition of Korean handicraft and art work in Warsaw.

f. Czechoslovakia

On 19 November 1959, the 34th meeting of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Czechoslovakia adopted a resolution demanding the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and the peaceful solution of Korean pro-

blems by the Korean people themselves; this was in response to the message sent to all national assemblies of the world by the sixth meeting (the second session) of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK.

A visit to Czechoslovakia by Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon of the Standing Committee of our Supreme People's Assembly from 30 April to 5 May 1959 and a return visit to Korea by Czech President Antonin Novotny on 7-11 October of the same year signified the friendship between the two nations.

On 2 May Chairman Ch'oe decorated 66 Czech technicians, medical personnel and others who had contributed their efforts for constructing our economy or raising our war orphans. On the other hand, while President Antonin Novotny was in Korea, he had various conferences with our leaders, including Premier Kim Il-sung, for the purpose of solidifying relations between the two countries.

In August 1959 President Antonin Novotny sent Chairman Ch'oe a gift; it was a souvenir movie film covering the latter's visit to Czechoslovakia.

At a Political Committee meeting on 28 November 1959 during the 14th session of the UN General Assembly, the Czech representative voiced his sympathy for the aspirations of the Korean people for the unification of their fatherland and blamed the US for violating the armistice agreement in Korea. He also urged that all foreign troops be withdrawn from South Korea.

As a member of the neutral supervisory commission, Czechoslovakia spared no effort in working for the peaceful solution of Korean problems.

An agreement relating to technical cooperation between Korea and Poland was signed in Prague on 27 February 1959. During 1959 according to this agreement, the volume of Korean-Polish cooperative activities in the field of technology was to be twice the 1958 level.

An agreement relating to cultural exchanges between the two nations during fiscal 1959 was signed in Prague on 27 February. On 3 April plans were made for cooperation between the Writer's Leagues in Korea and Poland

during fiscal 1959. On 4 June an agreement relating to public health was signed for the first time in Prague, and in November an agreement relating to commodity circulation and payments during fiscal 1960 was signed in P'yongyang. On 30 January 1960 an agreement relating to cooperation between the science institutions of the two countries was signed in P'yongyang.

In June 1959 a group of Czech performing artists visited Korea and made public appearances in our country. A Czech soccer team and women's volleyball team visited our country in August and December, respectively. Another volleyball team from Brno (Czech city) also visited our country in December.

In addition, there were exchange visits by musicians, reporters, writers and agricultural observers from both countries.

g. Hungary

The National Assembly of the People's Republic of Hungary supported the message sent to all national assemblies of the world by the sixth meeting (second session) of our Supreme People's Assembly, and stated in its announcement dated 28 November 1959 that the peaceful unification of Korea was as much the hope of the people of Hungary as it is for the people of Korea.

The friendship between the two countries was signified by a visit to Hungary by Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon of the Standing Committee of our Supreme People's Assembly from 25 May to 5 June 1959 and a return visit to our country by Chairman Ferenc Munnich of the Council of Ministers of Hungary on 7-15 May 1959.

During his stay in Hungary, Chairman Ch'oe presented to the Standing Committee of the Hungarian National Assembly reels of Korean record films, and awarded the Order and Medal of the Republic of Korea to eleven Hungarian educators who helped raise Korean war orphans.

After a conference between the Hungarian government and Party delegation (then visiting Korea) on the one hand and the Korean government and Party representatives on the other, a joint communique was issued on 14 May 1959;

in the communique both parties urged the withdrawal of US troops from South Korea. Moreover, the Korean Labor Party representatives took advantage of the occasion to endorse publicly the policies of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party since the anti-revolutionary uprising in Hungary.

In March 1959 our government and Party delegations attended the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of the Hungarian Soviet Republic.

At the political committee meeting of the 14th session of the UN General Assembly, the Hungarian delegation rejected the so-called 14-nation proposal, denouncing it and others as repugnant to the dignity of a sovereign state.

In October 1959 our country presented the order of the Republic to five Hungarian technicians who had given assistance to our country.

During 1959, thanks to the assistance of the Hungarian people, we were able to build a machine plant and weights and measures factory.

The second meeting of the Korean-Hungarian Commission for Technical Cooperation was held on 21-26 November 1959. According to the agreement reached at this meeting, the Korean government was to exchange information and experience in the textile, pulp and coke iron industries for Hungarian information regarding the manufacture of water-proof mining instruments.

In 1959 agreements were signed by both governments regarding cultural exchange programs during fiscal 1959 (signed in P'yongyang on 31 January), movie film exchange programs during fiscal 1959 (signed in Budapest on 4 February), and cooperation between the science institutes in the two countries (signed in P'yongyang on 21 October). In 1960 agreements relating to commodity circulation and payments during fiscal 1960 (signed in P'yongyang on 3 February) and mutual cooperation between the reporters' leagues of both countries (signed in Budapest on 20 April) were concluded; these agreements were to promote relations between the two countries.

There also have been exchange visits by cultural and other organizations.

h. Rumania

On 16 December 1959 the diplomatic affairs committee of the Grand National Assembly of the People's Republic of Rumania adopted a decision in support of the message sent to all national assemblies by the sixth meeting (second session) of our Supreme People's Assembly.

Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon of the Standing Committee of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly visited Rumania on 15-24 May 1959. During his stay, Chairman Ch'oe awarded the Order of the Republic to 22 Rumanian educators who helped raise Korean war orphans in that country.

At the Political Committee of the 14th session of the UN General Assembly, the Rumanian representative insisted on early withdrawal of US troops from South Korea.

Economic and cultural cooperation between the two countries has greatly improved. Thus, on 14 January 1959 an agreement relating to cultural exchanges between Korea and Rumania during fiscal 1959 was signed in P'yongyang. On 16 February an agreement relating to commodity circulation and payments during fiscal 1959 was signed in Bucharest. On 29 August an agreement relating to the delivery of equipment for the Kanggwon factory was signed in Bucharest. On 11 November an agreement relating to the exchange of news between the Korean Chungang T'ongsin (Central Press) and the Rumanian Press Agency was signed in Bucharest. The second and third meetings of the Korean-Rumanian Mixed Commission for Technical Cooperation were held respectively in February and October 1959; during the third meeting an agreement was signed whereby Korea was to give Rumania technical information and knowledge relating to the mining and chemical industries, while Rumania was to give Korea similar information and knowledge relating to the general machine and light industries.

On the 15th anniversary of the liberation of the Rumanian people (22 August 1959), the Central Hospital of P'yongan-Namdo (Province), which was constructed with

the assistance of the Rumanian people, officially went into operation.

During the months from May to November 1959, eighteen Korean agricultural specialists gave technical assistance to the Rumanian people.

Finally, an agreement relating to cultural exchange programs during fiscal 1960 was signed in Bucharest on 21 March 1960, and an agreement relating to the commodity circulation and payments during the same fiscal year was signed in P'yongyang on 30 March.

1. Bulgaria

On 20 November 1959, a joint session of the Standing Committee, the Executive Committee and the Diplomatic Affairs Committee of the Bulgarian National Assembly issued a declaration supporting the message which was sent to all national assemblies of the world by the sixth meeting (second session) of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK. The Bulgarian declaration urged that Korean problems be settled by the Korean people themselves without interference from the outside.

At the invitation of the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Bulgarian National Assembly, Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon of the Standing Committee of the Korean Supreme People's Assembly visited Bulgaria on 7-14 May 1959. During his stay in that country, Chairman Ch'oe presented the Order of the Republic (Korea) to 18 Bulgarian educators who had helped raise Korean war orphans. He also presented a Korean newsreel, entitled "Our Glorious Fatherland," to the Bulgarian people.

At the Political Committee meeting of the 14th UN General Assembly, the Bulgarian representative pointed out that peaceful solution of the Korean question would be impossible without complete withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea.

Economic and cultural relations between the two countries have greatly improved. Thus, an agreement relating to cultural exchanges during fiscal 1959 was signed in P'yongyang on 27 January 1959. A contract for the exchange of movie films was signed in P'yongyang on 10 March.

An agreement relating to the delivery of merchandise and payments during fiscal 1960 was signed in P'yongyang on 25 December 1959. An agreement relating to cultural exchange programs was signed in Sofia on 6 February 1960. The third regular meeting of the Korean-Bulgarian Commission for Technical Cooperation was held in December 1959.

From January to June 1959, four of our agricultural specialists were sent to Bulgaria to provide technical assistance. In return, Bulgarian specialists in growing vegetables came to Korea to give us technical assistance. In addition, there were more exchange visits between the two countries by other technical, cultural and economic delegations.

j. Albania

On 25 December 1959, the fourth meeting of the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Albania voted to support the message sent by the sixth meeting (second session) of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK. The Albanian resolution declared that it would spare no effort in defending peace in Asia and elsewhere in the world, and in supporting the legitimate interests of the Korean people.

The friendship between the two countries was signified a visit to Albania by Chairman Ch'oe of the Standing Committee of the Korean Supreme People's Assembly on 5-10 June 1959 and a return visit to Korea by Chairman Haxhi Leshi of the Presidium of the Albanian People's Assembly on 22-28 June 1960.

On 9 June 1959 the Presidium of the Albanian People's Assembly awarded Chairman Ch'oe and others of the Korean delegation with the order of the Albanian Republic. Chairman Ch'oe presented a Korean film, entitled "Our Glorious Fatherland," to the Presidium of the Albanian People's Assembly. On 27 June 1960 the Standing Committee of the Korean Supreme People's Assembly presented the Order of the Republic to Chairman Haxhi Leshi and others of the Albanian delegation.

At the Political Committee meeting of the 14th General Assembly of the UN, the Albanian delegation in-

sisted that both parts of Korea, north and south, should be represented at any discussion of Korean problems.

Economic and cultural relations between the two countries were greatly increased. Thus, in March 1959 the second meeting of the Korean-Albanian Commission for Technical Cooperation was held in P'yongyang; the objective was to make arrangements for further increasing technical cooperation between Korea and Albania. According to the arrangements made at that time Korea was to provide Albania with information and knowledge relating to irrigation works, the marine products industry and the production of building materials in return for similar information relating to the agricultural and stockbreeding industries.

In addition, agreements relating to cultural exchange programs during fiscal 1959 and fiscal 1960 were signed in Tirana on 5 January 1959 and in P'yongyang on 19 February 1960, respectively. An agreement relating to commodity circulation and payments during fiscal 1959 was signed in P'yongyang on 14 April 1959.

k. German Democratic Republic

On 18-24 April 1959 Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon of the Standing Committee of our Supreme People's Assembly visited the German Democratic Republic; he was followed by our Party and Government representatives who also visited Germany to attend the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the German Democratic Republic in October. In return, a German delegation representing the Volkskammer visited our country on 2-6 May 1959; it was followed by another German government delegation which visited Korea on 19-24 January 1960.

On 26 January 1959, our government issued a statement supporting the Soviet proposal for preliminary talks regarding a peace treaty with Germany.

In support of the message sent to all national assemblies of the world by the Korean Supreme People's Assembly at its sixth meeting (second session), the Volkskammer of the German Democratic Republic sent its reply to Korea on 21 November 1959.

On 3 June 1960 a consular treaty between the two countries was signed in P'yongyang. On 17 February the Standing Committee of our Supreme People's Assembly awarded the Order of the Republic to 15 German technicians who helped us with general construction in the Hamhung and Hungnam areas.

Economic and cultural relations between the two countries were further improved. Thus, an agreement relating to commodity circulation and payments during fiscal 1959 was signed in Berlin on 30 January 1959. An agreement relating to the import and export of movie films was signed in February. An agreement relating to the exchange of students was signed in P'yongyang on 7 December. An agreement relating to the mutual delivery of commodities and payments during fiscal 1960 was signed in P'yongyang on 23 January 1960, and an agreement relating to scientific and cultural cooperation between the two countries during fiscal 1960 was signed in P'yongyang on 16 February.

The fourth meeting of the Korean-German Joint Commission for Technical Cooperation was held in P'yongyang in April 1960. At the meeting a number of arrangements were made regarding technical cooperation in the chemical, metallurgical and agricultural industries.

In May 1959 our government delegation attended the spring season international trade fair held in Leipzig. Our agricultural representatives also visited Germany in February of the same year. On the other hand, in October 1959 a group of German musicians visited our country and made public appearances, and in November a German volleyball team came to our country for a friendly match with our own.

2. Relations with Non-Socialist Nations

The government and people of the Republic strengthened their ties with the Afro-Asian nations who were fighting for their independence, and developed their political, economic and cultural relations with those nations.

a. Japan

In 1959 the government of the Republic opposed the revival of militarism in Japan--especially that associated with the "US-Japan Security Treaty." The government supported the idea of Japanese neutralization and democratic development in that country. We also endeavored to establish mutually beneficial normal economic and cultural relations with Japan.

On the other hand, the Japanese people supported our efforts for the unification of Korea and denounced the unjust measures taken by the Kishi government.

The materialization of the repatriation of Korean nationals from Japan in December 1959, in spite of unwarranted maneuvers by the US and the Kishi government, was of historical significance for the promotion of good will between the two countries.

On 12 January 1959, the government of the DPRK issued a statement denouncing an aggressive scheme to renew the so-called "Security Treaty." In spite of strong opposition from the Japanese people and all peace-loving nations in the world, a new US-Japan Security Treaty was signed in Washington on 19 January 1960; on 20 January the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic again issued a statement denouncing the treaty. While anti-Security Treaty demonstrations were being staged in Japan, various organizations of the Republic sent a number of telegrams, letters and resolutions to the Japanese people, expressing our sympathies for the demonstrations. In May 1960 various rallies were held in Korea to support the Japanese people fighting against the Treaty.

On 22 December 1959 the Korean People's Committee for the Defense of Peace and the Korean Red Cross sent 30,000 won of relief funds to the Aichi Prefecture Peace Committee; the funds were sent to aid the Koreans and Japanese who had suffered from flood disaster in that prefecture.

The Japanese Council for the Prevention of Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs had a meeting on 23 June 1959, and asked the Kishi government to issue entry visas to delegates from the DPRK so that they could attend the fifth International Congress for the Prevention of Atomic and

Hydrogen Bombs in Hiroshima on 5-7 August. This request was denied by the Kishi government.

Economic and cultural relations between the two countries were promoted during 1959 and 1960. On 7 April 1960 a national convention was held in Niigata (Japan) for the promotion of trade between Korea and Japan. On the other hand, the Korean Commission for the Promotion of International Trade discussed the problem of Korean-Japanese trade and issued a statement in favor of such trade.

Beginning with a visit to Korea in January 1959 by Masaharu Hatanaka, Chairman of the Japan-Korea Association, the following Japanese delegations visited our country: a Japan Socialist Party mission (March); a delegation of the Japanese Association for National Relief (June); Kazuo Kitamura, Governor of Niigata Prefecture (July); representatives of the Japanese Commercial Labor Union (June); a delegation of the Japan-Soviet Association (July); the Japanese Good Will Mission (August); Japanese writers and journalists (December). In 1960 there were visits by the following: the Japanese Mission for the Repatriation of Korean Nationals in Japan (March); a delegation of the All-Japan Communications Labor Union (April); Sukemaru Iida, an executive member of the Japan-Korea Association (May); and Masaharu Hatanaka, Chairman of the same association (June).

b. Indonesia

On 25 June 1959 the Central League of the Indonesian Labor Unions and the Indonesian Committee for the Defense of Peace issued statements in which they expressed their support for the Korean people's aspirations for the unification of their fatherland and requested that foreign troops be withdrawn from South Korea.

At the time of the South Korean people's uprising in April 1960, the Central League of the Indonesian Labor Unions again issued a statement denouncing the aggressive policies of the US imperialists and Syngman Rhee's faction.

At the Political Committee of the 14th session of the UN General Assembly in 1959, the Indonesian delegation

insisted that the North Korean delegation be permitted to participate in the discussion of Korean problems.

On 21 January 1960 the Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross Association sent a telegram to the president of the Indonesian Red Cross, notifying him our donation of 10,000 rubles of relief aid to refugees in the area of rebellion in Indonesia.

Economic and cultural relations between the two countries were greatly improved. Thus, in April 1958 our trade delegation opened its activities in Jakarta. In January 1959 our cultural mission visited Indonesia to attend a national convention of the Indonesian League for People's Culture. During the mission's stay in Indonesia, an agreement concerning cultural exchange programs between the two countries was signed. In accordance with this agreement, an Indonesian Art Exhibition was held in our country in May 1959 and books were exchanged between the two countries.

A collection of poems praising the heroic struggle of the Korean people was published in Indonesia (1959); it was entitled "1211-Hill." A visit to Korea by a group of Indonesian artists in September 1959 also helped promote good will between the two nations. The exchange of films is also in progress.

Commemorating the May Day celebration, various labor leaders and representatives of Indonesia visited our country in 1959.

c. India

On 25 June the New Delhi Peace Committee issued a statement supporting the Korean people's fight (for the unification of their fatherland); on the same day a year later, on the tenth anniversary of the Korean War, the New Age of India denounced American aggression in Korea and urged their withdrawal from South Korea. Especially at the time of the South Korean people's uprising in April 1960, various Indian papers and publications condemned the inhumanity of the Syngman Rhee regime.

At the Political Committee meeting of the 14th UN General Assembly in 1959, the Indian delegation expressed its regret that the Korean question had been discussed without the presence of delegates from DPRK. The Indian delegation declared that it could not support the American resolution or any resolution that would hinder the solution of the Korean question.

Friendly relations between the two countries were greatly improved through an exchange of visits; included were a visit to Korea by a delegation of the India-Korea Association in August 1959 and a return visit to India by representatives of the Korean Commission for Afro-Asian Unity on the occasion of Indian Congress for Disarmament and Peace. Trade relations between the two countries also were improved during 1959 and 1960.

d. Burma

On 25 June 1959 the Burmese National Unity Front issued a statement denouncing American aggression; on the same day a year later, a similar statement was issued again on the same day by the Burmese people in support of the Korean people and urging the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea.

At the Political Committee meeting of the 14th UN General Assembly, the Burmese delegation supported the Soviet proposal for the participation of the North Korean delegation in the discussion of Korean problems.

Since the establishment of a trade representative of our country in Rangoon in March 1959, economic relations between the two countries have improved further. Cultural relations also have improved and the exchange of news items and movie films is now in progress.

e. Iraq

In July 1959, at the invitation of the Iraqi government, our delegation headed by Vice-Premier Nam Il attended the first anniversary of the Iraqi revolution.

On 23 July 1959 agreements relating to commerce and payments and cultural cooperation were signed in Baghdad.

According to the agreement on commerce and payments, a further protocol was signed for the purpose of exchanging trade representatives who also have consular functions. These conventions were ratified on 28 December 1959.

In April 1959 the first national convention of the Iraqi Movement for the Defense of Peace issued a statement supporting the wishes of the Korean people for the unification of Korea and the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea. Similar statements were issued by various Iraqi organizations on the anniversary of the Korean War on 25 June 1959.

In June 1959 the first convention of the Iraqi Democratic Youth League was attended by a delegation of the Korean Democratic Youth League. Our women's delegation also attended the first anniversary of the Iraqi revolution on 14 July 1959. In return, a delegation to the Iraqi League for the Protection of Women's Rights and an Iraqi soccer team visited our country, in July and August 1959 respectively.

f. Other Asian Countries

Our relations with Nepal, Laos, Afghanistan, Ceylon, Cambodia, and Singapore all have improved. For example, a visit to Korea by a Nepalese Good Will Mission in November 1959 signified the friendship between the two countries. Thus, on 9 November the Korean-Nepalese Friendship Association was established in our country.

g. Algeria

As more and more African nations become independent, our relations with these newly independent African nations have gradually developed.

At the invitation of our government, a delegation of the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic visited our country on 10-13 May 1960. The delegation was headed by its Foreign Minister and Vice-Premier, Belkacem Krim and held a conference with our government representatives. The two governments then reaffirmed their common interest in the fight against imperialism and colonialism and issued a joint communique to that effect.

In March 1959 the Korean Red Cross sent 333 soks of rice to Algerian refugees.

h. Guinea

In January 1960, in reply to the message sent to all national assemblies in the world by the sixth meeting (second session) of the Standing Committee of our Supreme People's Assembly, the chairman of the National Assembly of Guinea wrote to the Korean people wishing them happiness as well as the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea.

At the Political Committee meeting of the 14th UN General Assembly, the Guinean delegation supported the view that both North and South Korea should be represented at discussions of the Korean question, and abstained from voting in connection with the American resolution.

1. Relations with Other States

On 6 May 1959, ratifications of the convention relating to cultural cooperation between Korea and the United Arab Republic (concluded in Cairo on 31 December 1959) were exchanged in Peking.

In April 1960 the Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross presented 5,000 Swiss francs as relief to the victims of earthquakes in Agadir, Morocco.

On 27 April 1960 Premier Kim Il-sung sent a congratulatory message to Premier Sylvanus Olympio of the Togo Republic on the occasion of the independence of a new African republic.

In May 1959 a delegation of the French Women's League visited our country. This was followed by another visit to Korea in June by a delegation of the Colombian Congress.

On 1 December 1959 the Swedish-Korean Friendship Association was established in Sweden. Prior to this, the Secretary-General of the Swedish-Chinese Friendship Association and Dr. Andrein Andrea, a noted Swedish peace fighter and a recipient of the International Lenin Peace Prize, visited our country in July and September, respectively.

In March 1959 a noted Austrian lawyer and a recipient of the International Lenin Peace Prize, Dr. Brandt Weiner, visited our country and received an honorary doctoral degree in law from the DPRK.

3. Relations with the United Nations

As usual, the way in which the discussion of the Korean question was handled at the 14th session of the UN General Assembly was wholly unwarranted. The discussion of Korean problems at the UN is against the principles of International Law and the Charter of the United Nations.

Pak Song-ch'ol, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, pointed out in his letter of 26 October 1959 to the chairman of the 14th General Assembly and to the Secretary-General of the UN that since the Korean question was brought to the UN for debate it is only natural for the party concerned, i.e. delegates from the government of the Republic, to attend the meeting. The proposal of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic to the UN naturally attracted the support of the delegates of the peace-loving nations of the world.

At the 23 November meeting of the Political Committee of the General Assembly, the Soviet delegation presented a resolution which anticipated the invitation of delegates from both South and North Korea during the discussion of the Korean question. The Soviet delegation emphasized that peace would be benefited if the United States delegates would re-examine their position and withdraw their resolution.

U Thant, a delegate from Burma, said that he would support the Russian resolution; he reasoned that if Korea were to be unified the voice of North Korea also should be heard. However the US delegate insisted on inviting only the South Korean delegation and finally won the majority vote by rallying other follower states. Thus, the Russian resolution was defeated by that of the American imperialists; the vote was 40 to 20 with all abstentions.

It is worth noting, however, that the votes in favor of the Russian resolution increased by five since the 13th

General Assembly in 1958, and those in favor of the US resolution decreased by two during the corresponding period.

During the discussion of the Korean question at the Political Committee of the General Assembly on 25 November, the Russian delegation denounced the American imperialists who had continuously hindered the unification of Korea, and also pointed out that the primary obstacle to the solution of the Korean problem was the presence of foreign troops in Korea. The Russian delegation emphasized that a solution to the question of the presence of foreign troops would be a prerequisite to democratic and peaceful unification of Korea. The Soviet delegation also indicated that the UNCURK had hindered the real task of uniting Korea and suggested that the organization be abolished.

On 27 November, at the Political Committee of the General Assembly, the delegates from Bulgaria stressed that as long as foreign troops remained in Korea, the Korean question could never be solved. On the same day, the delegates from Poland stated that the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea would mean the removal of the greatest obstacle in solving the Korean question. The delegates from Cuba also stated that the Korean question should be solved by the Korean people and themselves, and that also stated that American and UN troops should withdraw from South Korea.

The so-called 14-Nation Resolution (The US, Great Britain, France, Australia, Belgium, Colombia, Ethiopia, Greece, Luxembourg, Holland, Turkey, Union of South Africa, Thailand, and the Philippines), which was an American fabrication, was passed at the Political Committee on 27 November; the vote was 49 to 9 with 19 abstentions (5 Latin American nations did not participate in the voting). It may be noted that the US-sponsored 14-Nation Resolution lost three votes since the 13th General Assembly in 1958, while abstentions and absences increased by 1 and 3 votes, respectively.

The resolution, passed through the maneuvers of the American imperialists, suggested the following particulars: elections be held under the supervision of the UN; continuation of the activities of the UNCURK in Korea; presentation of the Korean question again to the provisional chairman of the 15th General Assembly session of the UN.

This resolution again was adopted unlawfully at the UN plenary session on 9 December by a majority vote which was manipulated by the United States. The delegates from nine socialist nations voted against this resolution. The delegates from 17 Afro-Asian nations, which were majority in number, abstained. And the delegates from two nations did not attend the meeting. A spokesman for the Ceylon delegation announced that it was a mistake for the Ceylon delegates to vote in favor of this resolution.

On 28 November the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the DPRK stated that the US resolution was adopted unlawfully at the 14th General Assembly session of the UN and was wholly void.

States Having the Diplomatic Relations with
the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

<u>Names of State</u>	<u>Date on which Relations Were Established</u>
U.S.S.R.	12 October 1948
Mongolian People's Republic	15 October 1948
People's Republic of Poland	16 October 1948
People's Republic of Czechoslovakia	21 October 1948
People's Republic of Rumania	3 November 1948
People's Republic of Hungary	11 November 1948
People's Republic of Bulgaria	29 November 1948
People's Republic of Albania	15 May 1949
People's Republic of China	6 October 1949
German Democratic Republic	7 November 1949
Democratic Republic of Vietnam	31 January 1950

Republic of Guinea

8 October 1958

Republic of Cuba

29 August 1960

Korean Ambassadors Accredited to Foreign Countries
(as of 30 June 1960)

<u>Country</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Name of Ambassador</u>	<u>Date Accredited</u>
People's Republic of China	Ambassador Plenipotentiary	Ri Yong-h	21 June 1957
People's Republic of Rumania	"	Kim Pyong-jik	9 July 1957
German Democratic Republic	"	Pak Il-yong	10 July 1957
Democratic Republic of Vietnam	"	Chon Ch'ang-ch'ol	6 August 1958
People's Republic of Mongolia	"	Han Il-mu	18 November 1958
People's Republic of Albania	"	Kim Ryo-jung	27 December 1958
People's Republic of Bulgaria	"	Rim Ch'un-ch'u	30 December 1958
People's Republic of Poland	"	Kim Hak-in	16 January 1959
People's Republic of Czechoslovakia	"	Chang Ik-hwan	14 February 1959
People's Republic of Hungary	"	Ri Tong-gon	29 December 1959
U.S.S.R.	"	Ri Song-un	14 March 1960

Foreign Ambassadors Accredited to Korea
(As of 30 August 1960)

<u>Country</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Name of Ambassador*</u>	<u>Date Accredited</u>
People's Republic of China	Ambassador Plenipotentiary	Kyo Hyo Kwang	16 April 1956
People's Republic of Hungary	"	Pprattu Kkaroi [Karol]	10 August 1956
U.S.S.R.	"	Allkessanduru Mihallwi [Alexandrou Mikhail]	8 April 1957
People's Republic of Albania	"	Ppetturo Kedeshi [Petero]	22 July 1958
People's Republic of Czechoslovakia	"	Kkogoushekkusutta Nisullabu [Kokousek Stanislaw]	15 October 1958
People's Republic of Mongolia	"	Jebellmagin Tashu	1 July 1959
People's Republic of Poland	"	Turuikullassu Yujehu [Josef]	30 September 1959
German Democratic Republic	"	Schneidewind Kurt	12 January 1960
Democratic Republic of Vietnam	"	Ching Hwi-kwang	25 August 1960
People's Republic of Bulgaria	"	Pogudanobu Georugi Kkossuttobu [Pogudanou Gii Kostou]	30 August 1960
People's Republic of Rumania	"	Ssuttanch'u Emil [Sutan Chu]	5 December 1960

*These are the romanization of foreign names from Korean.

POLITICAL PARTY AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

1. The Korean Labor Party

The Korean Communist Party, the predecessor of the present KLP (Korean Labor Party), was organized as a party of Marxism-Leninism on 10 October 1945. It was organized by a communist nucleus formed in the 1930's during the anti-Japanese guerrilla war led by Premier Kim.

On 28 August 1946, the Korean Communist Party and the Sinmin-Dang (New Democratic Party) were united to form a new party of the masses called the North Korean Labor Party. In June 1949, the North Korean Labor Party and its counterpart in the South were joined to form a single body: the KLP.

The KLP is made up of progressive elements among workers, peasants and working intellectuals; the working class is its nucleus, and it is the guiding spirit of the working masses.

The KLP represents the interests of the working masses. It is the most patriotic political organization and is the source of leadership for the Korean people. Its guiding principles are Marxism-Leninism. It has inherited the revolutionary tradition of Korea which has fought the colonial powers including Japan. The current objective of the Party is the fulfillment of the democratic revolution by defeating feudal and imperialist forces; its ultimate objective is the construction of a communist society.

Total Party membership is 1,164,945 persons (as of 1 January 1956).

Following is an enumeration of the members of the Standing Committee of the (Party) Central Committee: Kim Il-sung; Ch'oe Yong-gon; Kim Il; Pak Chong-ae; Pak Kum-ch'ol; Kim Ch'ang-man; Chong Il-lyong; Nam Il; Kim Kwang-hyop; Ri Hyo-sun; Rim Hae. The supplemental members to the above group are: Ri Chong-ok, Han Sang-du, Ha Ang-ch'on and Kim Ik-son. The Central Committee (of the Party) is composed as follows: Chairman, Kim Il-sung; Vice-Chairmen; Ch'oe Yong-gon, Pak Chong-ae, Pak Kum-ch'ol and Kim Ch'ang-man.

a. Major Activities During January 1959 to June 1960

The Plenary Session of the KLP Central Committee was held 23-25 February 1959. The following topics were discussed at the meeting: 1) Premier Kim Il-sung's report, "The Congress of Communist Builders," upon his return from Soviet Russia where he attended the 21st Special Congress of the CPSU as head of the Korean delegation; 2) improving the quality of industrial output; 3) improving transportation and educational activities.

Premier Kim made a speech, and the Session endorsed the accomplishments of the 21st Special Congress of the CPSU.

The Session also adopted a decision to improve the quality of the industrial goods. To this end, it recommended the introduction of advanced skills, the advancement of workers' skills and the improvement of transportation facilities.

Among the decisions to improve transportation facilities were particulars such as establishing order, improving technical facilities, raising the utilization rate of transportation equipment, raising the spirit of service and strengthening the Party leadership.

The Party appealed for the transportation business to be made the objective of a national movement. The Session took this occasion to congratulate the workers who are engaged in the construction of railroads between Samdung--Sep'o, Chihari--P'yongsan.

At the Plenary Session of the Party Central Committee which was held 27-30 June 1959, the following topics were

discussed: 1) the development of the livestock industry; 2) the development of the electric industry.

The Session recommended the full utilization of natural conditions prevailing in each area, and further recommended that local livestock industries be made flexible to meet varying local conditions. The Plenary Session also indicated that solving the fodder problem is important for the development of the livestock industry. Therefore, multiple harvesting and the mechanization of farm operations were recommended.

The Plenary Session devoted some time to the discussion of the problems involved in the development of electric power resources.

At the Plenary Session which was held 1-4 December 1959, the following problems were discussed: 1) on the 1960 development plan for the people's economy; 2) strengthening and improving the activities of local administrative organs; 3) the construction of economic forest as a national movement.

The Plenary Session pointed out that the mechanization of farm operations should be the most important task during 1960. It also pointed out the importance of increasing the production of daily necessities for the workers.

The Session devoted some time to the problems of increasing labor productivity and maximum utilization of the available means of production.

It also pointed out the importance of obtaining as much foreign capital as possible.

The Plenary Session handed out the detailed plans for carrying out the basic tasks for 1960. In the livestock industry, the slogan for the year was to become "one or two pigs for every chongbo of cultivated land, or two pigs for every cooperative household." The growing importance of local administrative organs, due to increasing social and economic activities in the countryside, was pointed out at the Session. To cope with these changing conditions, the improvement of the administrative networks was urged.

The development of "economic forests" also was discussed at the Session.

The Enlarged Plenary Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Party Central Committee was held 4-6 May 1959; the following subjects were discussed: 1) the status of achievement in the people's economic plans during the 1959 fiscal year; 2) a progress report concerning the decision of the Standing Committee of the Party Central Committee, "On Improving and Strengthening the Machine Industry;" 3) a progress report concerning the Plenary Meeting decision of June 1958, "On Improving and Strengthening the Food-Processing and Daily Necessities Industries;" 4) a progress report concerning the Plenary Meeting decision of September 1958, "On Enlarging the Irrigation Area for Dry and Wet Field."

The successive meetings of the Standing Committee of the Party Central Committee may be summarized as follows:

On 28 August 1959 the growing importance of combining political and economic business was brought to the attention of the Party. On 15 December 1959 the problem of ideological indoctrination was discussed. The subsequent meetings on 3 February 1960, 22 February 1960 and 21 April 1960 dealt with the problems of celebrating Lenin's 90th birthday (22 April), the celebration of the 15th Anniversary of the Liberation of Korean (15 August), and the dispatch of a message to the people of South Korea as well as the plea for the peaceful unification of the fatherland, respectively.

b. Inter-Organizational Relations

During the period from January 1959 to June 1960, the KLP made every effort to maintain close relationships with sister parties and support the exploited nations and peoples in their struggle to liberate themselves from the imperialists of the world headed by the American imperialists.

During 1959, delegates of the KLP Central Committee were sent to the following countries: Soviet Russia (for the 21st Special Party Congress from 27 January to 5 February); Poland (for the Third Congress of the Polish

United Workers' Party held on 10-19 March); Hungary (for the celebration ceremony of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Hungary on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Hungarian Soviet Republic on 20 March); China (for the 10th anniversary of the People's Republic of China on 1 October); East Germany (for the 10th anniversary of the German Democratic Republic on 7 October); and again Hungary (for the 7th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party held from 30 November to 5 December).

On the other hand, those who visited our country included the following: a Hungarian delegation headed by Premier Ferenc Munnich (on 7-15 May); Antonin Novotny, First Secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and President of the Republic (on 7-11 October); and a delegation of the Communist Party of Japan headed by its Secretary Kenji Miyamoto (on 26-28 February).

During the first half of 1960, delegates of the KLP Central Committee also attended the following events: the European Communist and Labor Party Convention was held on 2-3 February, in order to exchange experiences on farm operations; the Warsaw Pact nations meeting on 4 February, as observers; the Soviet Conference to edit, "The Problems of Peace and Socialism" on 14-16 April; and the Third Congress of the Rumanian Workers' Party on 20-25 June.

Political Parties

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date Established</u>	<u>Chairman</u>
Puk-choson Minju-Dang (North Korean Democratic Party)	3 November 1945	Kang Ryang-uk
Ch'ondo-Gyo Ch'ong-u Dang	8 February 1946	Pak Sin-dok
Minju Tongui-p-Teng (Democratic Independent Party)	19 October 1947	Hong Myong-hui
Kullo Inmin-Dang (Working People's Party)	24 May 1947	Ri Man-gyu

2. The Democratic Front for the Unification of the Fatherland (Choguk T'ongil Minjuju Chonson)

This group was organized on 27 June 1949. It engaged in the following major activities during 1959. The Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Front was held on 28 January 1959; the Meeting adopted a message to the South Korean people urging them to protest against Syngman Rhee's traitorous "migration" scheme. A similar message was adopted and announced when the Front met for the Central Committee meeting on 23 May. On 6 June the Front issued a message to all Korean people, urging them to fight for the withdrawal of the American imperialist invaders from South Korea. Finally, on 19 September the Front sent a message to the people, political parties and social organizations of Japan expressing its regret at the interference of Japanese authorities in the repatriation of Korean residents in Japan.

3. The Korean General League of Trade Unions

The North Korean General League of Trade Unions was created on 30 November 1945. On 20-22 January 1951 the North Korean General League of Trade Unions and its counterpart in South Korea were united to form the Korean General League of Trade Unions (hereafter referred to as the League). The League joined the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) on 22 May 1947 and is now a member of the General Council and the Executive Committee of the WFTU.

As of November 1959, the membership of the League totals 1,470,816 persons. Its chairman is Ri Hyo-sun. Following is a list of the Unions that are component members of the League:

Korean Metal and Machine Workers' Trade Union

Korean Transportation Workers' Trade Union

Korean Motive Power, Chemical and Communication
Workers' Trade Union

Korean Construction and Forestry Workers' Trade Union

Korean Agricultural Workers' Trade Union

Korean Light Industry and Commercial Workers' Trade Union

Korean Educational, Cultural, Health and Governmental Office Workers' Trade Union

Following is a summary of major activities from January 1959 to June 1960:

The Third Congress of the League was held on 2-6 November 1959; it was attended by 981 representatives representing 1,470,816 members, a delegation of the WFTU, and delegations of friendly nations. [Note that] The Second Congress was attended by 999 representative representing 1,059,000 members.

The 12th Plenary Meeting was called on 14-15 March to discuss problems incidental to the decisions made during the February Plenary Meeting of the KLP, such as the problem of improving the quality of industrial products, enlarging the Ch'ollima movement, and ideological indoctrination of communism among the workers.

On 21-22 August the 13th Plenary Meeting was assembled to discuss the labor protection policies of the KLP and programs for the forthcoming 3rd Congress of the League, scheduled to occur in November 1959.

On 24 August an Enthusiasts' Rally of mine workers was held; it discussed the resolutions adopted by the 3rd International Miners' Trade Union Conference (15-19 July 1959 in Paris).

The Standing Committee of the League's Central Committee met on 29 January 1960 and decided to award the title of the Ch'ollima Work Team to seven model work teams.

The 2nd Plenary Meeting of the League's Central Committee was held on 18-19 February; it discussed the problems of raising labor productivity following the decision of the December 1959 Plenary Session of the KLP Central Committee and the instruction of Premier Kim Il-sung.

As of the end of 1959, the League maintained relations with 1,047 organization on 81 countries including the WFTU (377 organizations from 11 socialist countries and 670 organizations from 70 capitalist, colonized or semi-colonized countries).

Trade Union representatives from 11 socialist nations attended the 3rd Congress of the League in 1959. We also had various trade union representatives from Soviet Russia in April and in August, from China in April from Indonesia in April, from Poland in June, from Japan in June, from Rumania in July, and from Mongolia in August.

On the other hand, our trade union representatives attended the 12th Congress of the Soviet Trade Union in March, the 7th Congress of the Mongolian Trade Union in April, the 1st International Commercial Trade Union Congress in June, the 3rd Conference of World Chemical and Petroleum Workers in May, the International Congress of Government Workers in August, the Conference for the Propaganda Staff of the WFTU in September, and the 3rd Congress of the International Mine Workers' Trade Union in July. Furthermore, our delegations visited Soviet Russia, China and Bulgaria for the May Day celebration and visited Rumania for the Independence Day celebration in July. In July and August a group of vacationers from our country visited Soviet Russia and China.

During the first half of 1960, trade union representatives of the German Democratic Republic visited our country. On the other hand, our trade union representatives attended the 11th Council Meeting of the WFTU (May) and the May Day celebration in the People's Republic of China.

4. The Korean Democratic Youth League

The North Korean Democratic Youth League was organized on 17 January 1946. On 17 January 1951 the North Korean Democratic Youth League was joined by its counterpart in South Korea to form a single organization, the Korean Democratic Youth League.

The Korean Democratic Youth League joined the World Democratic Youth Federation on 24 June 1946 and also became a member of the International Students' League on 7 June 1948. The Korean Democratic Youth League has 1.9 million members (as of the end of 1959). Its chairman is O Hyon-ju.

The Korean Boys Corps was established on 6 June 1946. The memberships of the Boys Corps numbers 1,625,000 (as of the end of September 1959).

Following is a discussion of major activities which occurred during January 1959 to June 1960.

The 8th Plenary Meeting was held on 10-14 April 1959; it was devoted to discussion of the problems of strengthening the unity of young people in all fields, strengthening the combat capability of the ranks of the Youth League, promoting the ideology of communism among young people, and adapting League activities to the changing conditions of the time.

The 9th Plenary Meeting was held on 22-23 December; it discussed ways and means to implement the decisions of the December (1959) Enlarged Plenary Meeting of the KLP.

Among other youth activities were the following: an Enthusiasts' Rally of metal industry workers on 14 January; a technical conference for young farmers on 4-6 February; an Enthusiasts' Rally of young people from the livestock industry on 21-27 July, which discussed the decisions regarding the development of the livestock industry made by the KLP Central Committee at its June 1959 Plenary Meeting; the 3rd general meeting for Korean students abroad on 21-22 August; an Enthusiasts' Rally of young workers from the marine products industry on 26-28

August, which discussed the address of Premier Kim Il-sung regarding the development of the marine products industry; the 10th Enlarged Plenary Meeting of the Youth League's Central Committee on 26-27 April 1960, which discussed the problems of strengthening and improving the activities of the Korean Boys Corps; the mass meeting of young students celebrating World Anti-Colonial Youth and Students' Day (24 April); the awards in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the Youth League to 16 model Youth League components and 66 model members of the League on 5 February 1959 and 29 January 1960, respectively.

As of the end of 1959, the Korean Democratic Youth League maintained relationships with 570 organizations from 78 countries (24 organizations from 11 socialist countries and 546 organizations from 66 capitalist colonized and semi-colonized countries), including the World Democratic Youth Federation and the International Students League.

During 1959 we had the following visitors: a delegation of the Lenin Communist Youth League (May); a delegation of Iranian, Nepalese and Ceylonese Liberal Party Youth League (August); a delegation of the Danish Communist Youth League (August); and a delegation of the Canadian Socialist Youth League (August-September) and a delegation of the publishers of the Lenin Communist Youth League (November).

On the other hand, our Youth League delegates attended an Afro-African Youth Conference in February, the 6th Congress of the Free German Youth League in May, the 1st Congress of the Iraq Democratic Youth Federation in June, the 7th World Youth Students' Festival in July-August and the 5th Congress of the World Democratic Youth Federation in August. From 3 July to 30 August, 15 delegates of our Boys Corps visited Soviet camps.

During the first half of 1960, a delegation of the Democratic Youth Federation of Cameroun, a delegation of the World Democratic Youth Federation and a delegation of the International Students' League visited our country in June; this followed the invitation extended to them by our Youth League Central Committee. In return, a delegation of our Youth League attended the Polish Socialist Youth League Congress in April.

5. The Korean Democratic Women's League

The North Korean Democratic Women's League was organized on 18 November 1945. The League was united with its counterpart in South Korea on 19-20 January 1951 to form a single organization, the Korean Democratic Women's League.

The League has been a member of the International Democratic Women's Federation since 16 October 1946. As of the end of 1959, there are two million members in the League. Its chairman is Pak Chong-ai.

Following is a summary of major activities during January 1959 to June 1960:

A conference for women socialist builders was held from 28 March to 2 April 1959; the conference considered the problems of strengthening women's activities in socialist construction, and adopted a letter to the KLP Central Committee and the women of South Korean.

On International Women's Day, 8 March 1959, the Korean Democratic Women's League supported an appeal of the International Democratic Women's Federation and conducted a signature-seeking-campaign for the plea calling for a nuclear test ban and general disarmament (1,993,586 people participated in the campaign during 3-25 March).

The Enlarged Plenary Meeting of the League's Central Committee was held on 20 January 1960; it adopted an appeal to the women of South Korea, urging them to raise against the atrocious Americans and fight for their immediate withdrawal from South Korea.

A Plenary Meeting of the League's Central Committee was held on 16-18 June 1960; it discussed the problems of solidifying League activities and adapting its membership to changing situations by rearming the ranks of the League with firmer communist ideology.

As of the end of 1959, the League maintained relations with 129 organizations in 54 different countries (34 organizations in 11 socialist countries and 85 organizations in 43 non-socialist countries). Moreover, the

League maintains close contract with 127 noted women leaders from both socialist and non-socialist countries.

Among the guests of the League during 1959 were a delegation of the French Women's League (May), an Iraqi delegation, by Salima Paluhi, chairman of the Committee of the Struggle for Human Rights (July), a Cuban women's delegation (August), and a Swedish women's delegate (September).

On the other hand, our women delegates attended the May Day celebration in both Soviet Russia and China, Rumania's celebration of International Children's Day on 1 June, the first anniversary of the Iraqi Revolution on 14 July, and the 8th Council Meeting of the International Democratic Women's Federation held in Bulgaria on 12-15 October. Finally, in January 1960, a delegation of our Women's League attended the International Women's Convention held in Copenhagen, Denmark.

6. Other Organizations

The chairman of the Korean Writer's League is Han Sol-ya. A convention for writers and artists was held on 26-27 September 1953. It was decided that the Korean General League of Writers and Artists (established on 25 March 1946) should be broken down into three independent bodies: the Korean Writer's League, the Korean Composer's League and the Korean Artist's League. Subsequent to this decision, the Korean Writer's League came into existence on 28 September 1953.

Selected Organizations

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date Established</u>	<u>Chairman</u>
The Korean Farmer's League	31 January 1946	Kang Chin-gon
The Korean Reporter's League	10 March 1946	- -
The Korean Writer's League	28 September 1953	Han Sol-ya
The Korean Composer's League	1 October 1953	Ri Myong-san
The Korean Artist's League	1 October 1953	Chong Kwan-ch'ol
The Supporter's Association for the Defense of the Fatherland	15 July 1949	Chang Hae-u
The Korean Red Cross Association	18 October 1946	Kim Ung-gi
The National Council for the Promotion of Peace	26 March 1949	Han Sol-ya
The Korean Council for Asian-African Unity	31 May 1956	Han Sol-ya
The Korean Association for Liason with Foreign Cultures	3 April 1956	Song Yong
The Korea-Soviet Russia Friendship Association (Formerly the Korea-Soviet Russia Culture Association; renamed 11 January 1958)	11 November 1945	Ri Ki-yong

(Table--continued):

The Korea-China Friendship Association	3 October 1958	Ho Ang-ch'on
The Korea-India Culture Association	8 May 1957	Han Sol-ya
The Korea-France Friendship Association	20 June 1958	Hyon P'il-hun
The Korea-Indonesia Friendship Association	10 November 1958	Song Yong
The Korea-Nepal Friendship Association	9 November 1959	Ri Myon-sang
The General Federation for Korean Industrial Technology	14 April 1946	Kim Tu-sam
The General Federation for Korean Agricultural and Forestry Technology	1 December 1946	Rim Hae
The Korean Builder's League	26 March 1954	Kim Chong-hui
The Korean Democratic Scientists' Association	10 April 1956	Pack Nam-un
The Korean Democratic Jurists' Association	30 November	Kim Ik-son
The Korean Buddhists' League	26 December 1945	An Su-gyong
The Konmin-Hoe	7 June 1946	Ri Kung-no

(Table --continued):

The South Korean
Christian League

24 February 1947

Kim Uk

The Association
for Industrial
Construction

5 February 1947

Ri Chong-man

E C O N O M Y

In 1959 the Great Leap Forward achieved a great triumph. It consolidated the victorious industrial structure of socialism and exceeded the goals of the First Five-Year Plan, which was of great significance in the national socialist construction, two and one half year ahead of schedule.

The KLP and DPRK government undertook a series of revolutionary measures to increase national productivity greatly; these were based upon the material and technical resources of the people's economy which already had been achieved in the past, the great reserves and potentialities hidden in the national economy, and the heightened revolutionary spirit of the people. During each period and at each stage, the Party weighed the requirements and potential of the developing industry and made decisions on the importance of and preference for each item; and on this basis, the utmost was done to find the basic clue to solving the problems. Thus, by adopting a series of such measures and by applying a great revolutionary force for development, the Party and government powerfully organized and mobilized the people towards continuous innovation and continuous forward movement.

During the past year, Comrade Kim Il-sung and other leading members of the Presidium personally participated in guiding numerous industrial establishments and agricultural cooperatives in Hamkyong-Pukto and Kangwon-to, Hwanghae Iron Works and Kangson Steel Works. Such personal participation heightened the revolutionary enthusiasm of the workers and intensified their limitless creativity.

The KLP and DPRK government published production schedules for 1959 which predicted output in excess of the schedules of the First Five-Year Plan. Furthermore, they issued a directive which called for a decisive change in the plan for improving quality, in addition to progress in the quantity of production.

At the Plenary Session of the Presidium in February 1959, the problems of broad and rapid improvement in the quality of industrial products were discussed. This was in response to the timely problem of satisfying the rapidly increasing material and cultural needs of the workers, as well as meeting the general requirements for increased national productivity. They adopted a series of measures which called for the forceful organization and development of a nationwide and full Party movement for the improvement of quality.

The conviction existed that the main task at the present stage of socialist construction was the consolidation of the basis of material production by accelerating the technological renovation of the national economy; in light of this, the KLP adopted the motto, "Steel and Machinery Are the Queens of Industry" and organized and mobilized the whole Party and nation towards the rapid development of the metal and machinery manufacturing industries.

By issuing the red letters of the Presidium to every Party member, the members and laborers were asked to defeat conservatism in every field of industry and defeat the attitude of mysticism toward skills; thus, they were able to achieve a great leapforward and renovation in productivity.

At the May 1959 expanded meeting of the Standing Committee of the KLP Presidium, the results of enforcing the resolution of the standing committee of the Party Presidium of August 1958, which called for the development of the machinery industry, were reviewed.

A motion initiated by Comrade Kim Il-sung at the same meeting resulted in the adoption of a resolution which called for a national movement to double the amount of machine tool equipment by requiring the annual production of more than one unit of machine tool equipment per unit of existing machine tool equipment.

Thus, steel production grew and high productivity was maintained at various mineral-dressing establishments, including the Hwanghae Steel Works. As a result of the machine tool equipment multiplication movement, 13,000 items of various types of equipment in excess of the national goal were produced within little more than six months; thus the material and technical basis of the machinery industry was consolidated. This fact is of great significance for accelerating the socialist construction and technical renovation.

To realize the historical task of the nation -- that is, achieve decisive progress in socialist industrialization by means of an overall technological and cultural renovation -- the KLP identified the central problem as that of developing the electrical industry to meet the needs of the rapidly developing national economy.

The problems of accelerating the development of the electrical industry were discussed at the June 1959 Plenary Session of the Party Presidium. At the meeting it was decided that the development of the electrical industry must follow the main course of consolidating existing power resources, rationalizing the relative proportions of water power plant and steam power plant construction, and initiating a national movement to construct small or medium scale power plants in tandem with the concentrated effort to build large scale power plants.

The plenary Session also issued directives which required the strengthening of repair and maintenance work on existing equipment, the elimination of power waste, the lowering of power consumption standards, and the initiation of a national movement to save electric power.

In 1959 there was a new development in local industries. Within a year after the June 1958 Presidium Plenary Session, more than one thousand plants were established; the number of local plants increased to two thousand. Thus, in every remote corner of the country local industrial plants will be found.

After considering the tremendous change in the industrial structure and distribution of productivity, the Party reorganized the industrial control system to meet

the new standard brought about by the development of productivity and took measures to consolidate both the local industrial system and the central industries.

As a result of these measures, a few bureaus were abolished, the Committee on Heavy Industry and Committee on Light Industry were established, and Economic Committees were organized in each province (1960).

These revolutionary measures afforded great opportunities for overall industrial development.

Thanks to the intensified effort of the workers who upheld the revolutionary goals of the Party and the Great-Leap-Forward movement, the high level of socialist construction was maintained and the goals of the First Five-Year Plan were reached two and one-half years ahead of schedule in June 1959.

"As a result of the completion of the Five-Year Plan, the industrial insufficiency of colonialism was overcome and the basis for a self-sufficient democratic economic system was established. The basis for socialist industrialization was consolidated. We built the foundation upon which we could realize a technological revolution on a national scale." (From Il-sung's address on current problems in socialist economic construction).

Thus, the tasks of the third stage of the postwar reconstruction of the national economy, which were presented by Comrade Kim Il-sung at the Sixth Plenary Session of the KLP Presidium held in August 1958, were triumphantly accomplished.

As a result of the rapid development of industry in 1959, the industry share of total industrial and agricultural output became larger.

Distribution of Total Output Between Industry and Agriculture

<u>Total Production:</u>	<u>Industry</u>	<u>Industry Share</u>	<u>Agriculture</u>
<u>and Agriculture</u>			<u>Share</u>
1946	100	28	72
1949	100	47	53

Table Cont'd

1956	100	60	40
1958	100	69	31
1959	100	76	24

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In 1959 changes of historical significance occurred in the farm management sector. As a result of successfully enforcing the resolution of the September 1958 Plenary Session of the Party Presidium, the irrigation projects which were the basis of the agricultural technological revolution were largely completed, the total potential which was affected exceeded 800,000 "chongbo."

Decisive achievements were made in the farm management electrification projects, while mechanization also progressed successfully.

Thus, our agriculture achieved a sound material and technical foundation upon which still more rapid progress would be possible with the aid of modern techniques.

At the Third Party Congress the problem of people's living standards, including clothing, food, and dwellings, was presented as one of the most important items.

In this connection the national requirements for the livestock industry were considered to be vital; the June 1959 Plenary Session of the Party Presidium discussed and resolved to adopt new policies for starting a Party-wide and nationwide movement to meet the new livestock requirements of socialist construction.

At the Plenary Session it was clearly indicated that the most urgent task in rapidly developing the livestock industry, was the establishment of reliable feed raising areas in both mountainous and plain districts. It also was indicated that two-crop cultivation on a large scale was the practical solution; thus, the continuing production increase of the main crops including grains should go hand in hand with large scale cultivation of feed for livestock as second crops, first crops, or intermediate crops (kanhon-chak). It was also emphasized that the mechanization of farm management should be accelerated

in order to carry out two-drop cultivation on a large scale,

At the February 1959 Plenary Session of the KLP Presidium, historical measures were taken to administer communication and transportation projects so as to meet the requirements of our rapidly progressing socialist construction and enhance transportation capabilities decisively.

The Plenary Session also adopted measures to improve and strengthen communication and transportation projects, consolidate revolutionary orders and systems, strengthen discipline, improve the technical maintenance of all transportation facilities and equipment, enhance the utilization efficiency of transportation facilities, intensify economy measures, and improve cultural and service aspects.

In 1959 national capital investment reached 620 million won; this was 37% greater than in 1958.

Of this amount, estimated value as of productive construction accounted for 74 % and non-productive construction accounted for 26%.

Thus, the fixed fund which started operating in the various sectors of the national economy in 1959 reached 407 million Won (on the estimated value as of April 1, 1957). This created new production potentialities.

In addition to the above, a great amount of productive and non-productive construction was in progress at agricultural cooperatives.

As a result of the rapid progress of the national economy, the size of the labor force in various sectors of the national economy in 1959 increased by 260,000 persons over the preceding year. In particular, preference was continually given to increasing the labor force engaged in the production sectors.

As a result of this policy, the proportion of the total labor force that was accounted for by the productive sector (average number on the rolls) increased from 81% in 1958 to 87% in 1959.

In 1959, there was extensive development of the movement for Great Leap-Forward workers' units within the labor force; this was a new and heightened form of socialist struggle. The Great Leap-Forward workers' unit movement, which was initiated by employees of the steel works at the Kangson Iron Works, exhibited great vitality and eventually was extended to various sectors of the national economy. This precipitated a great development in the cause of industrial, technical and cultural revolution and in the communist education program for the workers.

In 1959, fifteen colleges were established in order to educate the engineers and experts that were required for meeting the expanded need in implementing the technological revolution and future tasks outlined by the Party.

The Supreme People's Assembly adopted legislation of historical significance; it reorganized the national educational system in order to educate the next generation as all-round socialist and communist workers and contribute to the social and economic development of our nation.

In 1959, labor productivity grew to 259 percent in industry and 392 percent in railroad transportation as compared with 1953. In 1959, the economic ties with nations in the socialist camp, including the Soviet Union, were further consolidated; export grew to 135 percent as compared with 1958.

The material and cultural living standards of the people were improved as a result of the repeated encouragement and policies of the KLP and the DPRK government.

In 1959, national income grew to approximately 1.2 times the 1958 level while cash wages for laborers and office workers grew to 143 percent. Farm income also increased because of the reduction in taxation on goods, increase in purchase prices, and other measures.

These achievements a test to the validity of the KLP economic policy (which aimed at the priority development of heavy industry along with the simultaneous development of light and agricultural industry), the wisdom of the leadership of the KLP presidium headed by Comrade Kim

il-sung, and the superiority and vitality of the socialist regime that was established in the northern half of Korea.

The great achievement in the national economic projects for 1959 was reviewed and analyzed at the Expanded Plenary Session of the KLP Presidium which was held during 1-4 December 1959; and the basic tasks and central direction of development of the national economy for 1960 were defined.

The KLP defined 1960 as a buffer period in the economic development of our nation; it was indicated that the tasks for the year were "to relax some of the tensions created in certain sectors of national economy as a result of carrying out economic projects in the past, especially in 1959, reinforce certain phases and links, and improve the living standards of the people."

The Plenary Session defined the main tasks of the buffer period in 1960 as follows: first, place the main emphasis upon the mechanization of farm management; second, strive to improve the living standards of the people, third, proceed with new construction on a reduced basis in all industrial sectors, but ensure the growth of production by increasing the productivity of labor and efficiency of existing production installations and cultivated areas; fourth, intensify efforts to obtain foreign currency.

In order to carry out these tasks successfully in various economic sectors, the Party specified [a] projects for improving the functions of the organizations of the Party and other political bodies concerned with industry to meet the new situations created by various changes, and [b] tasks for raising the level of organization and guidance for the leaders' group.

These political and economic tasks designed by the Party for the buffer period are of great significance for consolidating the economic basis of our nation, making the living standards of the people richer, and strengthening the overall potential of socialism in our country.

INDUSTRY

The main tasks confronting in the industrial sector during 1959 were as follows: to fulfill the requirements for steel and machinery, which were the queen of industry in the people's economy; to overcome conservatism and mysticism towards technology; to cause technological renovation and improve the quality of production decisively; and to make maximum use of domestic reserves, so that the goals of the First Five-Year Plan could be reached more than two years ahead of schedule. The tasks also included the rapid and overall development of the metal and machine building industry to consolidate the material and technical basis of socialism, the continuous expansion of the textile industry which is of great significance for improving the living standards of the people, and the rapid increase in the production of foodstuffs, manufactured goods and daily consumer goods.

On the basis of the tasks outlined above, 310,000,000 won was invested in industrial construction during 1959; of this total, 253,000,000 won was channeled to construction in heavy industry and 57,000,000 won to light industry.

Percentage Distribution, Change, and
Indexes of Growth of Investment in
Industrial Construction (%)

	1957	1958	1959	$\frac{1959}{1950}$	$\frac{1959}{1958}$
① Total investment in industrial construction	100	100	100	165	125
② Heavy industry	84.0	85.0	81.6	161	120
③ Electrical industry	15.3	8.9	12.7	142	180
④ Coal industry	7.1	9.9	9.4	230	118
⑤ Mineral mining industry	8.7	12.3	18.3	351	186
⑥ Metallurgical industry	10.3	11.9	13.4	287	191
⑦ Machine building and shipbuilding industry	7.5	12.5	12.2	319	97
⑧ Construction industry	9.4	5.2	4.3	71	109
⑨ Chemical industry	3.4	13.8	5.1	150	30
⑩ Building materials industry	3.8	2.0	2.3	151	144
⑪ Forestry	16.0	15.0	18.4	182	151
⑫ Light industry	5.0	6.2	6.9	225	140
⑬ Textile industry	0.8	2.6	4.4	310	213
⑭ Foodstuffs and preferred goods (kihop'um) processing industry					

1. Total investment in industrial construction
2. Heavy industry
3. Electrical industry
4. Coal industry
5. Mineral mining industry
6. Metallurgical industry
7. Machine building and shipbuilding industry
8. Construction industry
9. Chemical industry
10. Building materials industry
11. Forestry
12. Light industry
13. Textile industry
14. Foodstuffs and preferred goods (kihop'um) processing industry

The following new projects were started in the industrial sector during 1959: large power plants, including the Toknokang power station with a capacity of 60,000 kva; many other small and medium size power plants (akurekatu's); six large ore-dressing plants, including the Holtong mines and Nakyon mines; ore-dressing and sand-screening plants for the graphite industry with a capacity of 3,950,000 tons; furnaces at the Kimchaek Ironworks and Kangson Ironworks; the first steel mill at the Songohin Steelworks; a steel mill at the Kangson Steelworks; the Hungnam fertilizer plant; the Namp'o smelter; the Kwailinsan lime fertilizer plant; an electrolytic lead and zinc smelter at the Munp'yong smelters; the Kusong machine tool plants; the Wonsan and Sop'yongyang railroad depots; 13 province-operated multi-purpose machine tool plants; 2.8 [sic] Matong cement plant; the Hungsan "yoo" plant; the Kilchu veneer plant; the Shinuiju multi-purpose textile plant. There were new starts, rehabilitations, improvements and expansions at more than 30 city and county-operated paper mills including the Shinuiju paper mill, 66 foodstuff processing plants, and other aggregates (akurekatu) of enterprises and plants.

In 1959, investment created by the above developments at the start of operations reached a value of 164% relative 1956. The proportion of total fixed investment in the nation accounted for by the industrial sector jumped from 56% in 1958 to 71.8% in 1959.

During 1959 there were new developments in the industrial sector based upon the foundations established during previous periods, and the advance of the Great Leap Forward Movement was continued. Thus, the goals in term of total production of the First Five-Year Plan were fulfilled by the end of June 1959; this was two and one-half years earlier than the original schedule. As a result, the industrial imbalance in our country due to colonialism was completely eliminated, and a sound basis for socialist industrialization was completed.

In 1959 the production plan for state-operated and cooperative-operated industries was fulfilled at a rate of 103%; plan fulfillment in state-operated industries was at a rate of 102.5%, and in cooperative-operated industries plan fulfillment was at a rate of 104%.

Total industrial output in 1959 increased to 153% of the previous year's level, which was 3.1 times the 1956 amount, 6.1 times the amount previous to the war, and 6.6 times the 1944 level. During the first three years of the First Five-Year Plan, total industrial output increased at an annual rate of 44.6%; this caused the 1961 industrial level to be over 115% of the 1959 level.

Implementation of the Plan for Gross Value of
Production for 1959 [Percentage Distribution
Among Selected Categories] (%)

①	②	③
① 全国工业总产值	103	100
② 中央工业总产值	102	66.9
③ 中央工业总产值	102	11.9
④ 轻工业总产值	103	8.5
⑤ 重工业总产值	100.4	5.6
⑥ 机械工业总产值	101	4.1
⑦ 纺织工业总产值	102	20.5
⑧ 化学工业总产值	102	2
⑨ 冶金工业总产值	93	0
⑩ 煤炭工业总产值	101	1.3
⑪ 石油工业总产值	103	3.4
⑫ 电力工业总产值	104	12.1
⑬ 交通运输业总产值	107	13.1

1. Total Industrial Output by State and Cooperative Industries
2. Total, Central Industry
3. Metal Industry Department
4. Power and Chemical Industry Department
5. Machine Industry Department
6. Forestry Department
7. Light Industry Department
8. Transportation Department
9. Education and Culture Department
10. General Publication Bureau
11. Commerce Department
12. Total, Local Industry
13. Cooperative Industry
14. [Industry Category]
15. Rate of Plan Implementation (target = 100)
16. Percentage Distribution

Implementation of the Plan for Gross Value of
Production for State and Cooperative Industries
for 1959, by Individual Province and [Cities]

(13)	(14) 제1차 산업	
	(15) 전국	(16) 지방
(1) 총계	103	104
(2) 평양시	103	101
(3) 평남도	102	104
(4) 평북도	106	116
(5) 황해도	103	106
(6) 함남도	106	109
(7) 함북도	103	104
(8) 강원도	103	103
(9) 충청도	100.4	99
(10) 전라도	101	101
(11) 경상도	104	108
(12) 제주도	112	104

1. Total

2. P'yongyang City

3. P'yongan-namdo

4. P'yongan-pukto

5. Changang-do

6. Hwanghae-namdo

7. Hwanghae-pukto

8. Kangwon-do

9. Hamgyong-namdo

10. Hamgyong-pukto

11. Yanggang-do

12. Kaesong City

13. [Province and City]

14. Rate of Plan Implementation

15. Total [Target = 100]

16. Local Industry

Share of Industry Accounted for by Individual
Provinces [and Cities and Character of Indus-
try]

Province and City	All Industry (Percent)	Central Industry (Percent)	Local Industry (Percent)
1. Total	100	100	100
2. P'yongyang City	27.4	27.6	27.0
3. P'yongan-namdo	11.0	12.1	9.1
4. P'yongan-pukto	12	13.1	9.9
5. Changang-do	5.2	5.4	4.7
6. Hwanghae-namdo	3.5	1.5	7.1
7. Hwanghae-pukto	5.8	5.3	6.8
8. Kangwon-do	4.3	3.0	6.7
9. Hamgyong-namdo	11.4	11.0	12.1
10. Hamgyong-pukto	13.7	15.4	10.5
11. Yanggang-do	2.7	2.8	2.7
12. Kaesong City	2.6	2.2	3.3

In 1959, the projected goals and tasks were over-fulfilled in steel, fuel, minerals, balance of foreign exchange, machine parts, textiles, etc.; rapid development was observed in all of these categories.

In 1959, there was continual implementation of the KLP policy aiming at the priority development of heavy industry as well as the normal growth of the light and agricultural industries.

Between the end of the war in 1953 and 1959, annual industrial output increased at the high average rate of 43.1 percent for total output, 52.8 percent for the output of means of production, and 34.9 percent for the production of consumer goods.

As a result of progress in the priority development of heavy industry, there was a qualitative change in the composition of total production value by industry classification.

In 1959, the foundations of heavy industry - including the machine, metal, power, chemical and fuel industries - and light industry - including the textile, foodstuffs and daily commodity industries - were solidified.

The qualities of industrial products were improved remarkably after the Plenary Session of the KLP Presidium in February took measures to improve product quality in each field decisively. The qualities of hundreds of items - including pig iron, high speed tools, iron sodium bicarbonate, caustic soda, yarn, and canned foods - reached the international standard. Of these items, the qualities of wolfram steel, carbon steel for tools, silicon steel and powdered talc exceeded the international standard.

Increase in the Gross Value of Production of
State and Cooperative Industries (1949 = 100)

[Industry Category]	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1959</u> <u>1946</u>	<u>1959</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1959</u> <u>1958</u>
1. State and Cooperative Industries	197	284	397	607	2,563	308	153
2. Central Industries	199	278	367	467	1,694	234	127
3. Local Industries	187	310	533	1,250	--	669	235

Increase in the Output of Means of Production and
Consumer Goods (%)

[Category]	<u>1959</u> <u>1946</u>	<u>1959</u> <u>1949</u>	<u>1959</u> <u>1953</u>	<u>1959</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1959</u> <u>1958</u>
[earlier year = base year = 100]					
1. Output of Means of Production	2,015	538	1,286	315	160
2. Output of Con- sumer Goods	1,717	596	636	287	144

Percentage Distribution of the Gross Value of
Industrial Production, by Division (%)

[Division]	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>
1. Total [All Divisions]	100	100	100	100	100
2. Means of Produc- tion Division	58.6	37.7	53.9	53.1	55.2
3. Consumer Goods Division	41.4	62.3	46.1	46.9	44.8

Increase in Industrial Production by Industrial Sector (%)

	<u>1959</u> <u>1948</u>	<u>1959</u> <u>1949</u>	<u>1959</u> <u>1953</u>	<u>1959</u> <u>1955</u>	<u>1959</u> <u>1958</u>
① 전기 산업	203	134	507	156	104
② 석탄 산업	563	187	1 604	235	135
③ 철강 산업	1 121	297	943	211	134
④ 비철 금속 산업	1 335	344	3 292	236	135
⑤ 기계, 운송 및 기타 산업	8 34	1 558	1 259	393	203
⑥ 화학 산업	1 16	358	1 651	358	169
⑦ 석유 산업	135,491	1 555	4 279	436	188
⑧ 비철 및 금속 가공업	579	333	424	189	126
⑨ 석회 산업	1 627	715	2 750	334	213
⑩ 유리 산업	6 350	928	821	307	166
⑪ 운송 및 기타 산업	105,841	715	1 904	494	115
⑫ 종이 및 기타 산업	1304	633	447	202	122
⑬ 섬유 산업	8 846	300	710	265	137
⑭ 수산업	1 632	309	871	227	114
⑮ 석유 및 기타 산업	1 170	493	784	389	143
⑯ 유리 및 기타 산업	4 491	2 698	1 757	476	157

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Power Industry | 9. Paper Industry |
| 2. Fuel Industry | 10. Textile Industry |
| 3. Mineral Mining Industry | 11. Stationery and Miscellaneous Goods Industry |
| 4. Metallurgical Industry | 12. Tanning and Shoe-Making Industry |
| 5. Machine Building and Metal Processing Industry | 13. Rubber Industry |
| 6. Chemical Industry | 14. Fishery Industry |
| 7. Building Materials Industry | 15. Food-Stuff and Preferred Goods Industry |
| 8. Forestry and Lumber Processing Industry | 16. Glass and Ceramic Industry |
| | 17. times |

**Percentage Distribution of the Gross Value of
Industrial Output, by Industrial Sector**

	1944	1946	1948	1953	1956	1958	1959
① 총합: 총 생산액	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
② 금속 광업	1.4	3.4	1.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.3
③ 전력 광업	3.8	4.6	4.1	0.7	1.8	1.4	1.3
④ 광산 채굴업	15.7	6.7	8.1	9.3	6.1	4.6	3.9
⑤ 석탄 광업	19.3	9.5	11.0	1.8	8.6	7.2	6.2
⑥ 기계 제작 및 금속 가공업	1.6	6.1	8.1	15.3	17.3	16.6	20.6
⑦ 화학 광업	10.1	10.1	9.5	3.1	4.7	5.5	5.5
⑧ 방직 광업	6.0	5.5	11.4	25.7	18.4	16.1	17.4
⑨ 식료품 및 기타 광업	7.9	27.2	19.4	18.5	13.2	17.3	15.6

1. Total Value of Industrial Output
2. Power Industry
3. Fuel Industry
4. Mineral Mining Industry
5. Metallurgical Industry
6. Machine Building and Metal Processing Industry
7. Chemical Industry
8. Textile Industry
9. Food-stuffs and Preferred Goods Industry

A turning point in the development of industry in our country was brought about by the following: by the measures taken at the May 1959 Expanded Plenary Session of the Standing Committee of the KLP Presidium for the development of the metal and machinery industry; by Comrade Kim Il-sung's motion to initiate a people's movement for the program of machine tool multiplication,

which was of great significance for the rapid achievement of the technological renovation of the national economy; by the resolution of the Expanded Meeting of the Standing Committee of the KLP Presidium in August 1959 for improving the industrial control system in order to meet the requirements of industrial structure and the distribution of productivity and for establishing the local industrial system hand-in-hand with the central industrial system; by the measures taken at the May 1959 Plenary Session of the KLP Presidium for a further development of the power industry in order to meet the development needs of socialist construction; and by the revolutionary leadership assumed by Premier Kim Il-sung in the metal machinery and fishery sectors.

The improvement in the industrial control system was implemented in August 1959; it not only consolidated the local industrial system but created favorable conditions for the further development of the central industry. Thus, it assisted in the rapid development of industrial productivity. Moreover, the improvement in the industrial control system made it possible for the local industrial enterprises, which were created rapidly after the May 1959 Plenary Session of the KLP Presidium, to develop independently on the basis of existing material and technological development.

The improvement also strengthened the cadre of leaders in local industrial control and its technical potential; thus, industries could develop rapidly and in such a way that they could meet the practical needs of the particular situations. Furthermore, it created a sound local raw material base and helped tap a great productive reserve.

The gross value of production of local industry in our country, which mainly produced daily commodities and foodstuffs, increased in 1959 to 2.4 times the value of the previous year; this corresponds to 10.1 times the gross value of production of state and cooperative industries during 1946. In 1959, the gross value of production of local industries reached a level of 33.4 percent of total state and cooperative industry; this corresponded to a 14.9 percent increase over the previous year. The local industry share of consumer goods production increased from 27.8 percent in 1958 to 39 percent in 1959, showing rapid growth.

In the machine industry sector in our country, heavy machinery started to come off the production line in 1959; thus, the basic need for machine designs in every sector of the national economy were gradually being filled. As a result of the machine tool multiplication movement, which was extensively carried out during 1959, more than 23,000 machine tools were produced in excess of the national plan; this contributed greatly to the technological renovation of the national economy.

The spontaneous enthusiasm of the workers in various sectors of industry made it possible to produce the following new items during 1959; 8m; SN20 type lathe; 200-hp air compressor; 36-40 inch centrifugal pumps; 60-ton class locomotives; various textile equipment items, including spinning machines and automatic scales; high speed pulverizers; high-class ceramics; desk clocks.

Production of the following items exceeded the state plan; coal; iron ore; pig iron; granulated iron; steel; electric motors; metal construction equipment; metal cutting tools; rock drilling machines; cranes; tractors; transformers; pumps; steel wire; chemical fertilizer; caustic soda; carbide; coke; cement; plate glass; lumber; timber; pulp; medical supplies; furniture; textiles; socks; underwear; shoes; canned foods; pastries; meat; salt; cigarettes; bean oil; soap. The production of copper wire, carbide, lumber and timber exceeded the production level projected under the First Five-Year Plan.

In 1959, the exclusive rule of the socialist economic form consolidated its foundation.

There were 42,000 instances of new invention and rationalization in the industry sector during 1959, of which 21,000 items were introduced into production processes. This brought a profit of 24,713,000 won to the nation.

In 1959, there was improvement in the utilization rate of the means of production in industry, an increase in technological economic indexes and technological provisions, and an expansion in the scale of industry.

Output of Principal Industrial Products in 1959

	1959	1958	1957
① Electricity (kwh)	7 811	152	102
② Pig iron (1,000 tons)	8 859	227	129
③ Steel (1,000 tons)	2 703	398	171
④ Cast iron (1,000 tons)	691	300	171
⑤ Iron scrap (1,000 tons)	451	237	121
⑥ Steel scrap (1,000 tons)	331	219	130
⑦ Pig iron (1,000 tons)	2 336	21,9	6,3
⑧ Cast iron (1,000 tons)	29	330	169
⑨ Iron scrap (1,000 tons)	9,2	167	11
⑩ Steel scrap (1,000 tons)	13,7	238	208
⑪ Pig iron (1,000 tons)	11 419	556	180
⑫ Cast iron (1,000 tons)	20 256	3,2	2,7
⑬ Steel (1,000 tons)	391	200	86
⑭ Pig iron (1,000 tons)	21	390	165
⑮ Cast iron (1,000 tons)	138	137	90
⑯ Steel scrap (1,000 tons)	916	321	154
⑰ Pig iron (1,000 tons)	3 779	193	116
⑱ Cast iron (1,000 tons)	8 874	150	123
⑲ Steel scrap (1,000 tons)	1 431	154	108
⑳ Cast iron (1,000 tons)	15	175	162
㉑ Steel scrap (1,000 tons)	40 631	271	129
㉒ Pig iron (1,000 tons)	188	265	144
㉓ Cast iron (1,000 tons)	17	468	10
㉔ Steel scrap (1,000 tons)	8 281	425	128
㉕ Pig iron (1,000 tons)	9,6	—	192
㉖ Cast iron (1,000 tons)	30	—	194
㉗ Steel scrap (1,000 tons)	14	—	3,3
㉘ Pig iron (1,000 tons)	68	241	165
㉙ Cast iron (1,000 tons)	37	103	130
㉚ Steel scrap (1,000 tons)	83	—	220

Keys to the Table on Output of Principal Industrial Products in 1959

1. Power (1,000,000 kwh)
2. Coal
3. Iron Ore
4. Pig iron (including granulated iron)
5. Steel
6. Steel Material
7. Generators (each)
8. Electric Motors (1,000 units)
9. Transformers
10. Pumps
11. Industrial and agricultural equipment (1,000 won)
12. Machine Tools
13. Chemical Fertilizer
14. Caustic Soda
15. Carbide
16. Cement
17. Plate Glass
18. Timber
19. Lumber
20. Paper
21. Ceramic Ware Necessities (1,000 won)
22. Textiles (1,000,000 meters)
23. Socks (1,000,000 pairs)
24. Underwear (1,000 units)
25. Various Canned Foods
26. Processed Vegetables
27. Beverages
28. Soy Sauce
29. Soy Bean Paste
30. Bread and Pastries

- a. Amounts of production
- b. Times

Increase in Per Capita Output of Principal Industrial Products (%)

		1959	1958	1957	1956
		1949	1949	1956	1958
①	전	192	129	158	...
②	철	677	212	305	125
③	면	94	313	214	121
④	유	24	400	267	171
⑤	기타	55	12	182	195

1. Power

2. Coal

3. Steel

4. Pig Iron (including granular iron)
5. Textile

6. times

Percentage Distribution of the Gross Value of Industrial Production, by Economic Form

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1958	1959
① 전	100	100	100	100	100	100
② 사회주의 경제 형태	72.4	80.7	86.1	98.0	99.9	100
③ 소수 자본 경제 형태	4.4	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.1	—
④ 자본주의 경제 형태	23.2	7.8	2.5	1.3		

1. Total

2. Socialist Economic Form
3. Small Commodity Economic Form

4. Capitalist Economic Form

As of the end of 1959, 52 percent of all direct labor in the entire people's economy was in the industrial sector, compared with 39 percent at the end of 1957 and 45 percent at the end of 1958. In 1959, the average size of the direct labor force in the industrial sector increased to 203 percent of the 1957 level and 158 percent of the 1958 level.

In 1959, labor productivity in the industrial sector was 132 percent of the 1956 level and 259 percent of the 1953 level and 203 percent of the 1949 level, indicating a remarkable increase. The cost of industrial products also was lowered remarkably.

2. Power Industry

In 1959, the national investment in the construction of power plants reached 29,663,000 won; this amounted to an 80 percent increase over 1958 (in terms of the new currency and on the basis of the estimated price level in 1959).

In 1959, many power plants - including the Toknokang power plant which was equipped with modern power generating facilities, the second generator station at Kumgangsán power plant, the third and fifth generator stations at Puchonkang power plant - were established, rehabilitated or expanded, and operations were initiated.

Various power transmission and transformer installations - including construction of 1,333 km of transmission lines, construction of 611 km of power distribution lines, and a power transformer station with a capacity of 439,000 kva - were built or rehabilitated by modern techniques and were put into operation. The construction of the Kangge Youth Power Plants with a capacity of 246,000 kva and the Ungbong Power Plants with a capacity of 600,000 kva were in active progress. Steam power stations were under construction by various cooperatives. The construction of 711 small and medium power plants, which were supported by the private funds of various agricultural cooperatives, was also efficiently carried out.

Thus, power generating capacity was increased by 93,000 kva in 1959. The efficiency of power transmission also was increased. Power generating capacity as of 1 January 1960 was 101 percent of the level on 1 January 1959, and was 4.9 times the level immediately after the war on 1 January 1954.

Rehabilitation of Generators and Increase of
Generating Capacity (1953 = 100)

	1954	1956	1959
① 발전기 수 (대)	9	37	62
② 발전 용량 (kw)	134	341	493
③ 발전 용량 증대율 (%)	160	209	496.5
④ 발전 용량 증대율 (%)	100.4	117	180.0
⑤ 발전 용량 증대율 (%)	103	125	152.4

1. No. of Generator Aggregates in Operation [actual]
2. Generating Capacity
3. Capacity of Generating Facilities
4. Extension of Power Transmission Lines
5. Extension of Power Distribution Lines

In 1959, the power industry output reached 85 percent of the production level projected for 1961 under the First Five-Year Plan. The production level of the power industry planned for 1959 was thus overfulfilled at a rate of 101 percent, [of the plan target] and total power production was increased to 102 percent of the 1958 level.

In 1959, power production exceeded the state plan by 225,000,000 kwh and reached 7,810,900,000 kwh.

Power Production: Plan Implementation and Increase in Output (%)

	1950년 목표치	1959 실적치
① 전력 생산액	103	146
② 발전량	104	104
③ 송전량	106	285

1. Total for Departments of Power and Chemical Industry
2. Bureau of Power Generation
3. Bureau of Power Transmission and Distribution
4. Rate of Implementation of State Plan in 1959
[target = 100]

Increase in Power Generation (in million kwh)

	1953	1956	1957	1958	1959
① 총발전량	1 017	6 120	6 548	7 631	7 811
② 성장률(%)	100	504	679	751	768

1. Total Power Output [actual]
2. Rate of Growth [1953 = 100]

In 1959, 1,440 advanced techniques and inventions were introduced to production processes in the power generation sector. This brought the nation a profit of 439,000 won.

As a result of the national movement for power economy, which was initiated by the resolution of the June 1959 Plenary Session of the KLP Presidium, 45,000,0000 kwh of power were saved by management; of this, 9,725,000 kwh were saved by rationalizing management systems, 35,069,000

kwh were saved by improving power efficiency, 288,000 kwh were saved by increases in load, and 49,950,000 kwh were saved by increases in voltage at transmission stages.

As a result of the rapid increase in power production in 1959, the power supply to various sectors of the national economy and to the population was sharply increased. Electrification of plants also was expanded. The relative distribution of power consumption by various and uses and the increase in consumption after the war are shown in the following tables:

Power Consumption: Annual Percentage Distribution, by Various End Uses (%)

		1954	1956	1957	1958	1959
①	100	100	100	100	100	100
②	85.2	84.8	83.2	85.5	86.7	
③	9.9	9.2	11.4	9.5	7.2	
④	4.3	6	5.4	5	0.1	

- 1. Total Consumption
- 2. Motive Power
- 3. Electric Lighting
- 4. Electric Heating

Increase in Power Consumption by Various End (%) Uses (1954=100)

- 1. Total
- 2. Motive Power
- 3. Electric Lighting
- 4. "
- 5. Electric Heating
- 6. Units
- 7. Bulbs

		1954	1957	1958	1959
①	kw	212	218	255	308
②	"	209	211	254	311
③	"	184	225	262	283
④	kw	188	252	245	224
⑤	kw	295	270	257	417

In 1959, capital construction was greatly expanded for plant construction and housing, and there was an overall acceleration in construction projects for the agricultural sector. As a result, power consumption and related installations also were increased in this general area. Electrification on a national basis was in progress as a result of the rapid development of the power industry.

Thus, electricity was supplied to 90.1 percent of all farms and villages in our country as of 1959. The construction of an electric railroad for the 66.6 km span between Kilchu and Myongoh'on was carried out efficiently. In 1959, the power supplied to the agricultural sector reached four percent of total power consumption in the nation.

3. Coal Industry

At the Expanded Plenary Session of Hamgyong-pukto Committee of the KLP on 23 March 1959, Premier Kim Il-sung issued an instruction to concentrate effort on capital construction for existing coal mines in order to increase coal production, give priority to basic drilling and preparatory drilling rather than production, prepare or practice the introduction of hydraulic transportation and hydraulic extraction on a large scale, improve the safety measures and provisions for protection of labor which are of primary importance in coal mine management, and enhance orderliness and discipline in operations.

During 1959, the investment in capital construction in the coal industry was 21,860,000 won (in terms of the new currency at the estimated 1950 price level). Large scale capital construction was in progress at various mines, including the vertical shaft of the Hullyung mines and P'ungin mines and the Chenam mines in the western districts.

While large scale geological surveys and prospecting were in progress during 1959, extensive projects for developing coal mines were underway in an effort to build a new fuel base. The Songnam Youth Mines, which were initiated in July 1957, reached the final stage of completion by the end of 1959 and already achieved a production level of 18,000,000 tons.

Development construction at the Kyongwan Youth mines in Hamgyong-pukto was initiated in December 1958 and also was progressing efficiently; the mines achieved a production level of 92,000,000 tons, contributing to the fulfillment of the production level for bituminous coal for the Kyongwon district. The coal mines in P'yongan-pukto which occupied a dominant position in national coal production, achieved an output of more than 100,000,000 tons of coal by the end of 1959.

As a result of efforts to enforce the instructions which Premier Kim Il-sung gave during his visit to Hamgyong-pukto in March 1959, geological surveys were carried out effectively. In particular, the prospecting projects for the Kowon mines and Sinhung mines in Hamgyong-namdo were carried out successfully. The heating capacity of coal from the Kowon mines and Sinhung district was from 5,400 to 6,000 calories; therefore, they were designated as an important fuel base, supplying high calory coal to meet the national requirement.

The output of anthracite coal in the districts of Yongdong and Shinchang, which occupied a dominant position in the production of anthracite coal in our country, reached 70,000,000 tons by the end of 1959,

Coal Industry: Increase in National Investment
in Capital Construction (%)

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>
National Investment in Capital Construction (in million won) [actual]	4.5	9.5	18	21.9
Rate of Increase [1954 = 100]	100	211	400	486

In 1959, capital construction drilling reached 274,000 m and extension drilling reached 408,000 m; of this, the portion converted into permanent galleries reached 69,000 m. Capital construction drilling in 1959 was increased to 292 percent of the 1958 level or 570

percent of the 1956 level. Main and branch oblique gallery drilling reached 154 percent of the 1958 level and 590 percent of the 1956 level.

The 1959 production plan for the coal industry was overfulfilled at a rate of 100.3 percent of the plan target. The increase in production in the whole, fuel industry reached 134.8 percent of the 1958 level or 190 percent of the 1949 level.

The 1959 plan for (same-in-kind) coal production was overfulfilled at a rate of 100.3 percent of the target; of this, the plan for bituminous coal was fulfilled at the rate of 101.2 percent of target. Thus, a total of 8,859,000 tons of coal was produced, exceeding the national plan by 29,000 tons.

Increase in Coal Production (%)

	<u>1959</u> <u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1959</u> <u>1953</u>
[Earlier year = base year = 100]			
Total Coal Production	129	227	1,251
Bituminous coal	125	211	775
Anthracite coal	130	233	1,937

The production of "B" lump coal and "A" lump coal, which were intended as substitutes for coke and high calory coal, was also stepped up in 1959; the production of "B" lump coal was increased to 129 percent and that of "A" lump coal to 130 percent of their respective levels in 1958. Coal production associated with the campaign for coal extraction within individual organizations was initiated on a national scale and reached 770,000 tons.

**Gross Value of Production by Major Coal Mines:
Plan Implementation and Increase in Production**

	Implementation Rate of Plan for 1959 [target = 100]	$\frac{1959}{1958}$ [1958 = 100]
Aochi Mine	104	145
Kokonwon Mine	101	125
Hamyon Mine	102	141
Onsong Mine	101	149
Toggwan Mine	102	131
Hakp'o Mine	101	122
Sadong Mine	105	135
Kowon Mine	100	148
Munch'on Mine	101	133
Pongch'on Mine	100	129
Wolli Mine	100	121
Choyang Mine	101	150
Tokch'on Mine	102	123
Sinch'ang Mine	102	141
Huknyong Mine	101	142
Kangdong Mine	104	116
Anchu Mine	104	138

The amount of coal supplied to city residents for fuel was 898,000 tons (108,000 tons of bituminous and 792,000 tons of anthracite). In addition, coal for fuel was supplied to farmers in plains where wood was short in supply; thus, hay was diverted from fuel use to more useful purposes.

In 1959, technical provisions also were improved by means of modern advanced equipment. The number of compressors reached 125 percent, hoists 113 percent, loading machines 126 percent, battery-operated cars 137 percent, electric cars 117 percent, and pumps 113 percent of their respective levels in 1958. Mechanization was further developed for the processes of coal extraction and transportation.

During 1959, 316 new ideas and inventions were introduced to production procedures in the coal industry and the state obtained a profit of 612,000 won from these items. By means of introducing advanced techniques, total coal extraction in 1959 was increased by six percent compared to 1958. The mechanization of transportation at coal extracting sites was increased from 28 percent of 1958 to 61 percent of 1959 (93 percent in bituminous mining and 43 percent in anthracite mining).

In the coal industry, high speed drilling methods were introduced to 33 percent of the total galleries in 1959. High speed drilling had an advance rate of 53 m. The average advance rate at a drilling site was 33 m. In bituminous mining, the average monthly drilling speed was 62.6 m; this exceeded the 1958 level by 14 m. In anthracite mining the speed was 45.2m. As a result of the spread of the campaign for more efficient utilization of equipment, the utilization efficiency for all days operated was increased by 5.6 percent for compressors, 11.5 percent for pumps, 12.6 percent for electric cars, 7 percent for battery-operated cars and 4.1 percent for bulldozers. Many advanced coal extraction methods were introduced as part of a popular campaign in 1959, including the standard "changchusik" method, "kyongsabunsik" method, wall-type (changbyoksik) method, and multiple-drill simultaneous recoil (tachungdan tongs1 twaekak) method. At individual mines, the proportion accounted for by the practice of standardized coal extraction methods is shown in the following table.

	[Share of Out- put Accounted for by] Stan- dardized Extra- ction Methods (%)		[Share of Out- put Accounted for by] Stan- dardized Extra- ction Methods (%)
Hamyon Mine	94	Koch'am Mine	95
Hakp'o Mine	77	Sinch'ang Mine	57.5
Sinyuson Mine	85	Yongdung Mine	30.4
Aochi Mine	68	Kaech'on Mine	53

The cost of all output (reserve and non-reserve) produced by the coal industry was lowered by 1.7 percent; this resulted in a gain of 818,000 won for the state. The further economization of raw materials reduced the [use of] raw material and capital by 2.9 percent, and supplementary and other material by 2.3 percent.

4. Mining Industry

In 1959 national projects for capital construction amounted to 42,670,000 won in the mining (in terms of the new currency at the estimated 1950 price level). Total investment was increased to 186 percent of the 1958 level and 311 percent of the 1957 level.

In 1959, new operations were started in iron ore dressing facilities at the Musan Mines which had a capacity of 2,100,000 tons, sand-screening facilities for iron ore at the Hasong Mines which had a capacity of 1,000,000 tons, sand-screening facilities for iron ore at the Chaeryong Mines which had a capacity of 180,000 tons, and ore-dressing and sand-screening facilities with a capacity ranging from 20,000 to 210,000 tons at the Taeyudong Mines, Sangnong Mines, Sungoh'ang Mine, Kumtok Mine, Nakyon Mine, Tongpang Mine and Ch'ongdong Mine. Thus, new capacity for processing various metals, includ-

ing 3,774,000 tons of iron, was created.

Galleries drilled as a part of the capital construction program reached 14,404 m; this was an increase to 201 percent of the 1958 level; earth-thinning operations reached 6,598,000 tons; drilling in preparation for extraction reached 137,000 m. The increases of earth-thinning operations and drilling in preparation for extraction correspond to 156 percent and 135 percent of the respective 1958 levels.

Aroused by the detailed instructions and direct guidance of Premier Kim Il-sung concerning regular repair and maintenance of mineral extracting and dressing facilities, improvement in mineral quality and rapid development in capital construction at existing mines in order to fulfill the mineral raw materials requirement for the metal industry in 1959, the workers in this sector including the young socialist builders in the mining industry started an renovation campaign for introducing continuous drilling and simultaneous blasting methods and the guarantee of an average monthly drilling speed of over 200 m. In the sector of geological prospecting, more mineral veins were discovered, test boring (sich'u) speed was increased, and strenuous efforts for the increase in ensured mineral reserves were continued.

In the mining industry, the 1959 plan for gross value of production was fulfilled at 102 percent of the target level; of this, the plan for non-ferrous metals mining was fulfilled at 101 percent of target. Mineral extraction in 1959 was increased to 133.9 percent of the 1958 level, 210.7 percent of the 1956, to 392.8 percent of the 1953 level, and 297 percent of the production level before the war in 1949. Thus, the production in mineral extraction fulfilled the target at a rate of 100.1 percent of the projected under the First Five-Year Plan for the end of 1959.

**Implementation of the 1959 Gross Production Plan
for the Coal Industry, by Major Mine (%)**

	Implementation of Plan for 1959 [target = 100]	1959/1958 [1958 = 100]
Ch'ongnam Mine	100.1	175
Songch'on Mine	102	107
Nakyon Mine	102	130
Songhung Mine	101	111
Holtong Mine	100.1	157
Kapsan Mine	100.2	175
Musan Mine	102	103
Hasong Mine	101	422
Chaeryong Mine	103	407
Mannyon Mine	106	152
Kyongsu Mine	100	208
Tongpang Mine	100	168

The workers in the mining industry produced 2,703,000 tons of iron ore, which was 50,000 tons more than the 1959 state plan target, 283,000 tons of sulfide ore and 21,000 tons of apatite.

Increase in Production of Principal Minerals (%)

	1959/1956 [1956 = 100]	1959/1958 [1958 = 100]
Iron Ore	398	174
Iron Sulfide Ores	259	95

In 1959, 959 new designs and inventions were introduced to the mining industry; this saved 1,484,000 won for the state.

Successful results were achieved in carrying out the projects for increasing the technological-economic index. The amount of ore handled by each rock-drill was increased by 2.4 tons in 1959, and the drilling speed per drilling site was increased to 3.6 m. The amount of mining equipment in use in the mining industry was increased in 1959; thus relative to their 1958 levels, grinders were increased by eight percent, compressors by 32 percent, hoists by 26 percent and electric cars by 6 percent. The utilization rate of each facility also was increased remarkably.

In 1959, mineral resource survey and development projects were actively implemented. A total of 336,000 meters of test boring operations was achieved and various useful minerals were prospected and discovered, including iron ore deposits capable of an annual production of 42,450,000 tons.

As a contribution from the achievement of the metal industry, 25,413,000 won was supplied for geological prospecting in 1959; of this, 11,715,000 won was disbursed to the mining industry and 13,697,000 won was disbursed to the Bureau of Prospecting Control. As a result, development construction of the Soch'on Youth Mine, with reserves of 100,000,000 tons of iron ore and which was initiated on 8 August 1959, reached its final stage of completion, and development at the Toksan nickel mine was in active progress. The development of the iron mines in the Toksung districts also was initiated.

Moreover, development of the iron mines in the districts of Kaech'on, Chaeryong and Hasong was in active progress. Thus, a large amount of iron ore reserves was prospected and secured by the end of 1959 including 15,778,000 tons in the Kaech'on district, 18,679,000 tons in the Chaeryong district and 8,000,000 tons in the Hasong district.

In the mining industry, the unit cost of various minerals was lowered; compared to the previous year, the cost of copper was lowered by 7.4 percent, tungsten by 2.5 percent and electrolytic silver by eight percent.

5. Metal Industry

In 1959, investment in capital construction in the metal industry was 31,310,000 won (in terms of the new currency at the estimated 1950 price level); this corresponded to a 41 percent increase relative to 1958. Large scale construction was underway in this sector.

Increase in Investment in Construction In the Metal Industry

	1954	1956	1957	1958	1959
[1954 = 100]	100	132	222	304	429
[1956 = 100]		100	169	231	326

In 1959, newly established, rehabilitated or expanded facilities included the following: smelters No. 1 and No. 2 at the Kimch'aek steel works; the "honsong-no" and heating furnace at the Hwanghae Steel Works; the electric furnace and "chon-no" at the Kangson Steel Works; the electric furnace at the Songchin Steel Works; two induction furnaces, a rolling machine, a casting furnace, two electric furnaces for alloys, a calcium phosphate fertilizer plant at the Namp'o smelter; a sulfuric acid plant and a boric acid plant. All of these started operations.

As a result, 545,000 tons of steel production capability and 220,000 tons of steel material production capability were created during 1959.

Increase in Production Capability in the Metal
Industry As of 1 January of Each Year (%)

	<u>1960</u> <u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u> <u>1958</u>	<u>1960</u> <u>1957</u>	<u>1960</u> <u>1956</u>
Steel	289	374	404	404
Pig Iron	100	448	448	448
Steel Material	183	183	183	191

In 1959, the gross production value plans were overfulfilled relative to targets at rates of 102 percent in the metal industry, 102 percent in the production of ferrous metals and 101 percent in the production of non-ferrous metals. Measured in terms of their 1958 levels, these correspond to rapid increases in gross production value at rates of 136 percent in the metal industry, 147 percent in ferrous metal production and 107 percent in non-ferrous metal production.

The gross production value of the metallurgical industry was increased to 135 percent of the 1958 level, 235.5 percent of the 1956 level, 33 times the production in 1953, or 3.4 times the 1949 output.

The tasks of producing primary industrial items also were successfully carried out in 1959. Relative to target level, the plans were overfulfilled at rates of 101 percent for pig iron, 102 percent for granulated iron, 101 percent for alloyed steel, 100.2 percent for steel, 100.2 percent for round bar steel, 106 percent for thin sheet steel, 100 percent for blister copper, 100.4 percent for blister lead, 102 percent for blister gold, 113 percent for electrolytic silver and 100.1 percent for electrolytic copper. Output in excess of the plan included 3,099 tons of pig iron, 2,349 tons of granulated iron, 734 tons of steel, over 200 tons of round bar steel, 2,284 tons of thin sheet steel, 140 tons of blistered lead, 119 kg of blistered gold and six tons of electrolytic silver.

**Metal Industry: Implementation of Plan for Gross
Value of Production and Increases in Production,
by Major Industrial Enter-
prise (%)**

	1959년 국가 계획 실적률	1959 1958
① 황해 제철소	102	148
② 김책 제철소	100	152
③ 상진 제강소	102	133
④ 강원 제강소	104	150
⑤ 청진 제강소	101	144
⑥ 무성 야금 공장	103	134
⑦ 성진 배화중 공장	101	141
⑧ 남포 전라 공장	103	211
⑨ 남포 제철소	101	188
⑩ 조경 제철소	101	121

1. Hwanghae Iron Works
2. Kimch'aek Iron Works
3. Songchin Steel Works
4. Kangson Steel Works
5. Ch'ongchin Steel Works
6. Puryong Metallurgical Works
7. Songchin "Naehwamul" Plant
8. Namp'o Electrode Plant
9. Namp'o Smelter
10. Munp'yong Smelter
11. Implementation rate of State Plan for 1959
[target = 100]

Achievements in the Production of Principal Items (in 1,000 tons units)

1. Pig Iron
2. Granulated Iron
3. Steel
4. Steel Materials

	1958	1959	1959
① 쇠	187.2	320.1	585.6
② 쇠	45.8	72.8	108.2
③ 강	189.9	304.9	480.7
④ 강	132.7	234.9	330.6

In 1959, workers in the metal industry produced many items which had not been in production in our country until then, such as the magnetic steel and bearing steel manufactured at the Songchin Steel Works. In 1959, the production of primary metal industrial products showed rapid increases compared to previous periods.

Increases in the Production of Principal Metal Products

1. Pig Iron and Granulated Iron
2. Alloyed Iron
3. Steel
4. Rolled Steel Material
5. Ordinary Steel Material
6. Round Bar Steel
7. Sheet Steel
8. Thin Sheet Steel
9. Special Steel Material

	1958 1958	1959 1959	1959 1959
① 쇠 및 쇠	176.6	300.4	-
② 강	132	230	488
③ 강	134	237	1 248
④ 강	130	248	9 414
⑤ 강	127	241	9 419
⑥ 강	182	324	7 084
⑦ 강	115	197	-
⑧ 강	107	169	-
⑨ 강	189	429	-

In 1959, the workers in the metal industry achieved great successes in introducing new technical processes, mechanizing manufacturing procedures, automation, invention, new designs, rationalization, other technical development, and increasing the utilization efficiency of facilities.

In 1959, 2,340 inventions and new designs were introduced into production processes, including the introduction of iron coke. This brought the state a saving of 3,100,000 won. The introduction of iron coke save 41,000 won and produced 394 more tons of pig iron at the Hwanghae Iron Works. The introduction of a humidity-controlled blower system increased pig iron production by 32,500 tons at the Kimch'aek iron works. The introduction of advanced methods of operation brought a saving of 92,000 won to the Hwanghae Iron Works in 1959.

The Inner capacity utilization coefficient of a blast furnace at iron works was improved by 0.4 compared to the previous year. In 1959, the time required for [completed] one cycle at a open hearth was 24 minutes shorter than in 1958. The average output of steel per square meter of the bottom area of an open hearth was increased by 5.1 tons for units with a capacity of 80 tons and by five tons for units with a capacity of 100 tons. Compared to the previous year, the time required for [completing] a cycle of steel production at an electric furnace used by iron works was shorter by 1 hour and six minutes at the Kanson Iron Works and by 54 minutes at the Songchi Iron Works.

Steel output per cycle of an electric furnace was increased by 0.4 ton at the Kanson Iron Works and by 1.7 tons for a furnace of 1,000 kwe-30t. The saving in electricity per ton of lump steel amounted to 1.6 percent at the Kangson Iron Works relative to 1958, and power consumption per ton of steel was reduced by 17.8 kwh.

Compared with the previous year, the increase in the average daily output of an electrolysis tank at a smelter was 13.5 percent for copper production at the Namp'o Smelters and one percent for lead production at the Nump'yong Smelters. The increase over 1958 in the average recovery rate at a smelter was 0.2 percent for gold, 1.7 percent for silver 3.6 percent for copper, 0.9 percent for lead and 2.6 percent for zinc. The utilization rate of

rolling machines over all operating days was increased by 3.6 percent in the case of large rolling machines and three percent in the case of crusher-type rolling machine.

6. Machine Industry

The year 1959 marks a new turning point for the machine building industry in our country. The state-wide machine multiplication campaign, initiated as a popular movement in 1959, caused great technological innovation in the machine industry. Thus, full scale production of various types of heavy machinery was possible, and the material foundation for establishing a specialized system in the machine building industry was built. In 1959, enormous state capital construction costing 28,400,000 won (in terms of the new currency at the estimated 1950 price level) was in progress in the machine industry, and the productive capability of the industry was rapidly increased.

Machine Industry: Annual Investment and Growth

	1954	1957	1959
Capital Construction Investment (Millions of Won) [actual]	9.9	11.7	28.4
Rate of Growth [1954 = 100]	100	118	286

In 1959, the state plan for the value of gross production in the machine industry was overfulfilled at a rate of 100.4 percent of the target and the production level projected for 1961 according to the First Five-Year Plan was exceeded by 115.1 percent.

**Machine Industry: Growth and Implementation of
the Gross Production Value Plan**

	Implementation of ¹⁹⁵⁹ State Plan [target = 100] ¹⁹⁵⁸ [1958 = 100]	
Ministry of Machine Industry	100.4	180
Of which, Heavy Machinery Control Office	101	157
Electrical Industry Control Office	103	206
Shipbuilding Industry Control Office	102	101

In 1959, gross production value in the machine building and metal processing industry was increased to 203 percent of the 1958 level, 393 percent of the 1956 level, 16 times the 1949 level and 83 times the 1946 level. The share of the machine building and metal processing industry in the gross production value of the nation showed a rapid increase: from 1.6 percent in 1949 prior to the liberation to 5.1 percent in 1946, 8.1 percent in 1949, 17.3 percent in 1956 and 20.6 percent in 1959.

Growth and Implementation of the Gross Production Value Plan at Major Machine Plants

	Rate of Implementation of State Plan [target = 100]	$\frac{1959}{1958}$ [1958 = 100]
Nongsong Machine Plant	100.6	330
Pukohung Machine Plant	100.6	233
Nakwon Machine Plant	100.5	223
Kusong Mine Machine Plant	102.1	200
Huich'on Machine Tool Plant	100.7	508
Kusong Machine Tool Plant	100.7	1,249
Unsan Tool Plant	104.5	402
P'yongyang Precision Instrument Plant	101.3	292
Tae'an Electric Plant	103.6	234
P'yongyang Electric Plant	102.2	344
Chuul Electric Plant	100.9	234
Wonsan Shipbuilding Yard	103.6	170

As a result of the machine tool multiplication campaign, which spread over the whole nation on an extensive scale in support of the resolution of the May 1959 Expanded Meeting of the Standing Committee of KLP Presidium, more than 13,000 machine tools were produced beyond the 1959 plan. As of the end of 1959, the total number of machine tools had increased by a factor of 1.8 compared to the end of 1958.

Production of Principal Machine Tools Due to the Increase Production Campaign in 1959

a. Output due to
production increase
campaign [actual]

b. Share of Total
Number of Ma-
chines [percent]

1. Lathe
2. Ball Mill
3. Planer
4. Shaper
5. Screw Cutting
Machine (cholsak-pan)
6. "Huraisu"
7. Gear Hobbing Machine
8. "T'aning-pan
9. Boring
10. Grinding Mill
11. Hammer
12. Pressing Mill
13. Miscellaneous
Machines

	②	④
① 라테	4 098	30.8
② 볼 밀	1 320	9.9
③ 플러	433	3.1
④ 셰퍼	564	4.2
⑤ 나사 선삭기	180	1.4
⑥ 수직 선삭기	277	2.1
⑦ 수평 선삭기	32	0.2
⑧ 기어 호빙기	43	0.3
⑨ 드릴	53	0.4
⑩ 연삭기	191	1.4
⑪ 드릴	546	4.1
⑫ 보링	723	5.4
⑬ 기타	4 854	36.6

The machine tool production campaign was carried out by every branch of the state. The output of various organizations due to the campaign is as follows (units in individual assembly).

a. Output due to
Production Increase
Campaign
[actual]

b. Share of Gross
Production
Value
[percent]

1. Ministry of Metal Industry
2. Ministry of Machine Industry
3. Ministry of Power and Chemical Industry
4. Bureau of Construction
5. Ministry of Forestry
6. Ministry of Light Industry
7. Ministry of Transportation
8. Ministry of Agriculture
9. Ministry of Education and Culture
10. Ministry of Communication
11. Ministry of Commerce
12. Office of Science
13. Bureau of Publications
14. First Bureau of the Cabinet
15. Second Bureau of the Cabinet
16. Committee on Health Guidance
17. Hamhung City Rehabilitation Committee
18. All Provincial People's Committees
19. Miscellaneous

	세계시장에 의한 생산액	총 생산액에 비율하는 비율
① 금속 공업성	1 098	8.3
② 기계 공업성	1 657	12.4
③ 화학 공업성	1 568	11.8
④ 전력 공업성	405	3.0
⑤ 건설 공업성	127	0.9
⑥ 광업성	1 689	12.6
⑦ 조림성	1 135	8.6
⑧ 농업성	416	3.1
⑨ 조식 공업성	226	1.7
⑩ 조선성	123	0.9
⑪ 상공업성	120	0.9
⑫ 과학원	17	0.1
⑬ 출판 공업성	58	0.4
⑭ 과학 제 1부	395	2.9
⑮ " 제 2부	159	1.2
⑯ 체육 지도 위원회	3	0.04
⑰ 함흥시 부속 위원회	6	0.04
⑱ 과학 연구 위원회 제 1부	3 203	24.2
⑳ 기타	201	1.5

In 1959, an important turning point for the machine building industry and technological innovation was created by the campaign for an increased production of machine tools. During 1959, under direct personal guidance by Premier Kim Il-sung, the machine multiplication campaign at such plants as the Chuul "ama" plants and the Yongsong Machine Plants yielded miraculous results not only in increased output but also in improved quality, and played a pioneering role for other plants.

Laborers and technicians at the Chuul "ama" factory produced more than 40 machine tools; on this basis they built textile machines, thus more than doubling the capacity of the plant. They were able to fulfill the planned tasks for 1959 by 103 percent of the target, this was twice the level of the previous year. The workers at the Yongsong Machine Plant built a "t'aning-pan" which weighed more than 300 tons and had more than 5,900 parts, thus achieving a miraculous example of establishing the foundations for large scale machine production.

At the Tokch'on Automobile Plant and Kiyang Tractor Plants, they succeeded in designing and producing a 6-spindle boring mill which could process automobile cylinders, a 38-spindle automatic boring machine which could simultaneously drill 38 holes on the sides of the main body of tractor engines, a 12-cylinder rubbing mill, a special press boring mill and other machine tools.

Thus, production of automobiles and tractors was ensured without importing specialized machine tools from foreign countries. Workers at various plants, including the P'yongyang City-operated West P'yongyang Machine Plant and the Sinuiju Machine Plant of the Local Industrial System of P'yongan-pukto, produced the equipment that they needed, and defeated mysticism towards machines.

In 1959, machine tools were produced not only at every industrial enterprise of the central industry but also in the local industrial plants which possessed only a few of old items of equipment and other industrial co-operatives. Numerous farming villages, fishing villages and schools which had not a single machine tools in the past received machine tools as a result of the workers' campaign for machine tool multiplication; and in turn they produced more machine tools with those that they received.

As a result, numerous plants - including agricultural tool plants, cement plants, and ship repair yards - for local industries were built.

While the campaign for machine tool production was intensified in 1959, the machine building industry began to produce machinery which hitherto had not been produced in our country, including a sand-jet type "sarak-ki," a granulated iron-injection type "sarak-ki," an "imhyong" type 15-30 m²/minute air-compressor, a screw-type distributor, "t'aning-pan" made of reinforced concrete, a 145k "naep'ok" electric motor, an 8-ton class battery-operated car, an electric spark drilling machine, watches, electric motors, connecting relays, current relays, voltage relays, time-delay relays, direct current contacts, voltmeters, ammeters, hydraulic switches, thermoelectric protective devices, shortwave wireless telephones, radio receivers, "sharing-ki," "hachonkong punsusi" yaeson, Su-20 lathes, an 80-100 ton class crank press, bearing "baitu" grinding machines, plane grinding machines, universal drawing boards, "tonbyaku," and so forth.

Thus, the gross production value plan for the principal products of the metal industry was greatly overfulfilled in 1959.

In 1959, workers in the machine building industry introduced advanced technology into production processes, introduced 3,218 items of invention and new designs into production, and saved 1,540,000 won for the state.

In 1959, a high technological economic index was reached and the rate of utilization of equipment was increased in the machine building industry. In 1959, the hourly utilization rate of equipment for the total days in use at machine plants was increased over the 1958 level as follows: 13 percent for metal cutting machines, 9.1 percent for lathes, 10.4 percent for "t'aningpan," 25.4 percent for surface mills, 20.5 percent for boring mills, 16 percent for "huraishupan," 4.4 percent for cutting machines, 10.8 percent for vertical ball mills, 17.6 percent for shapers and 20.7 percent for planers. The average output per m² of casting area was increased 37.3 percent for cast iron and 58 percent for cast steel.

Output of Principal Products in the Machine Industry and the Implementation Rates of the 1959 State Plan

a. Unit

b. Output
[actual]

c. Rate of Implementation
[target = 100]

1. Electric Motor
2. Transformer
3. Metal Rolling Machine
4. Crusher
5. Boring Machine
6. Rock Drilling Machine
7. Cotton Weaving Machine
8. Telephone
9. "Purau"
10. "Chech'oki"
11. Sprayer
12. Hay Cutting Machine
13. Tower-type Crane
14. Hoist
15. Trailer
16. Rotor
17. Belt Conveyer
18. Air Compressor
19. Pumps
20. Bare Copper Wire
21. Steel Wire
22. Oxygen Cutting Tools
23. Radiators
24. Loud Speakers
25. Sawing Machine
26. No Plans
27. each
28. set
29. thousands

	단위	생산량	계획 실현률
①전동기	대	122	105
②변압기	"	8 210	111
③관수 압력기	"	48	200
④크래셔	"	113	140
⑤시수기	"	83	117
⑥삭압기	"	6 037	114
⑦연직기	"	1 058	158
⑧전화기	"	11 410	제기 없음
⑨보따수	"	22 191	"
⑩저수기	"	80 213	"
⑪분무기	"	10 155	101
⑫여수 절단기	"	4 038	182
⑬압식 기중기	"	70	208
⑭인양기	"	305	127
⑮크레타	"	1 766	127
⑯호차	"	120	114
⑰벌크 운반차	"	275	202
⑱풍기 압축기	"	288	102
⑲펌프류	"	13 718	134
⑳마동전	"	2 712	102
㉑열선	"	19 519	108
㉒산소 절단기	"	1 817	105
㉓마저에아	"	19 958	124
㉔보성기	천대	5 393	251
㉕제부기	대	12 404	104

Increase in Output of Principal Machine Products

	<u>1959</u> <u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1959</u> <u>1953</u>
Electric Motor	168	330	-
Transformer	118	167	40 times
Metal Cutting Machine Tool	741	10.6	times
Crusher	192	8.7	times -
Rock Drilling Machine	187	803	-
"Purau"	386	675	827
"Chech'oki"	110	127	481
Ceiling Crane	179	307	-
Pumps	208	238	38.2 times
Steel Wire	205	633	54.1 times

The speed of metal cutting operations was increased 56 percent as a whole; it was increased 41.3 percent at the Pukchung Machine Plant, 56 percent at the Nakwon Machine Plant, 19.7 percent at the Yongsong Machine Plant, 4.7 percent at the Kiyang Tractor Plant, six percent at the Nanam Machine Plant, eight percent at the Huich'on Precision Instrument Plant, 42.6 percent at the Unsan Machine Tool Plant, 28.1 percent at the Munch'on Machine Plant, 40.1 percent at the Kusong Mining Machine Plant, and 31 percent at the Tae'an Electric Plant. Relative to the 1958 level, the amount of equipment provided in the machine building industry in 1959 also increased to 129 percent for metal cutting machines, 159 percent for lathes, 152 percent for "taningpan," 125 percent for surface mills, 157 percent for boring mills, 134 percent for "huraaisupan," 109 percent for screw cutting machines, 138 percent for vertical ball mills, 200 percent for shapers, 144 percent

for planers, 253 percent for metal casting facilities, and 122 percent for hammers. The total cost of production in the machine industry was 0.4 percent lower than the cost projected in the state plan for 1959, and a saving of 382,000 won was earned. The cost of comparable goods was decreased by 7.8 percent relative to the average cost of the previous year and was lower than the planned cost by 0.1 percent. The cost of primary products per machine unit was reduced below the previous year's level by 12.4 percent for tower-type cranes, 7.4 percent for 18 inch 20m class centrifugal pumps, 4.2 percent for pressing mills, 18.7 percent for 50-horsepower hoists, 18.9 percent for 650-100 m class belt-conveyers, 27.2 percent for Su50-1,000 lathes, and 6.8 percent for bare 5mm gauge copper wire.

7. Chemical Industry

In 1959, a national investment of 10,020,000 won was made for capital construction in the chemical industry (in terms of new currency at the estimated 1950 price level and large scale capital construction was in progress.

Increase in Annual Investment in Chemical Industry

	1954	1956	1958	1959
Investment in Capital Construction (10,000 won) [actual]	675	1,412	963.3	1,002.1
Rate of Increase [1954 = 100]	100	209	143	148
Share of Total Industrial Investment [percent]	6.3	10.0	5.2	4.3

As a result of this capital construction, the following facilities were newly built, rehabilitated, expanded and put into operation; a calcium superphosphate fertilizer factory and sulfuric acid factory at the Namp'o Smelters; a calcium superphosphate fertilizer factory and boric acid plant at the Hungnam fertilizer Complex; Plant No. 17 of the Ministry of Power and Chemical Industry; calcium cyanamide plants; a synthetic fiber plant at the Ch'ongch'in Textile Plants; local industrial plants in Hwanghae-namdo; a lime kiln at the lime plant in Hyaesan City, Yanggang-do; a lime kiln at the building materials plant in Panmun-kun, Kaesong-si; a lime kiln at the Ponkung Chemical Plant.

As a result, new capacity was created in 1959 for the production of 15,000 tons of lime, 18,000 tons of sulfuric acid, 175,000 tons of calcium superphosphate, 2,000 tons of copper sulfate, 20,000 tons of carbide, 30,000 tons of nitric acid and 20,000 tons of soap.

Increases in the Production Capacity of the Chemical Industry As of 1 January of Each Year (%)

	<u>1960</u> <u>1958</u>	<u>1960</u> <u>1956</u>
Chemical Fertilizer	148	281
Caustic sodium	143	286
Ammonium Sulfate	229	229
Sulfuric Acid	132	242
Ammonium	116	143

Those aroused through the direct personal guidance by Premier Kim Il-sung encompassed a belt of chemical plants, including plants in the Hungnam and Aochi districts; the workers in the chemical industry fulfilled the 1959 plans for gross production value in the chemical

industry and in the pharmaceutical industry at 104 percent and 101 percent of the planned targets, respectively.

Increases in the Gross Production Value of [Selected] Branches of the Chemical Industry

	<u>1959</u> 1958	<u>1959</u> 1956	<u>1959</u> 1949
[earlier year = base year = 100]			
Chemical Industry	159	386	358
Pharmaceutical Industry	250	792	2,163

Plans for Gross Value of Production: Growth and Implementation at Principal Chemical Plants

	Rate of Implemen- tation of State Plan [target=100]	<u>1959</u> <u>1958</u> [1958=100]
Hungnam Fertilizer Plant	105	105
Ponkung Chemical Plant	102	132
No. 17 Plant	102	195
Munch'on Lime Nitrogen Plant	104	100
Ch'ongohu Chemical Plant	116	93
Yongan Chemical Plant	116	208
Haechu Chemical Plant	102	149
P'yongyang Reagent Plant	104	154
Aochi Chemical Plant	112	140
Wonsan Chemical Plant	107	112

The 1959 production plans for the principal industrial products were successfully carried out, and the plans for the following items were overfulfilled [at the specified percentages of the target levels]: 104 percent for chemical fertilizers (110 percent for lime nitrogen, 112 percent for ammonium nitrate, 102 percent for ammonium chloride); 105 percent for sulfuric acid; 100.3 percent for coke; 100.5 percent for zinc oxide; 117 percent for lead oxide; 104 percent for "kwangmyongtan"; 102 percent for staple fiber; 101 percent for synthetic fiber thread; 119 percent for "pungsa"; 101 percent for carbide; 100.2 percent for acetylene blocks; 125.1 percent for paints; 331 percent for spices; 100 percent for urea; 188 percent for activated carbon.

In 1959, production in excess of the state plan amounted to 14,000 t for chemical fertilizer, 11,000 t for ammonium sulfate, 2,100 t for calcium cyanamide, 1,000 for sulfuric acid, 1,600 t for caustic soda, and 1,800 t for carbide.

Output and Growth of Principal Products (in
10,000 t units for output, and Percent
for the rest)

	Output in 1959	1959 1958	1959 1956
Chemical fertilizer	39.1	86	200
Ammonium Sulfate Fertilizer	21	73	150
Ammonium Nitrate Fertilizer	10.4	113	1,416
Ammonium Chloride	2.4	128	30,150
Calcium Cyanamide Fertilizer	3.6	57	72
Sulfuric Acid	22	92	197
Caustic Soda	2.4	167	390
Sodium Carbonate	1.8	125	13,613
Carbide	13.5	90	137
Coke	70	146	364

Relative to 1954, the 1959 output of chemical fertilizer increased by a factor of 17.8 (calcium cyanamide

fertilizer by 182 percent), sulfuric acid by a factor of 48.1, carbide by 399 percent, and cokes by a factor of 15.8.

In 1959, preparation for the production of synthetic fiber was further advanced at the intermediary vinylon test plant at the Ch'ongsu Chemical Plant.

In 1959, workers and engineers in the chemical industry started production of [various] new items, including "aseon," nichrome wire, six kinds of food coloring, six kinds of chemically pure analysis quality reagents for chemistry, acid-resistant "pupnang," plastics of the amino type resins, No. 1 "posupol" at Saech'ok, "ta e t'ilp'u t'a reitu," ether for anesthesia, penicillin, "p'ut'arachol," while cement and "t'lop'os".

In 1959, the state saved 5,044,000 won in the chemical industry by introducing into production processes, 2,739 items [increase of 112 percent compared to 1958] of new inventions, designs and rationalization, including an improved construction of "t'apmaekwan" for an increase in the space speed of mixed gases used in the synthesis of ammonium, "pitung-sik paeso-pup" in sulfuric acid production, mechanization of the leak sealing operation in an electric furnace for carbide, improved construction of a nitrification kiln operating only on reaction heat, a separator for an iron sulfide solution, "kasu apt'ang" thermit "t'osipup," electroplating the electrodes with sulphur alloys or adding potassium bichromate in hydrolysis tanks.

In 1959, a high technological economic index was achieved in the chemical industry by introducing new technological innovations, ideas, designs and rationalizations; through these, the hourly output of caustic soda per electrolysis tank was increased by 38.4 percent compared to 1958, the average hourly output of nitrification per kiln unit by 10.4 percent (14.5 percent at the Ponkung Chemical Plant), the hourly output of electric furnaces for carbide per furnace unit by 17 percent (56.1 percent at the Sunch'on Chemical plant), and the average daily output of the ammonium sulfate saturating machine per machine unit by 52.2 percent.

In 1959, the production cost of chemical items was reduced relative to the average cost achieved in the pre-

vious year in the following manner: by 1.1 percent for carbide, 10.1 percent for ammonium nitrate, 33.8 percent for laundry soap, 113.5 percent for sulphurshiazole, 5.9 percent for guanidine, and 35 percent for isonizide.

8. Building Materials Industry

In 1959, the state invested 6,947,000 won in capital construction for the development of the building materials industry (in terms of the new currency at the estimated 1950 price level); of this, 5,663,000 won was invested in capital construction for the rapid development of the cement industry.

Annual Increase in Output of the Cement Industry

	1954	1956	1959
Investment in Capital Construction (in 10,000 won) [actual]	185.3	554.6	566.3
Rate of Increase [1954 = 100]	100	299	306
Share of Total Investment in the Industry (%)	0.6	2.1	2.4

In 1959, the following large scale capital construction was completed: expansion of the Madong Cement Plant with a capacity of 150,000 t, the Sunghari Cement Plant with a capacity of 200,000 t, the Komusan Cement Plant with a capacity of 70,000 t, construction of the Hongsan "yo-op" Plant and in the system of local industries, the Manp'o Cement Plant in Chagang-do with a capacity of 1,000 t, the Unhung Cement Plant in Yangang-do with a 10,000 t capacity, the Baekma Cement Plant, the P'yongyang City Cement Plant with a 4,000 t capacity, the Sinwon Cement Plant in Hwanghae-namdo with a 2,500 t capacity, the Brick Factory of the Kaesong City Construction Enterprises with a capacity of 250,000 bricks, the P'yongyang

City-Operated Brick Plant with a capacity of 144,000 bricks, the Kaech'on Brick Plant in P'yongan-namdo with a capacity of 900,000 bricks, the Local Industrial Plants of Hwanghae-namdo with capacity of 2,621,000 roofing slates. Work already was started in the above-mentioned plants.

In 1959, various small scale plants, including cement plants and other building materials plants were constructed under the active programs of local industries on the basis of local reserves and resources and without the aid of national investment.

Thus, in 1959, additional production capacity was created for 841,000 t of cement, 1,294,000 ordinary bricks and 14,621,000 roofing slates.

Increase in Production Capacity of the Building Materials Industry As of 1 January of Each Year (%)

	<u>1960</u> <u>1959.</u>	<u>1960</u> <u>1958</u>	<u>1960</u> <u>1956</u>
Cement	173	248	292
Heat Resistant Bricks	100	107	107

In 1959, the gross value of production of the building materials industry was increased to 188 percent of the 1958 level, 436 percent of the 1956 level and to 15.6 times the prewar value in 1959.

Increase in the Gross Value of Production in the Building Materials Industry [earlier year = base year = 100]

	<u>1959</u> <u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1959</u> <u>1953</u>	<u>1959</u> <u>1949</u>
Building Materials Industry	188	435.8	3,279	1,554.6

Gross Value of Production: Growth and Implementation of the 1959 Plan in Principal Building Materials Plants

	Implementation Rate of State Plan [target = 100]	1959/1958 [earlier year = base year = 100]
Ch'onnari Cement Plant	104	127
Haechu Cement Plant	103	143
2.8 Madong Cement Plant	100.2	275
Komusan Cement Plant	101	101
Ch'onggil Slate Plant	103	107

In 1959, the plan [target] for the output of products in the building materials industry was effectively carried out [at the following rates]: 103 percent for cement; 103 percent for lime; 110.8 percent for bricks; 135 percent for roofing tiles, 101 percent for artificial slates; 43.4 times for natural slates; 108 percent for "hyumgwan". Production of items in excess of 1959 state plan included 38,000 t of cement, 225,000 t of lime, 78,052,000 bricks, 1,253,000 m² of roofing tiles, 11,000 m² of artificial slates, 255,000 t of natural slates and 4500 m of "hyumgwan". The 1959 production plan for tiles was fulfilled by 124%.

In 1959, the development of building materials production also was accompanied by the achievement of high technological economic indexes and the production of cement per calcliner was increased by 6.4 percent. The increase over 1958 in cement production per calcliner per unit of time at individual plants was 8.8 percent at the Ch'onnaeri Cement Plant, 5.6 percent at the Haechu Cement Plant, 15.6 percent at the 2.8 Madong Cement Plant, and 4.1 percent at the Komusan Cement Plant. In 1959, the output per m³ of brick kiln was increased by eight percent over 1958, including the increase of 1.0 percent at the

AMOUNTS OF MAJOR BUILDING MATERIALS
PRODUCED IN 1959 AND THEIR
RATES OF GROWTH (in %)

	Amount of Production	Growth Rates	
		<u>1959</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1959</u> <u>1958</u>
Cement (in 1,000 tons)	1,916.1	321	154
Magnesia clinker (")	77.3	-	146
Lime (")	695.3	416	168
Tile (in 1,000 m ²)	6,476.2	271	199
Synthetic (") slate	1,703.3	139	121
Natural (in 1,000) slate tons	261.5	171	158
Standard form (in 1,000 m ²) slate	2,834.9	357	178
Pipe (in km)	60.5	-	147
Ferro-concrete and concrete (in 1,000 products m ³)	673.2	-	123
Heat resistant bricks (in 1,000 tons)	214	151	169

AMOUNTS OF MAJOR BUILDING MATERIALS
PRODUCED IN 1959 AND THEIR
RATES OF GROWTH (in %)

(Continued)

Heat resistant mortar (tons)	22,118.5	209	157
"Kyu sok"(tons)	38,195	-	144
Talc (tons)	5,835	-	216

Taesong Brick Plant, 11.1 percent at the Kangnam Brick Plant and eight percent at the Hungsang "yo-op" plant.

In 1959, the rate of utilization of facilities per hour for the total period in use was increased by 14.9 percent for brick kilns, 8.4 percent for hydraulic molders, 5.8 percent for electric motors, four percent for mixers, and 6.1 percent for artificial dryers.

In 1959, the original cost per product in the building materials industry was reduced below the 1958 level by 34.6 percent for bricks, 7.1 percent for marble and 40.3 percent for reinforced blocks.

9. Light Industry

At the Expanded Meeting of the Standing Committee of the KLP Presidium held on 4 May 1959, a review was made of the achievements in the process of carrying out the resolution of the June 1958 Plenary Session for improving and strengthening the food processing industry and daily commodity production. At the same meeting, detailed tasks were indicated for renovating the production of daily commodities and the food processing industry in order to meet the needs of the new environment.

In 1959, the state invested 42,950,000 won in capital construction in light industry (in terms of the new currency at the estimated 1950 price level). Of this amount, 16,020,000 won was invested in the textile industry and 10,210,000 won in the food industry.

Increases In Investment In Capital Construction In Light Industry

	1954	1956	1958	1959
Investment in Capital Construction (in 10,000 won) [actual]	2.042	2,366	2,791	4,295

Table--continued:

Rate of Increase [1954 = 100]	100	115.9	136.7	110
Share of Total Investment in Capital Construction in Industry [percent]	19	16.7	15.0	18.4

In 1959, the plan for capital construction and installation operation was overfulfilled at a rate of 106.5 percent of the target in the Ministry of Light Industry at the following sites: the Kilchu Pulp Plant; the P'yongyang Textile Mill Silk Plant; the Silk Plant at Sinuiuhu General Textile Mill; the Silk Plant at the Kusong Textile Mill; the Synthetic fiber and rayon plant at the Ch'ongchin Textile Mill; the cloth weaving plant at the Hamhung Silk Spinning Mill; the cloth weaving plant at the Kaesong Spinning Mill.

Many other plants and complexes were newly established or expanded for the production of sugar, processing of vegetables, production of soy paste, soy sauce, and oil.

In 1959, production additional capacity was created for 5,000 t of pulp, 180 t of silk thread, 17,000 t of cotton thread, 7500 t of staple fiber thread, 1,000 t of synthetic fiber thread, 3,610,000 m of silk textiles, 76,460,500 m of cotton fabrics, 630,000 m of wool fabrics, and 1,290 t of sugar. As of 1 January 1960, production capacity had been increased 112 percent for pulps, 131 percent for silk thread and 186 percent for cotton thread compared to 1 January 1959, and 130 percent for pulp, 131 percent for silk thread and 237 percent for cotton thread compared to 1 January 1958.

In 1959, the plan for the gross value of production was overfulfilled at 102 percent of the target by the Ministry of Light Industry; production in excess of the state plan corresponded to 9,088,000 won worth of goods.

Growth and Implementation of the Plan for Gross
Value of Production by Individual Control Off-
ices in the Ministry of Light Industry

	Implementation Rate of State Plan for 1959 [target = 100]	$\frac{1959}{1958}$ [1958=100]
<hr/>		
Total, Ministry of Light Industry	102	127
Textile Industry Control Office	103	146
Food Industry Control Office	102	88
Daily Commodities Control Office	101	129

The state of implementation of the 1959 plan according to individual major enterprises under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Light Industry is shown in the following chart.

Growth and Implementation of the Plan for Gross
Value of Production by Principal Light Industry
Enterprises (%)

	Rate of Implementa- tion of the State Plan for 1959 [tar- get = 100]	$\frac{1959}{1958}$ [1958 = 100]
P'yongyang Textile Mill	102	140
P'yongyang Silk Textile Mill	114	195
Nyongbyon Silk Textile Mill	101	135
P'yongyang Thread Mill	105	123
Chuul "ama" mill	104	264
Yongsong Meat Processing Mill	101	121
Kaesong Brewery	101	166
Ch'ongjin Textile Mill	102	197
Sinuiju Pulp Plant	101	151
Sinuiju Paper Mill	101	129
P'yongyang Rubber Plant	115	143
Sinuiju Rubber Plant	104	110
Sinuiju "Popnang" Iron Ware Plant	100.4	109
P'yongyang Daily Commodities Plant	112	178
P'yongyang Musical Instru- ment Plant	101	200
Chonch'on Match Plant	101	119
P'yongyang Spinning Machine Plant	116	168
Hamhung Machine Tool Plant	104	141

The share of light industry in the total industrial output of the nation was 16.9 percent in 1949, 29.7 percent in 1958, 30.9 percent in 1958 and 31.4 percent in 1959, indicating a rapid increase.

**Increase in Output of Products in Principal
Branches of Light Industry**

	<u>1959</u> <u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1959</u> <u>1949</u>
[earlier year = base year =100]			
Textile Industry	166	307	928
Glass and Ceramic Industry	157	476	2,698
Stationery and Hardware Industry	115	481	1,715
Paper Industry	213	334	715
Leather and Shoe Industry	122	202	638
Rubber Industry	137	265	300.4
Food and Preferred Goods Industry	142	389	493
Oil Paper Industry	78	104.4	557

In 1959, the production tasks for light industry goods were effectively carried out. Relative to the target levels, the state plan was overfulfilled at the following rates: 101 percent for pulp; 103 percent for cotton fabrics; 100.2 percent for silk thread; 100.5 percent for cotton and staple thread; 101 percent for weaving; 104 percent for cotton and staple fiber fabrics; 107 percent for wool fabrics; 109 percent for underwear; 103 percent for shoes (258 percent for leather shoes); 116

percent for meat canning; 137 percent for fish canning; 160 percent for vegetable canning; 105 percent for beer; 102 percent for salt; 103 percent for tobacco; 104 percent for bean oil; 114 percent for soap; 180 percent for pastry; 100.2 percent for meat; 106 percent for distilled liquor; 105 percent for beverages. Thus, the state production plan was exceeded by 580 t of pulp, 407 t in cotton processing, 4380,00 m of cotton and staple fiber fabrics, 1,212,000 pairs of socks, 324,000 pairs of leather shoes, 213 t in meat canning, 10,000 t of salt, 219 t of tobacco, 235 t of bean oil and 1,068 t of soap.

Output of Principal Light Industry Production
in 1959

	Unit	1956	1959
Pulp	t	25,322	62,382
Thread	"	25,839	45,336
Cotton Processing	"	882.4	14,611
Silk Thread	"	241	371.8
Cotton and Staple Fiber Thread	"	-	25,329.8
Textiles	km	77,080	158,211.9
Cotton and Staple Fiber Textiles	"	73,640	124,652
Socks	1,000 prs.	10,061	16,947.9
Underwear	1,000 items	2,186.2	9,281.3
Fiber Rope	t	-	3,142.1
Shoes	1,000 prs.	17,532	17,135.4
Leather Shoes	"	158.1	528.6
Canned Foods	t	-	9,556.3

Table--Continued:

Salt	1,000 t	157	310.7
Tobacco	t	5,473	7,024.4
Edible Oil	"	9,078	11,485
Soap	"	4,716	8,553.5

In 1959, [various] new products were manufactured, including "p'imajam" fabrics, cellophane sheets, acetone-ephthanol, vanyline, optical glass, powdered milk and others. Thus, in 1959, the number of commodities necessary for the living of citizens was increased by 1,067 times compared with 1958.

Increase in Output of Principal Light Industry
Products in 1959 (%)

	<u>1959</u> <u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1959</u> <u>1949</u>
Pulp	125	246	286
Thread	132	175	270
Cotton Processing	568	1,656	-
Silk Thread	107	154	163
Fabrics	144	205	12
Cotton and Staple Fiber Fabrics	137	169	13
Silk Fabrics	158	835	8.8
Socks	105	168	256
Underwear	128	425	16
Soy Sauce	165	241	377

In 1959, 3,224 inventions, new designs and rationalizations were introduced into production processes in light industry, thus creating a profit of 3,570,000 won for the state. As a result of the extensive introduction of advanced techniques and the intensified program for improving techniques in production processes, high technological economic indexes were achieved and the utilization rate of production facilities per unit of time over the total days in use was remarkably increased.

In 1959, the average daily number of rotations per unit "mokpu" in the production of pulp at a textile mill was increased by 14.9 percent over 1958, the average rotation per "mokpu" for "noch'o" sulphite pulp by 49.1 percent, the average rotation per "mokpu" for wood sulphite pulp by 12 percent. The average hourly production rate of a "ch'ochiki" was increased by 30.3 percent for 142 inch newspaper and by three percent for 134 inch writing paper. The output of ceramic kilns was increased by 1.1 percent at the P'yongyang Ceramic Plant and by 1.9 percent at the Kyongsong Ceramic Plant. The output of bean oil by a press type system was increased by 1.9 percent and the rate of production of cigarettes from tobacco increased by one percent.

Compared to 1958, the hourly utilization rate of facilities over the total days in use increased by 2.9 percent for "taehwan-ki," 2.3 percent for silk weaving machines (yokchik-ki), 2.3 percent for thread producing machines, and 0.2 percent for glass pulling machines (insang-ki).

In 1959, the original unit cost of light industry products was reduced remarkably. The reduction for newspapers was 11.2 percent, facial soap 2.2 percent, bean oil 0.5 percent, starch 0.3 percent and staple fiber thread 2.1 percent.

10. Local Industry

The local industries in the socialist system of our country consist of the following: the provincial plants which were constructed in the provinces to meet the particular requirements of the people's economy in its postwar development period; the municipal and county-operated plants which were created pursuant to the resolution of the June 1959 Plenary Session of the KLP Presidium; and the plants of industrial cooperatives which were created as a result of the socialist reformation of the former private commercial industries.

In order to assist the rapid development of local industries along with central industries in 1959, measures were taken to establish a management system for local industries, dispatch a great number of management staff and technicians, enlarge local rights, and transfer to the local authorities the control of 121 plants, enterprises, medium and small related installations and fish cultivation enterprises, all of which were necessary for the development of local industry and construction. At the National Convention of Local Industrial Cooperatives in October 1959, Premier Kim Il-sung declared that the basic tasks presented for the further development of local industries were as follows: first, create a solid raw material base; second, increase technological provisions and implement continual technological renovation; third, expand the variety of products and improve quality; fourth, manage plants in a more rational way; fifth, carry out the tasks of cultural revolution on a continual basis; sixth, keep up with the struggle for overcoming the remaining vestiges of capitalism.

Thanks to the series of measures which were taken in order to develop local industries rapidly and the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il-sung, and our local industries proceeded on the right track for rapid and independent development; thus local industries were making great contributions to accelerate the development of the people's economy.

In 1959, the state invested 44,176,000 won in capital construction for local industries, and the local industries accomplished 11,003,000 won worth of construction on their own; thus, 81 new plants were built. As a result, in 1959

new capabilities were created for producing 14,907 t of soy bean paste, 15,998 kl of soy sauce, 6,300 t of paper, 217,000 t of cement, 10,350,000 m of fabrics and 620 t of sugar.

In 1959, the workers in local industrial systems carried out the campaign for the machine tool multiplication extensively. As a result, 3,283 new machine tools were produced, and the application of such extra tools contributed to consolidating production facilities and enhancing the production capacities of local industries. At the end of 1959 there were 2,264 plants in the local industry system compared to 2,073 in 1958. The scale of these plants also was increased.

Number of Enterprises in Local Industries
(As of the end of the year)

1. Total
2. P'yongyang City
3. P'yongan-namdo
4. P'yongan-pukto
5. Chagang-do
6. Hwanghae-namdo
7. Hwanghae-pukto
8. Kangwon-do
9. Hamgyong-namdo
10. Hamgyong-pukto
11. Yanggang-do
12. Kaesong City

	1958	1959	$\frac{1959}{1958}$
① 총 계	2 073	2 264	109.2
② 평양시	212	189	89.2
③ 평남도	245	262	106.9
④ 평북도	241	276	114.5
⑤ 자강도	134	134	100
⑥ 황남도	211	226	107.1
⑦ 황북도	251	214	85.3
⑧ 강원도	161	208	129.2
⑨ 함남도	294	340	115.6
⑩ 함북도	187	275	147.1
⑪ 함강도	71	76	107
⑫ 개성시	46	44	95.7

In 1959, the gross production value plan for local industries was fulfilled at 104 percent of target; the plans for provincial industries were fulfilled at 104 percent of target and the plans for city - and county-operated industries were fulfilled at 104.7 percent of target.

Gross Value of Production: Growth and Plan Implementation in 1959, by Province

a. Implementation Rate of State Plan for 1959 [target = 100]

1. P'yongyang City
2. P'yongan-namdo
3. P'yongan-pukto
4. Chagang-do
5. Hwanghae-namdo
6. Hwanghae-pukto
7. Kangwon-do
8. Hamgyong-namdo
9. Hamgyong-pukto
10. Yanggang-do
11. Kaesong City

	1959년 국가 계획수행률 (%)	1958 1958	1959 1959
① 평양시	101	285.8	768.6
② 평남도	104	274.1	769.9
③ 평북도	118	203.2	492.3
④ 차강도	106	205.7	568.4
⑤ 함남도	108	217.7	787.4
⑥ 황해도	104	235.5	737.9
⑦ 강원도	103	201.3	684.8
⑧ 함북도	99	265.2	693.8
⑨ 함남도	101	217	574.6
⑩ 평남도	108	268.3	1 104
⑪ 개성시	104	109.1	389.7

The output of local industries as a share of the total output of national industries and cooperative organizations was increased from 18.2 percent in 1958 to 33.1 percent in 1959; its share of total consumer goods output was increased from 27.8 percent in 1958 to 39 percent in 1959.

Proportion of Total Output Based on Local Resources and Raw Materials in 1959

a. Percent

1. Total

2. P'yongyang City

3. P'yongan-namdo

4. P'yongan-pukto

5. Chagang-do

6. Hwanghae-namdo

7. Hwanghae-pukto

8. Kangwon-do

9. Hamgyong-namdo

10. Hamgyong-pukto

11. Yanggang-do

12. Kaesong City

	비 (%)	1959 1948
총계	60.8	108.1
평양시	53.6	87.3
평안남도	52.6	89.2
평안북도	65.8	97.3
자강도	73.3	88.4
청강도	67.0	145.5
강원도	58.0	103.5
강원도	74.7	106.0
황해남도	57.8	109.7
황해북도	67.6	109.0
강원도	73.8	98.3
강원도	83.9	207.3

In 1959, new items were produced in local industries; these included various living necessities, cotton weaving machines, "ch'ochi-ki," refrigerators, oil extracting presses, and agricultural equipment of advanced designs.

Number and Expansion of Items of Production in
the Local Industries: by Province, 1959

a. Number of Items

1. P'yongyang City
2. P'yongan-namdo
3. P'yongan-pukto
4. Chagang-do
5. Hwanghae-namdo
6. Hwanghae-pukto
7. Kangwon-do
8. Hamgyong-namdo
9. Hamgyong-pukto
10. Yanggang-do
11. Kaesong City

	품 수 개 (a)	1959 1958
평양시	1 383	138
② 평안남도	1 085	113.1
③ 평안북도	1 714	109.7
④ 차강도	1 027	128.1
⑤ 황해남도	1 454	106.7
⑥ 황해북도	1 234	127.9
⑦ 강원도	1 679	110.8
⑧ 함경남도	1 517	189.3
⑨ 함경북도	1 093	128.6
⑩ 평壤도	316	139.4
⑪ 개성시	1 244	135.9

Output and Expansion of Principal Products of Local Industries in 1959

1. Agricultural machines and tools (in 10,000 Won)
2. Non-motorized Boats (No of Vessels)
3. Pumps (No)
4. Ox and Horse Carts (No)
5. Cement (in 1,000 tons)
6. Bricks (in thousands sheets)
7. Glassware Necessities (in 1,000 Won)
8. Ceramic Ware Necessities (")
9. Lumber (in 1,000 cubic meters)
10. Paper (tons)
11. Fabrics (in kilo meters)
12. Garment Industry (in 1,000 Won)
13. Footwear (in 1,000 pairs)
14. Stationeries (in 1,000 Won)
15. Fishery Products (in tons)
Processing
16. Soy Sauce (in kl)
17. Vegetable Oil (in tons)

	Unit	1959	Increase	
			1959	1958
① 농업용 기계류	천	10 619.4	-	208
② 비기계류	천			
③ 관선	척	972	122.4	39.3
④ 펌프류	대	3 240	719.2	79.6
⑤ 수마차	대	40 251	313	108.9
⑥ 벽돌	천	330.6	-	-
⑦ 유리	천	970 371	222.1	110.2
⑧ 유리제품	천	3 725.3	-	249.7
⑨ 도자기	천	9 085.7	-	144
⑩ 세제	천m ²	342.2	241.8	160.4
⑪ 직류	톤	10 921.2	112.9	494.9
⑫ 직물류	km	23 511.7	600.7	311.7
⑬ 가죽제품	천	56 473.7	-	167
⑭ 신발류	천	5 200.1	207	193.6
⑮ 농산물	천	15 807.8	-	100.2
⑯ 수산물	천	99 066.4	522	224.2
⑰ 간장	kl	63 049.2	223.9	210.6
⑱ 식물성유	t	5 874.1	122	110.3

Local Industry Output as a Percent of Gross National Production in 1959

1. Agricultural Machines and Tools
2. Ox and Horse Carts
3. Bricks
4. Glassware Necessities
5. Ceramic Ware Necessities
6. Paper
7. Fabrics
8. Garment Industry
9. Footwears
10. Stationeries
11. Fishery Products Processing
12. Soy Sauce
13. Vegetable Oil

	Unit	Percent	
		1959	1958
① 농업용 기계류		92	122.8
② 수마차		97.9	102.1
③ 벽돌		23.7	100
④ 유리제품		23.2	229.9
⑤ 도자기		25.1	111.8
⑥ 세제		24.1	230.1
⑦ 직물류		16.1	217.6
⑧ 가죽제품		67.2	187.2
⑨ 신발류		30.9	242.2
⑩ 농산물		74.3	224.2
⑪ 수산물		27.6	220.6
⑫ 간장		98.2	127.9
⑬ 식물성유		40.8	122.2

In 1959, numerous inventions, new designs and rationalizations were introduced into the production processes in the plants and enterprises of local industries; as a result, the state saved 7,754,000 won.

11. Cooperative Industry

In 1959, the plan for the gross value of production in cooperative industries was fulfilled at 107.3 percent of target; of this, the plan for the producer cooperative industries was fulfilled at 108.4 percent of target. Thus, the gross production of cooperative industries was increased to 113.4 percent of the 1958 level.

Increase in the Gross Production of Cooperative Industries, by Province

a. Implementation Rate of 1959 Plan [target=100]

	1959년 계획 실수행 %	1959 1958	1959 1958
1. P'yongyang City	100	446.2	93.8
2. P'yongan-namdo	106.7	439.5	112.8
3. P'yongan-pukto	128.4	412.1	121.9
4. Chagang-do	110.1	787.1	146.6
5. Hwanghae-namdo	109.9	813.1	120.9
6. Hwanghae-pukto	109.2	804.7	151.3
7. Kangwon-do	103.3	708.3	125.3
8. Hamgyong-namdo	110.9	577.1	121
9. Hamgyong-pukto	99.6	697.7	134.2
10. Yanggang-do	114.8	685	151.6
11. Kaesong City	107.8	431	61

In 1959, production was carried on by special mobilization of local raw materials and resources. The utilization rate was increased to 110.3 percent of the 1958 level. In 1959, the proportions of the total output of the cooperative industries that was based on locally mobilized raw materials and resources are shown in the following chart.

Proportion of Output Based on Local Raw Materials and Resources in 1959, [by Province]

a. Percent

b. Rate of Increase Compared to the Proportion in 1958

1. Total

2. P'yongyang City

3. P'yongan-namdo

4. P'yongan-pukto

5. Chagang-do

6. Hwanghae-namdo

7. Hwanghae-pukto

8. Kangwon-do

9. Hamgyong-namdo

10. Hamgyong-pukto

11. Yanggang-do

12. Kaesong City

	1959	1958년 대비 증가 비율 (%)
① 총계	71.0	110.3
② 평양시	104.7	98.5
③ 평안남도	84.5	108
④ 평안북도	70	108.8
⑤ 차강도	82.6	92.0
⑥ 함남도	59.4	125.1
⑦ 황해도	71.6	98
⑧ 강원도	85	103
⑨ 함남도	85.3	105.5
⑩ 함북도	80.5	106.6
⑪ 만주도	50	110.4
⑫ 개성시	73.7	276

In 1959, the State invested 485,000 won in capital construction for cooperative industries, whereas the cooperative industries invested 2,288,000 won of their own funds. As a result of these investments, the material and technological basis of producer cooperatives was strengthened and production operations were improved. At the end of 1959, the Third Form accounted for 61.9 percent of all cooperative industries compared with a 34.2 percent share in 1958.

In 1959, 246 producer cooperatives and 33,846 co-operative members were turned over to State control. As a result of the extensive absorption of family dependents in 1959, the number of cooperative members was increased to 103.4 percent of the 1958 level.

In 1959, the variety of products [turned out] by co-operative industries was further increased.

Increase in Varieties of Products, [by Province]

a. Number of Varieties at
End of 1959

- 1. P'yongyang City
- 2. P'yongan-namdo
- 3. P'yongan-pukto
- 4. Chagang-do
- 5. Hwanghae-namdo
- 6. Hwanghae-pukto
- 7. Kangwon-do
- 8. Hamgyong-namdo
- 9. Hamgyong-pukto
- 10. Yanggang-do
- 11. Kaesong City

	1959년 말 현재 ⑤ 종 수	1958 — 1958
① 평양시	1 105	310.4
② 평남도	667	129.8
③ 평북도	897	270.4
④ 차강도	527	532.3
⑤ 황남도	750	109.2
⑥ 회북도	717	219.3
⑦ 강원도	1 078	360.5
⑧ 함남도	794	749.1
⑨ 함북도	1 028	172.5
⑩ 함강도	628	285.1
⑪ 개성시	805	294.9

Output and Expansion of Principal Products of Co-operative Industries in 1959

a. Unit

b. 1959 Output

1. Coal (1,000 tons)

2. Ball Mills (each)

3. Ox and Horse
Carts (each)

4. Lime (tons)

5. Roofing
Tile (1,000 m²)

6. Paper (tons)

7. Soy Sauce (kl)

8. Vegetable Oil (tons)

	1949	1950	1959	1959
	1949	1950	1959	1959
① 석탄 1,000t	10.1	—	100.1	
② 공작기	222	309.4	109.9	
③ 지붕	10 719	808.3	117	
④ 지붕	12 828	1598.2	100.8	
⑤ 지붕	1 178.1	374.4	108	
⑥ 지붕	2 933.6	602.3	164.9	
⑦ 지붕	851.6	271.5	88.3	
⑧ 지붕	1 941.6	1 577.3	194.2	

In 1959, 1,196 inventions and new ideas were introduced into production processes, and there was a profit of 2,975,000 won.

12. Forestry

In 1959, a series of measures were taken: a) to overcome the seasonal nature of lumber production by mechanizing the lumber transportation in mountainous areas and b) to improve the qualities of lumber and timber in the forestry industry.

In 1959, a sum of 5,360,000 won (in terms of the new currency at the estimated 1950 price level) was invested in capital construction for forestry. Thus, many facilities for forestry and lumber production were established

or expanded; these included 150.7 km of forestry railroads and the expansion of the Kilchu Veneer Plant with a capacity of 2,000 m³. Technological provisions for forestry were strengthened through the supply of equipment; included were 124 tractors, locomotives for forestry railroads, lumber processing machinery and portable saws for cutting trees. In 1959, the plan for the gross value of production was fulfilled by the Ministry of Forestry at 101 percent of target and by 102 percent of the production level projected for 1961 under the First Five-Year Plan.

Increase in the Gross Value of Production in the
Forestry and Lumber Processing Industry (%)

	<u>1959</u> <u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1959</u> <u>1949</u>
Forestry and Lumber Processing Industry	126	188.6	334.5

Gross Value of Production: Growth and Plan Implementation in 1959, by Principal Forestry Enterprises (%)

a. Rate of Implementation of 1959 State Plan

1. Tokchon Forest Product Enterprise
2. Sinuiju Forest Product Enterprise
3. Pochon Forest Product Enterprise
4. Sup'ung Forest Product Enterprise
5. Hamhung Forest Product Enterprise
6. Samsu Forest Product Enterprise
7. Songkan Forest Product Enterprise
8. Toktae Forest Product Enterprise
9. Hwap'yong Forest Product Enterprise
10. Okasan Forest Product Enterprise
11. Namgnim Forest Product Enterprise
12. Yup'yong Forest Product Enterprise
13. Yukok Forest Product Enterprise
14. Apnok-kang Raft Enterprise
15. Sinp'a Raft Enterprise
16. Kilchu Veneer Plant
17. Chungam Lumber Plant
18. Sop'o "chongchaeyu" Plant
19. Uiyeon Repair Plant
20. Musan Repair Plant
21. Ponkung Lumber Plant
22. Uiyeon Lumber Plant

	1959년 국가계획 실현률	1959 1958
① 덕진, 립산 사업소	102	104
② 신의주 립산 사업소	101	114
③ 보천 립산 사업소	103	106
④ 추봉 립산 사업소	100.3	115
⑤ 안주 립산 사업소	102	137
⑥ 삼수 립산 사업소	101	106
⑦ 신강 립산 사업소	101	112
⑧ 북주대 립산 사업소	105	146
⑨ 평안 립산 사업소	101	134
⑩ 오가산 립산 사업소	102	113
⑪ 함흥 립산 사업소	101	143
⑫ 유령 립산 사업소	100.4	106
⑬ 유주 립산 사업소	102	123
⑭ 함부강 류별 사업소	100	127
⑮ 시라 류별 사업소	103	110
⑯ 갈매 류별 사업소	102	143
⑰ 중앙 류별 사업소	103	103
⑱ 서포 류별 사업소	100.2	230
⑲ 위천 류별 사업소	102	108
⑳ 부강 류별 사업소	105	140
㉑ 부강 류별 사업소	100.5	126
㉒ 위천 류별 사업소	101	108

In 1959, the production plans for major products were overfulfilled at the following percentages of target: 102 percent for timber; 101 percent for "kaeng-mok"; 109 percent for "Chejae"; 112 percent for "chehamjae"; and 102 percent for the furniture building industry. The state plan was exceeded by 66,000 m³ of timber, 7,000 m³ of "kaeng-mok," 123,000 m³ of "chejae" and 20,000 m³ of "chehamjae". The production level projected for 1961 under the First Five-Year Plan was exceeded in 1959 at 133 percent of target for timber and 117 percent of target for "chejae" (as for these two items, the projected 1961 production level was exceeded in 1958).

Output and Expansion of Timber and "Chejae" (%)				
	1959 [actual]	<u>1959</u> 1958	<u>1959</u> 1956	<u>1959</u> 1949
Timber (1000 m ³)	3,874	123	150	241
"Chejae" (1000 m ³)	1,434	108	134	267
Furniture Building (1000 won)	14,287.5	113	253	--

In 1959, 881 new inventions and rationalizations were introduced into production processes in the forestry sector; this saved 4,490,000 won for the State.

In 1959, the hourly utilization rate of facilities over the entire period of operation was increased over the 1958 level as follows: 1.8 percent for forest locomotives; one percent for "chejae-ki"; 12.5 percent for winches; 2.5 percent for processers; 2.3 percent for portable saws for cutting trees; and 12 percent for tractors.

Thanks to the extensive introduction of advanced operating methods and the remarkable increase in the technological economic indexes in 1959, the original cost of forest products was lowered by 1.5 percent compared to the previous year; this brought the State a profit of 1,274,000

won. The original cost per unit of product also was compared to the previous year; the unit costs for "chejae" and veneers were reduced by 0.3 percent and 316 percent, respectively.

AGRICULTURE

1. General

The National Convention of Agricultural Cooperatives was held for five days beginning on 5 January 1959. There, Premier Kim Il-sung reviewed the victorious achievement of the agricultural cooperative movement in our country; he also announced general plans for: a) realizing a technological and cultural revolution on the farms on the basis of this achievement, b) consolidating socialist cooperative management on a political and economic basis, and c) transforming our farms into socialist farms that were rich, cultured and provided with modern means.

The basis of the technological revolution on our farms is irrigation, electrification and mechanization. Supported by the outstanding leadership of the Party, the intensified effort and struggle of the members of agricultural cooperatives, and the rapidly developing heavy industry, the projects announced by the Party for technological revolution in agriculture were carried out with a great success.

In 1959, construction was in progress for the first stage of irrigation projects in Kiyang, P'yongan-namdo and irrigation projects in Apnok-kang and Taeryong-gang districts; operations were started at over 500 reservoirs and over 1,600 pumping stations; a flood control project was in progress on the east coast. As a result, new capacity was created for supplying irrigation to 220,000 chongbo of fields, bringing the total area under irrigation to 800,000 chongbo.

Thus, work was basically completed for the irrigation projects of agricultural management that were announced as a resolution at the September 1958 Plenary Session of the KLP Presidium and by Premier Kim Il-sung at the National Convention of Agricultural Cooperatives.

Decisive results were obtained in electrification projects under agricultural management. By the end of 1959, electricity was being supplied to 90 percent of all farms and villages, and the utilization level of electricity and electric motors in farm construction and major farm operations was raised.

On the basis of KLP policy, the mechanization projects of farm management also were accelerated. In 1959, farm management was supplied with numerous machines; included were 2,600 tractors, 495 trucks, over 30,000 ox or horse carts, 11,000 "purau," 1,500 seeders, 21,000 "chech'o-ki," 4,500 "sillosu" cutters, 7,000 electric generators, motors, transformers and others.

On the other hand, the State established 14 additional farm machinery shops in order to strengthen the technological provisions. In 1959, 8,000 tractors were operated in farm management (in terms of 15 horsepower) and the level of operation was 2.4 times the level of the previous year. For purposes of electrification and mechanization of agricultural management, the State trained 17,000 tractor operators and truck operators and 8,000 electrical and mechanical technicians at various technical schools and sent them to the farms.

While the irrigation, electrification and mechanization projects of agricultural management were in progress, intensive cultivation (chipyak nongpup) and various other advanced methods were introduced to agricultural production; agricultural management made progress in many ways. In 1959, the material and technological base was consolidated; this will make it possible to increase agricultural productivity.

The KLP and DPRK government took a series of measures and made continuous efforts to improve the living conditions of the farmers and enhance agricultural production rapidly.

Legislation of the Supreme People's Assembly dated 21 February 1959 dealt with the subject of agricultural taxation in kind; beginning in 1959, it reduced the rate of taxation in kind for all types of agricultural products from the previous value of 20.1 percent to 8.4 percent. The rate for grains (including "choryu") was reduced by 10 percent from the previous average rate of 22.4 percent. The legislation abolished taxation in goods for the products of immigrant farmers. The classification for the purpose of grain taxation was made according to the fertility of the particular field, and the overall classification was brought down by 50 percent compared to the past. The tax in goods is to be determined according to the 1959 production plan; the tax rate will be fixed for a certain period of time.

Cabinet Resolution No. 63 excuses 389 agricultural cooperatives in 103 counties where the economic foundation is weak from the obligation of paying agricultural taxation in goods and the interest payments on state loans from one to three years.

2. Cultivated Land Area

In 1959, areas for the cultivation of industrial crops were defined. A part of the poor cultivated area was zoned for use as pastures or areas suitable for afforestation in the formation of economic forests (kyongjaerim); thus, the area for grain cultivation was reduced compared to the previous year.

In order to increase the land utilization rate by all means, multiple-cropping methods were extensively applied in 1959. This included the cultivation of barley, wheat, peas and "choryu" as the first crops in rice paddies. Many other methods of cultivation were used, including intermediate cropping, mixed cropping and late cropping. Thus, the land utilization rate in 1959 was increased to 106 percent of the 1956 level.

The distribution of cultivated land areas among various categories changed remarkably as a result of land improvement projects, land construction projects preparatory to mechanizing field work, extension of the land concerned, and the many-faceted development of the agricultural economy.

Percentage Distribution of Cultivated Land Areas,
by Category

		1946	1949	1953	1956	1958	1959
1. Total Cultivated Land Areas	① 전체 면적 총계	100	100	100	100	100	100
2. Rice Paddies	② 논	20.9	23.8	24.3	25.8	26.4	27.1
3. Fields	③ 밭	79.1	76.4	75.7	74.1	73.6	72.9
4. Orchards	④ 과수원	1.4	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.8
5. True Mulberry Fields	⑤ 참나무	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.4
6. Sapling Nurseries	⑥ 묘목	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3

Percentage Distribution of Cultivated Land Areas,
by Form of Enterprises

	1949	1953	1956	1958	1959
① 전체 면적 총계	100	100	100	100	100
② 국가 및 집단 경영	1.9	5.2	68.8	100	100
③ 과수원 경영	1.9	4.8	5.3	5.8	8
④ 집단 경영	—	0.6	63.5	94.2	92
⑤ 개인 농민 경영	98.1	94.8	31.2	—	—

- 1. Total Cultivated Land Area
- 2. State and Cooperative Enterprises
- 3. State Enterprises
- 4. Cooperative Enterprises
- 5. Private Farm Enterprises

Percentage Distribution of Cultivated Land Areas,
by Individual Province

	1949	1953	1956	1958	1959
① 총 계	100	100	100	100	100
② 평양시	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
③ 함남도	18.0	18.3	18.5	18.6	19.4
④ 평북도	14.2	14.2	14.3	14.4	14.5
⑤ 차강도	6.9	6.7	7.2	7.2	6.9
⑥ 황남도	11.8	11.9	11.9	11.8	11.5
⑦ 황북도	11.2	11.0	10.8	10.6	11.1
⑧ 강원도	12.3	7.9	7.4	7.4	7.2
⑨ 함남도	10.7	10.6	10.1	10.1	10.3
⑩ 함북도	8.7	8.9	9.3	9.1	7.9
⑪ 박강도	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.3	4.8
⑫ 개성시	...	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0

1. Total
2. P'yongyang City
3. P'yongan-namdo
4. P'yongan-pukto
5. Chagang-do
6. Hwanghae-namdo

7. Hwanghae-pukto
8. Kangwon-do
9. Hamgyong-namdo
10. Hamgyong-pukto
11. Yanggang-do
12. Kaesong City

3. Agricultural Cooperative Enterprises

In 1959, 3,739 agricultural cooperatives participated in farming and 1,715,000 chongbo of land area was cultivated by them. They also created 288,000 chongbo of pastures, 560,000 chongbo of cooperative forests, 91,000 chongbo of "chakham-nin," 5,000 chongbo for reeds, and 71,000 chongbo for arrowroots. Thus, many facets of the foundation for the agricultural production were established.

Number of Agricultural Cooperatives and Cultivated Land Area in Individual Provinces (end of 1959)

a. Number of Cooperatives

b. Cultivated Land Area (in 1,000 Chongbo)

c. Total

d. In Rice Paddies

1. Total

2. P'yongyang

3. P'yongan-namdo

4. P'yongan-pukto

5. Chagang-do

6. Hwanghae-namdo

7. Hwanghae-pukto

8. Kangwon-do

9. Hamgyong-namdo

10. Hamgyong-pukto

11. Yanggang-do

12. Kaesong City

	정리 실적 (신 정보)		
	③	②	①
① 총계	3 739	1 715	479
② 지방	68	32	11
③ 평남	578	313	94
④ 평북	575	262	87
⑤ 평안	307	116	9
⑥ 함남	388	278	121
⑦ 함북	322	193	34
⑧ 강원	396	122	32
⑨ 황해	542	182	59
⑩ 황북	315	119	20
⑪ 만주	210	81	1
⑫ 개성	38	17	10

In order to meet the new and realistic requirements of the agricultural economy in its developing form, the scale of agricultural cooperatives was expanded and their structure was strengthened.

The increased scale of the cooperatives was reflected in the increase of the average number of member households in each cooperative from 79 in October 1958 to 276 in 1959, and the increase in cultivated land area from 136 chongbo in 1958 to 459 chongbo in 1959.

In 1959, work was completed on the irrigation projects which were the basis for the technological revolution in the agricultural economy of the nation, and the

proportion of all rice paddies (to the scale of productivity) for which irrigation was secured was 98.5 percent.

In 1959, agricultural cooperatives built 1,149 small scale generators on their own in order to accelerate the mechanization of agricultural operations.

The rise in agricultural production made it possible to increase systematically the size of the share which was rationed to each member.

While the accumulated joint fund for the expansion of production by a cooperative was increased from five percent in 1956 to 15 percent in 1959, the fund for dividends as a share of total grain production was increased from 45 percent in 1958 to 52 percent in 1959.

In 1959, the total cash income of the agricultural cooperatives was increased to 106 percent of the 1958 level.

Size Distribution of Agricultural Cooperatives, (End of December 1959)

	100.0 까지 ㉑	101~ 200.0 ㉒	201~ 300.0 ㉓	301~ 400.0 ㉔	401~ 600.0 ㉕	601~ 1,000.0 ㉖	1,000 이상 ㉗	계 ㉘
① 총 계	347	1 055	966	597	601	169	15	3 729
② 경상도	2	9	10	13	22	3	--	62
③ 충청도	40	120	139	109	142	27	1	578
④ 전라도	57	138	193	92	119	36	--	575
⑤ 경상남도	49	143	79	23	3	--	--	307
⑥ 함남도	--	22	74	70	126	24	12	338
⑦ 함북도	2	44	91	89	84	11	1	322
⑧ 강원도	52	131	115	36	13	--	--	386
⑨ 전라남도	43	159	174	108	54	8	1	542
⑩ 함북도	40	127	98	80	21	1	--	315
⑪ 충청남도	62	110	29	7	2	--	--	210
⑫ 경상서	--	2	7	11	14	4	--	38

Table--Continued:

Keys to the Table:

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Total | a. Less than 100 |
| 2. P'yongyang City | households |
| 3. P'yongan-namdo | |
| 4. P'yongan-pukto | b. Households |
| 5. Chagang-do | |
| 6. Hwanghae-namdo | |
| 7. Hwanghae-pukto | c. Over 1,000 households |
| 8. Kangwon-do | |
| 9. Hamgyong-namdo | d. Total Number |
| 10. Hamgyong-pukto | |
| 11. Yanggang-do | |
| 12. Kaesong City | |

Thus the cash dividends which were distributed to members of cooperatives in 1959 increased to 102 percent of the 1958 level. In 1959, cash dividends were increased to 105 percent for individual households, while dividends for individual members of cooperatives were increased to 104 percent.

While the income of the members of cooperatives was being increased, the joint properties of cooperatives also were increased; thus, the joint properties of cooperatives reached 777,000,000 won. This corresponds to an accumulation of 753 won per household, an increase of 112.9 percent in terms of the total amount and 114.8 percent in terms of individual households.

4. State Agricultural Livestock Farms and Machine Tractor Stations

The stage agricultural livestock farms occupy an important position in the development of the agricultural economy of our country. A series of measures were taken in order to maintain and improve such farms, consolidate

their material technological foundation and raise the level of management and technical control. In 1959, the following establishments were in operation: eight state agricultural livestock farms, 8 orchard farms, four ginseng farms, 16 animal breeding stations, 13 seedling farms, 9 "wanchamohong" producing stations, 21 testing stations and research institutes, and 147 provincial agricultural livestock farms.

In 1959, the amount of planting in state and provincial agricultural livestock farms was increased to 216 percent of the 1958 level.

Growth in Planted Areas in State and Provincial
Agricultural Livestock Farms (in Chongbo)

	1956	1958	1959
Grains	38,627	36,715	67,350
Rice in Paddies	7,374	6,275	10,992
Corn	16, 389	16,114	27,915
Miscellaneous Feed Corn	9,576	12,683	36,220

In 1959, the advanced methods of depth ploughing and dense planting were introduced extensively in state and provincial agricultural livestock farms. Consequently, the harvest per unit area for all grains was increased to 104 percent of the 1958 level. Thus, total grain output was increased to 164 percent of the 1958 level.

At the end of December 1959, the number of livestock in state and provincial agricultural livestock farms had increased remarkably. Expressed in terms of the 1958 level the number of milk cows increased to 135 percent, native cows to 300 percent, hogs to 218 percent, sheep to 165 percent, goats to 216 percent and fowl to 727 percent. In 1959, excellent breeding livestock, in-

cluding 21,000 hogs and 187,000 fowl, were distributed among the agricultural livestock farms.

As a result of the increase in the number of live-
stocks, the output of the livestock industry also in-
creased. Expressed in terms of the 1958 level, meat in-
creased to 154 percent, milk to 129 percent and wool to
138 percent.

Machine tractor stations are playing an important
role in the development of the agricultural economy.

In 1959, 14 machine tractor stations were either
newly built or expanded and 4,066 tractors (15 horse-
power each) were added. Thus, the rate of mechanization
per unit area of cultivated land was increased to 319
percent of the 1958 level.

Number of Machine Tractor Stations and Number
of Tractors

		1953	1954	1958	1958	1959
① 농기계 작업소 수	개소	15	16	48	70	84
② 트랙터 대수(15마 에 의해 환산)	대	764	800	2 561	2 671	3 050
③ 트랙터 농기계 작업소	대	600	515	2 072	2 146	2 212
④ 농기계 작업소의 작 업 면적(백경 환산)	1,000정묘	95	162	487	1 202	2 738

1. Number of Machine Tractor Stations
2. Number of Tractors. (assuming that each tractor has
the capacity of 15 h/p)
3. No of tractors owned by Machine Tractor Stations
4. Area of land plowed by Machine Tractor Stations
(in 1,000 chongbo)

Technical provisions also were increased as a re-
sult of the increase in mechanization. In 1959, the
range of mechanization was extended to include the fol-
lowing operations: initial ploughing; sowing; land-level-
ing; "chakcho"; intermediate ploughing; weeding; harves-
ting; threshing; land construction; and transportation.

In 1959, the area covered by tractors (in terms of "yonggyong") was 3,386,000 chongbo; this corresponded to an increase to 233 percent of the 1958 level. The area covered by machine tractor stations was increased to 228 percent.

Growth of Mechanized Operations by Tractors
(in 1,000 chongbo)

	1954	1956	1957	1958	1959
①전체 관개 작업 면적 1,000장보	222	677	1 080	1 452	3 386
②그중 농기계 작업소 "	162	487	884	1 202	2 739
③기정 면적 "	189	370	564	666	1 000
④그중 농기계 작업소 "	153	334	520	610	872

1. Area Covered, in terms of "yongyang"
2. Area Covered by Machine Tractor Stations Only
3. Area of Initial Plowing
4. Area Covered by Machine Tractor Stations Only

Thus, the relative amount of mechanized initial ploughing was increased from 16.5 percent in 1958 to 29.5 percent in 1959.

In 1959, 495 automobiles and trailers were supplied to the agricultural economy so that transportation capability also was increased remarkably.

5. Farm Produce Industry

In 1959, the relative amount of planting of large-yield crops increased; thus, the total area devoted to rice planting increased from 18.4 percent in 1958 to

20 percent in 1959. On the other hand, the area devoted to planting of industrial crops and oil crops also increased remarkably; the area for industrial crops increased 199 percent, oil crops 454 percent, vegetables 149 percent and feeds 462 percent.

Percentage Distribution of Total Planted Area,
by Principal Product

	1949	1953	1956	1958	1959
① 주 작물 면적	100	100	100	100	100
② 곡물 전체	16.0	18.9	20.4	18.4	20.0
③ 벼	12.9	12.3	12.0	7.5	8.2
④ 콩·옥수수	4.5	2.3	1.7	4.8	10.8
⑤ 면	3.4	1.8	0.8	2.1	2.2
⑥ 아	0.2	—	0.2	0.8	1.3
⑦ 배	0.3	0.1	—	0.1	0.2
⑧ 남	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.8
⑨ 저	5.0	3.7	5.1	7.8	6.0
⑩ 채	1.8	2.1	3.0	2.9	4.9
⑪ 사료 작물	0.1	0.2	0.5	2.0	10.5

1. Total Planted Area
2. Rice Paddies
3. Barley and Wheat
4. Industrial Crops
5. Cotton
6. Foxtail Millet (ama)
7. Broomcorn Millet (taema)
8. Tobacco
9. "Choryu"
10. Vegetables
11. Feed crops

Percentage Distribution of Planted Area

	1949	1953	1958	1959	1959
① 총 계	100	100	100	100	100
② 평 양 시	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5
③ 평 남 도	18.4	18.6	18.7	18.0	19.8
④ 평 북 도	14.5	14.3	13.8	15.0	13.9
⑤ 자 강 도	6.4	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.7
⑥ 황 남 도	12.2	16.0	16.7	16.1	16.4
⑦ 황 북 도	12.0	12.2	12.1	12.0	12.7
⑧ 강 원 도	12.6	6.3	7.7	8.3	7.2
⑨ 함 남 도	10.7	10.7	9.9	10.0	10.4
⑩ 함 북 도	8.5	9.0	8.9	8.8	7.5
⑪ 양 간 도	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.0	3.9
⑫ 개 성 시	...	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Total
2. P'yongyang City
3. P'yongan-namdo
4. P'yongan-pukto
5. Chagang-do
6. Hwanghae-namdo | 7. Hwanghae-pukto
8. Kangwon-do
9. Hamgyong-namdo
10. Hamgyong-pukto
11. Yanggang-do
12. Kaesong City |
|--|--|

In 1959, the method of intensive cultivation was introduced in order to increase output per unit area, and management was developed in many directions. In 1959, 340,000 t of chemical fertilizer and 6,000 t of agricultural chemicals were supplied. The amount of fertilizer provided per chongbo was increased to 103 percent of the 1958 level.

A series of measures were taken in order to use every possible method for increasing the output per unit area; these included the selection of excellent species and prevention of crop diseases. In 1959, the harvest of rice per chongbo was increased to 105.3 percent of the 1958 level.

Growth in Output Per Chongbo (In Kg)

	1949	1953	1956	1957	1958	1959
Grains	1,257	1,106	1,327	1,419	1,518	1,561
Paddy Rice	-	-	2,823	2,915	2,995	3,154

In 1959, grain output totalled 3,400,000 t and the output of industrial and oil crops also increased remarkably. Measured in terms of 1958 levels, the output of foxtail millet (am.) increased to 156 percent and oil crops increased 2.3 times; of this, sunflowers increased to 200 percent, castor oil to 219 percent, and peanuts to 175 percent. The output of vegetables increased by 25 percent over the output of the previous year.

6. Pomiculture

The task of rapid development of pomiculture, announced at the December 1956 Plenary Sessions of the Third KLP Congress, were successfully carried out.

Projects for improving areas suitable for fruit-raising were continually carried out by utilizing fields, mountains, wastelands and areas temporarily out of cultivation. By the end of 1959, the total reclaimed area suitable for fruit-raising had reached 77,000 chongbo, and the area reclaimed during 1959 alone was 24,000 chongbo. By the end of 1959, the total pomicultural planted area had increased by more than 23,500 chongbo over 1946 and 24,000 chongbo over 1958; of this amount, the area planted with apple trees had increased by 16,200 chongbo over 1946 and 20,700 chongbo over 1958.

Area Planted with Fruit Trees (In Chongbo)

	1956	1958	1959
Total	13,521	24,067	48,663
Apple Trees	11,059	19,104	39,833
Area of Fruit Bearing	10,624	10,571	11,185
Area of Fruit-Bearing Apples	8,700	8,444	8,827

While the Party and government were promoting the projects for expanding fruit farm areas, they also encouraged the cultivation of varieties of fruits adaptable to the conditions in our country and supplied large amounts of chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals in order to increase fruit production. Advanced pomicultural techniques were introduced extensively for the recovery of decaying trees. Thus, the phenomenon of absences of fruit in alternate years was completely prevented.

In 1959, the output of fruits jumped by a factor of approximately two compared to 1946; of this, the output of apples increased by a factor of 1.8.

Area Planted With Fruit Trees and Area of Fruit Bearing, by Province, 1959 (In Chongbo)

	면적 (㉠)	사과 (㉡)	면적 (㉢)	사과 (㉣)
① 총 계	48 663	39 838	11 188	8 827
② 평 양 시	1 221	947	238	198
③ 평 남 도	6 401	5 628	1 700	1 457
④ 평 북 도	8 182	6 638	663	458
⑤ 사 강 도	471	162	130	5
⑥ 황 남 도	9 432	8 055	1 876	1 395
⑦ 황 북 도	4 016	3 155	808	632
⑧ 강 원 도	7 156	6 666	913	560
⑨ 함 남 도	7 966	6 945	3 960	3 654
⑩ 함 북 도	2 871	2 268	749	442
⑪ 양 강 도	17	1		
⑫ 개 성 시	930	373	161	13

1. Total
2. P'yongyang City
3. P'yongan-namdo
4. P'yongan-pukto
5. Chagang-do
6. Hwanghae-namdo
7. Hwanghae-pukto
8. Kangwon-do
9. Hamgyong-namdo
10. Hamgyong-pukto
11. Yangang-do
12. Kaesong City

- A. Area Planted with Fruit Bearing Trees
- B. Area Planted with Apple Trees
- C. Area of Orchards Where Fruits Were Harvested
- D. Area of Orchards Where Apples Were Harvested

Growth in Fruit Output (In Tons)

	1948	1949	1953	1956	1963	1969
① 과실 생산량	74 082	68 903	58 820	40 367	130 998	116 151
② 고장사과	68 971	47 293	34 056	38 232	114 862	124 873
③ 배	2 212	3 182	2 324	4 599	9 125	11 075
④ 복숭아	2 426	2 877	1 457	1 436	3 164	4 339
⑤ 포도	218	144	162	121	319	405

1. Fruit Output
2. Apples
3. Pears
4. Peaches
5. Grapes

Output of Fruit, by Individual Province, 1959 (in tons)

	① 과실 생산량	② 고 장			
		사 ③ 과	배 ④	복숭아 ⑤	포도 ⑥
① 총 계	145 151	124 873	11 075	4 380	3 618
② 평양시	1 417	434	17	40	126
③ 평남도	13 063	11 873	360	247	1 162
④ 평북도	4 412	2 871	1 106	158	1 045
⑤ 파강도	502	—	470	4	3
⑥ 황남도	25 787	20 940	2 701	925	536
⑦ 황북도	8 517	5 603	324	189	438
⑧ 강원도	13 299	8 870	2 743	715	182
⑨ 함남도	70 108	67 321	1 050	1 359	94
⑩ 함북도	8 799	6 550	1 980	204	—
⑪ 개성시	1 148	111	325	498	33

- a. Fruit Output
- b. Category
- c. Apples
- d. Pears
- e. Peaches
- f. Chestnuts
1. Total
2. P'yongyang City
3. P'yongan-mamdo
4. P'yongan-pukto
5. Chagang-do

Table--Continued:

6. Hwanghae-namdo
7. Hwanghae-pukto
8. Kangwon-do
9. Hamgyong-namdo
10. Hamgyong-pukto
11. Kaesong City

Increase in Average Output of Fruit Per Chongbo
(in kg)

	1948	1949	1953	1956	1958	1959
① 전 계	4 470	8 457	5 109	4 844	12 392	12 976
② 사과	4 471	3 414	3 256	4 394	12 602	14 147
③ 배	3 239	3 717	2 408	5 263	10 080	10 087
④ 사과	5 941	4 054	1 769	2 225	4 821	6 216

1. Total
2. Apples
3. Pears
4. Peaches

Average Output of Fruit Per Chongbo, by Province,
1959 (in kg)

	전 계	② 구			
		사	배	사과	배
① 전 계	12 976	14 147	10 087	6 216	
② 평 양 시	6 080	2 237	—	5 714	
③ 평 남 도	7 884	8 218	7 826	5 140	
④ 평 북 도	6 608	6 815	7 318	4 938	
⑤ 자 강 도	3 862	—	8 393	1 000	
⑥ 황 해 도	12 746	15 011	10 810	5 892	
⑦ 함 북 도	8 081	8 894	9 000	5 108	
⑧ 개 선 도	14 870	15 889	15 764	6 008	
⑨ 함 남 도	17 704	18 451	8 400	8 882	
⑩ 남 북 도	11 748	14 819	8 959	8 458	
⑪ 함 강 도	—	—	—	—	
⑫ 개 성 시	7 589	8 586	10 156	6 000	

Keys to the Table:

a. All Fruit b. Category c. Apples d. Pear e. Peaches

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Total Average | 7. Hwanghae-pukto |
| 2. P'yongyang City | 8. Kangwond |
| 3. P'yongan-namdo | 9. Hamgyong-namdo |
| 4. P'yongan-pukto | 10. Hamgyong-pukto |
| 5. Chagang-do | 11. Yanggang-do |
| 6. Hwanghae-namdo | 12. Kaesong City |

7. Livestock Industry

In June 1959, the Plenary Session of the KLP Presidium took a series of important measures to: a) meet the people's growing needs for meat, milk, eggs and other livestock products in the near future, b) eliminate lagging in the livestock industry, and c) start rapid development of the industry.

In order to solve the feed supply problem, the basis for rapid development of the livestock industry, the Party ordered the following: an expansion of the area planted with forage crops under multiple crop cultivation to 350,000-400,000 chongbo in 1960 and to 500,000-600,000 chongbo within three to four years; an increase in the production of silage and hay; and extensive development of the cultivation of arrowroots.

The Party also announced detailed measures for the mechanization of the livestock industry, expansion of livestock industry facilities, systematic improvement of breeding animals, prevention of disease, improving and tightening up breeding management, and projects for training technicals in the livestock industry.

Owing to those measures, remarkable success was achieved in the livestock industry in 1959. The area planted with forage crops reached 250,000 chongbo, corresponding to an increase by a factor of 4.6 compared to 1958; the output of silage and hay was increased 184 percent and silage for hogs was increased 274 percent.

In 1959, 16 state-operated breeding animal stations were opened in order to improve breeding animal projects. At agricultural livestock cooperatives, special units were organized for animal breeding projects.

In order to protect the pure breeding of native cattle and increase the cross-breeding of milk cows, special zones were established as cross breeding areas between native cattle and pure milk cows; three testing stations for native milk cows were established in order to increase the amount of milk produced by native cows. The veterinary centers operated by the province, city or county were reorganized into livestock disease prevention stations in order to wipe out contagious livestock diseases and other illness. Veterinary centers were established at every agricultural cooperative and preventive vaccination projects were intensified by announcing livestock disease prevention weeks during each season. By the end of 1959, there were 5,242 milk cows, 712,000 native cattle, 1,613,000 hogs and 1,223,000 rabbits.

Number of Domestic Animals in Each Province in 1959

	① 牛	② 猪	③ 羊	④ 马	⑤ 骡	⑥ 驴	⑦ 兔	⑧ 鸡	⑨ 鸭
① 省 市	1 878	10 084	400	1 787	46 708	73 723	241 830	2 038	
② 省 市	414	113 819	5 979	6 951	276 200	207 613	1191 334	22 876	
③ 省 市	345	107 847	4 705	2 991	258 660	172 892	1062 828	17 007	
④ 省 市	293	71 426	6 689	2 968	110 246	48 353	364 082	46 127	
⑤ 省 市	123	72 602	1 679	3 938	213 808	160 429	823 779	4 334	
⑥ 省 市	560	68 253	3 088	2 563	171 533	89 339	496 552	18 602	
⑦ 省 市	245	87 428	6 823	2 279	118 279	83 429	392 639	23 182	
⑧ 省 市	374	91 608	15 091	15 184	198 497	192 338	217 027	18 396	
⑨ 省 市	698	71 473	27 548	31 730	147 389	140 806	525 222	21 405	
⑩ 省 市	190	42 518	28 679	3 670	53 262	31 958	129 078	11 186	
⑪ 省 市	22	6 906	—	308	20 767	23 023	76 253	198	
	5,242	711,534	104,663	75,222	1,512,593	1,223,000	6,331,467	106,948	

Table--Continued:

- a. Milk cows

e. Hogs
- b. Native Cattle

f. Rabbits
- c. Sheep

g. Fowl
- d. Goats

h. Honey Bees
1. P'yongyang City

2. P'yongan-namdo

3. P'yongan-pukto

4. Chagang-do

5. Hwanghae-namdo
6. Hwanghae-pukto

7. Kangwon-do

8. Hamgyong-namdo

9. Hamgyong-pukto

10. Yanggang-do

11. Kaesong City

Growth in Number of Domestic Animals (1946= 100)

	1949	1953	1956	1958	1959
① 우 소	125	83	157	520	684
② 토 소	167	107	103	141	151
③ 돼 지	300	247	323	654	734
④ 양	171	336	1 029	1 466	1 782
⑤ 염 소	236	424	2 540	5 216	7 230

1. Milk cows

2. Native cattle

3. Hogs

4. Sheep

5. Goats

Distribution of Domestic Animals, by Form of Enterprise (%)

	1949	1953	1956	1958	1959
① 우 소	100	100	100	100	100
② 국가 경영	24.0	26.7	30.4	32.3	32.7
③ 협동 경영	—	—	3.4	17.7	17.3
④ 개인 농민 경영	69.0	3.3	1.2	—	—
⑤ 돼 소	100	100	100	100	100
⑥ 국가 경영	0.1	7.6	7.6	7.0	9.6
⑦ 협동 경영	—	0.2	66.8	23.0	30.1
⑧ 개인 농민 경영	99.9	92.2	25.6	—	—
⑨ 닭	100	100	100	100	100
⑩ 국가 경영	0.5	24.3	19.7	15.0	17.1
⑪ 협동 경영	—	0.7	59.6	35.0	32.9
⑫ 개인 농민 경영	99.5	74.4	20.7	—	—

1. Milk Cows
2. State Enterprises
3. Cooperative Enterprises
4. Private Farm Enterprises
5. Native Cattle
6. State Enterprises
7. Cooperative Enterprises
8. Private Farm Enterprises
9. Hogs
10. State Enterprises
11. Cooperative Enterprises
12. Private Farm Enterprises

Note: State enterprises include domestic animals in State agricultural livestock farms and under subsidiary enterprises of State organs as well as under supplementary enterprises of workers and office employees.

Cooperative enterprises include domestic animals under both joint enterprises of agricultural cooperatives and supplementary enterprises of individual cooperative members.

Number of Domestic Animals per 100 Chongbo of
Planted Land

	1953	1958	1959
Hogs	28	75	89
Native Cattle	26	34	39

As of the end of 1959, the foundation of the livestock industry under the joint management of agricultural cooperatives was essentially completed; under the joint management of agricultural cooperatives, the number of native cattle increased 105 percent, hog 144 percent, and rabbits 14-fold.

Number of Domestic Animals per 100 Member-House-
holds of Cooperatives

	1956	1957	1958	1959
Native Cattle	37	47	58	62
Hogs	49	96	116	130

As a result of the rapid increase in the number of domestic animals, the output of livestock products also increased remarkably.

Growth in Output of Livestock Industry (1956 = 100)

	1957	1958	1959
Meat	171	340	279
Milk	263	705	1,529
Eggs	105	189	228
Woolens	109	122	175
Honey	106	352	239

8. Sericulture

Along with developments in other departments of the agricultural economy, there were remarkable developments in the sericulture sector during 1959. In 1959, mulberry nurseries increased to 268 percent of the 1956 level or to 126 percent of the 1958 level. As a result of the expansion of mulberry nurseries, the output of mulberry saplings also increased; thus, in 1959 the amount of mulberry saplings "chopmok" was increased to 642 percent of the 1956 level and 157 percent of the 1958 level.

Mulberry Nursery Area and Production of Mulberry Saplings

	단위	1949	1953	1956	1958	1959
①묘목 면적 ②정목		313	286	1 090	2 401	2 943
④상목 생산 ③1,000본		61 103	37 790	135 126	391 248	464 747
③크장 정목	"	8 823	12 017	30 175	123 376	145 711

a. Unit b Chongbo c. 1,000 trees

- Nursery
- Outout of Mulberry Saplings
- Saplings grafted

As a result of the rapid increase in the production of mulberry saplings, the area devoted to mulberry fields also increased rapidly. Under the assumption that there was a shortage of cultivated area in our country, the projects for the expansion of mulberry fields were carried out by extensive utilization of mountains and plains, dikes, "puchi" of rivers, and other unused land in order to save basic cultivated areas.

Growth of Mulberry Fields (1949 = 100)

	1953	1956	1958	1959
Area of Mulberry Fields	73	135	329	391
True Mulberry Fields (sun sangjon)	146	327	907	1,007

Mulberry Fields, by Province (in Chongbo)

	1949	1953	1956	1958	1959
① 총 계	10 378	7 616	13 951	34 182	40 543
② 평양시	—	1	7	7	340
③ 평남도	1 728	938	2 538	8 060	9 400
④ 평북도	1 420	1 430	3 047	7 020	8 024
⑤ 평안남도	426	269	829	1 392	1 465
⑥ 평안북도	505	766	1 288	2 389	3 248
⑦ 함경남도	1 028	1 170	1 763	4 267	5 934
⑧ 함경북도	2 853	601	890	2 233	3 497
⑨ 강원도	1 730	1 601	2 425	5 810	6 599
⑩ 충청남도	491	854	1 015	2 037	1 761
⑪ 충청북도	188	168	76	838	140
⑫ 개성시	—	8	69	189	151

1. Total
2. P'yongyang City
3. P'yongan-namdo
4. P'yongan-pukto
5. Chagang-do
6. Hwanghae-namdo
7. Hwanghae-pukto
8. Kangwon-do
9. Hamgyong-namdo
10. Hamgyong-pukto
11. Yanggang-do
12. Kaesong City

In 1959, the area devoted to mulberry forests (chakchan-rim) was 134,000 chongbo and the area devoted to the castor-oil plant was 62,000 chongbo; this corresponded to an increase to 457 percent of the 1958 level.

Along with the formation of a solid base for the supply of feed for silkworms, the number of silkworms species and the collection of silkworm eggs were also increased.

Amounts of Silkworm Eggs Raised (in Kilograms)

	1949	1952	1956	1958	1959
① 가 산	2 125	2 029	2 120	2 353	2 711
② 약 산	325	334	4 509	18 206	28 670
③ 피아산	—	—	—	5 532	25 205

1. Domestic Silkworms
2. Tussah Silkworms
3. Castor Oil Plant Silkworms

Proportions of Cocoons from Different Silkworms

	1949	1954	1958	1959
① 국내 생산량	100	100	100	100
② 누산가 산	89.7	87.1	81.5	44.1
③ 약 산	0.3	12.9	19.6	25.0
④ 피아산	—	—	18.9	30.9

1. Total output
2. Domestic Cocoons
3. Tussah cocoons
3. Castor oil plant cocoons

Amounts of Cocoons Produced (in tons)

	1949	1954	1958	1959
① 국내 생산량	5 532	4 186	8 750	12 047
② 누산가 산	5 564	3 646	4 504	5 307
③ 약 산	15	640	2 589	3 011
④ 피아산	—	—	1 685	3 729

1. Total amount of cocoons
2. Domestic cocoons
3. Tassah cocoons
4. Castor oil cocoons

As advanced sericultural methods were extensively introduced the output of cocoons per household also increased.

Growth in Cocoon Output per Household

	1956	1958	1959
Domestic Cocoons	17.2	19.1	19.6

In 1959, the output of cocoons was unusually large. In the cultivation of tussah cocoons and castor-oil plant cocoons there was a lack of previous experience, but a series of technical problems were solved in order to achieve tremendous results. The castor oil plant cocoons projects, which became popular among the people in 1958, played a role of great significance for the development of sericulture in our country.

Thus, the distribution of the output of cocoons among individual silkworm species was changed.

Cocoon Output in 1959, by Province (in tons)

- a . Domestic
Cocoons
- b . Tussah Cocoons
- c . Castor-Oil
Plant
Cocoons

- 1. Total
- 2. P'yongyang City
- 3. P'yongan-namdo
- 4. P'yongan-pukto
- 5. Chagang-do
- 6. Hwanghae-namdo
- 7. Hwanghae-pukto
- 8. Kangwon-do
- 9. Hamgyong-namdo
- 10. Hamgyong-pukto
- 11. Yanggang-do
- 12. Kaesong City

	가	나	다
① 총 계	5 307	3 611	3 723
② 저 양	33	4	241
③ 저 양	1 181	157	1 179
④ 저 양	1 089	612	458
⑤ 저 양	427	199	138
⑥ 저 양	372	270	576
⑦ 저 양	687	235	615
⑧ 저 양	530	206	225
⑨ 저 양	833	344	270
⑩ 저 양	117	170	61
⑪ 저 양	8	663	6
⑫ 저 양	10	2	50

9. Forest Administration

In 1959, 471 million saplings were produced. Nursery activities in 1959 increased to 152 percent of the 1958 level; measured similarly, the "ikkal" tree increased to 145 percent, chestnut trees to 629 percent, poplar trees to 235 percent, and black alders to 433 percent.

In 1959, the amount of seed collected from trees was 1,991 t (of which 209 t were from "ikkal" trees and 760 t were from pine trees); this was an increase to 323 percent of the 1958 level. In 1959, 655 million trees were planted over an area of 210,000 chongbo; measured in terms of the 1958 level, this corresponds to an increase to 245 percent in afforestation area and

an increase to 174 percent in number of trees planted.

Growth in Afforestation, by Province
(in chongbo)

	1956	1958	1959
① Total	52 451	85 948	210 236
② P'yongan-namdo	6 644	8 388	28 803
③ P'yongan-pukto	4 742	6 360	11 708
④ Chagang-do	9 233	8 861	28 943
⑤ Hwanghae-namdo	3 699	8 999	14 404
⑥ Hwanghae-pukto	4 010	7 872	16 367
⑦ Kangwon-do	8 301	19 922	36 881
⑧ Hamgyong-namdo	6 482	8 058	25 644
⑨ Hamgyong-pukto	5 588	8 620	11 861
⑩ Yanggang-do	3 708	6 486	40 931
⑪ Naesong City	1 173	2 339	2 771

- 1. Total
- 2. P'yongan-namdo
- 3. P'yongan-pukto
- 4. Chagang-do
- 5. Hwanghae-namdo
- 6. Hwanghae-pukto
- 7. Kangwon-do
- 8. Hamgyong-namdo
- 9. Hamgyong-pukto
- 10. Yanggang-do
- 11. Naesong City

Growth in Number of Trees Planted, by
Province (in Units of 1,000
Trees)

	1954	1958	1959
① Total	257 908	378 638	451 524
② P'yongan-namdo	34 460	41 406	114 539
③ P'yongan-pukto	28 247	31 110	42 291
④ Chagang-do	35 242	36 193	74 694
⑤ Hwanghae-namdo	16 150	49 546	52 971
⑥ Hwanghae-pukto	19 130	33 802	60 295
⑦ Kangwon-do	28 402	47 822	51 023
⑧ Hamgyong-namdo	36 264	34 093	24 869
⑨ Hamgyong-pukto	34 983	42 352	49 690
⑩ Yanggang-do	15 312	23 677	110 923
⑪ Kaesong City	8 808	16 078	10 819

1. Total
2. P'yongan-namdo
3. P'yongan-pukto
4. Chagang-do
5. Hwanghae-namdo
6. Hwanghae-pukto
7. Kangwon-do
8. Hamgyong-namdo
9. Hamgyong-pukto
10. Yanggang-do
11. Kaesong City

In 1959, 45 million poplar trees and "hwangsol" trees, which supplied raw material for pulp, were planted over an area of 11,000 chongbo. Compared to 1958, this corresponds to an increase by 203 percent in afforestation area and an increase in number of trees planted by 16 percent.

In 1959, 4,000 chongbo of wind prevention forests and 12,000 chongbo of erosion prevention forests were created. Thus, the foundations were strengthened for protecting cultivated agricultural land and crops from natural disasters and preventing droughts and floods.

FISHERIES

1. General

At the Meeting of Party Enthusiasts in the Fishery Industry, held in Kangwon-do on 12 June 1959, Premier Kim Il-sung emphasized the completion of the goals for fisheries set by the Party and presented methods of fighting for progress in the fishing industries.

At the meeting, Premier Kim Il-sung emphasized the unification of deep-sea, medium scale and small scale fishing in order to apply various methods of fishing. He gave instructions to "fish regardless of season, fish collectively and individually, fish in the far seas and near seas, fish from large boats and small boats, fish this kind and that kind without ceasing, utilizing whatever method there is." He emphasized the breeding of fish in the deep sea and "hoso," systematic protection of fish species, proper processing of captured fish, and the supply of clean, tasty, cheap, and varied processed fishery products to the citizens.

He also presented detailed methods for the formation of technical foundations for renovating the fishing industry under fishing cooperatives. He also gave instructions to organize a popular campaign for developing the fishing industry in our country on a highly scientific basis, and for exploring the rich fishery resources in our possession.

He also gave instructions to intensify popular education in order to attract young people to the ocean and to strengthen Communist indoctrination among workers in the fisheries in order to establish discipline and orderliness. He also gave directions to show a deep interest in the living of workers in the fishing industry.

In 1959 the active struggle was continued in the fishing industry in order to carry out Premier Kim Il-sung's instructions. Thus, the material and technological foundation for the development of the fishing industry of our country was solidified.

In 1959 the State invested 5,290,000 won (in terms of the new currency at the estimated 1950 price level) in capital construction for the development of the fishery industry.

Growth in Capital Construction Investment
(in units of 10,000 won)

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>
Capital Construction Investment	190	248	529
Increase in Investment	100	131	278

*

*

*

In 1959 many construction projects were successfully carried out, including the following: a refrigeration plant and landing pier (haryukjang) for the Soho Fishery Enterprise; a fish processing plant (oryang kongjang), sanggason and landing pier for the Ch'aho Fishery Enterprise; a fish processing plant, landing pier and refrigeration plant for the Tanch'on Fishery Enterprise; a "sanggason" and landing pier for the Sinch'ang Fishery Enterprise; a refrigeration plant and landing pier for the Yanghwa Fishery Enterprise; a refrigeration plant, landing pier and "sanggason" for the Chinjin Fishery Enterprise; a "sanggason" and landing pier for the Samho Fishery Enterprise; a "sanggason," landing pier and drying oven for the Twaecho Fishery Enterprise; a drying shop for the Inch'on Fishery Enterprise; a refrigeration plant for the Ch'ongjin Fishery Enterprise; a drying oven for the Ingan Fishery Enterprise; a drying oven for the Sap'o Fishery Enterprise; a drying oven, landing pier and fish processing plant for the Kimch'aek Fishery Enterprise.

In 1959 the number of motorized boats was increased to 140.2 percent of the 1958 level and 216.9 percent of the 1956 level; non-motorized boats were increased to 111 percent of the 1958 level and 172.8 percent of the 1956 level.

To form the material-technological basis of the fishery industry, all fishery workers carried on the campaign for machine tool multiplication and established general purpose machine plants with new equipment and new fishery equipment shops in every province.

In 1959, the total output of the fishery industry increased to 114 percent of the 1958 level and 226.8 percent of the 1956 level. It exceeded by 101 percent the level projected for the end of 1961, the terminal year of the First Five-Year Plan.

In 1959, the output of fishery cooperatives in each province was in the following proportions compared to 1958: Hamgyong-pukto 92 percent; Hamgyong-namdo 105 percent; Kangwon-do 107 percent; P'yongan-pukto 91 percent; P'yongan-namdo 107 percent; Hwanghae-namdo 221 percent.

In 1959 the total number of fisher workers increased to 125 percent of the 1958 number; similarly measured workers in state fishery enterprises increased to 136 percent and in cooperative enterprises to 117 percent; the number of fishermen increased to 126 percent (137 percent in State enterprises and 131 percent in cooperative enterprises).

Following the instructions given by Premier Kim Il-sung in June 1959, a large number of youths went to sea. Thus, the proportion of youth in the fishery industry labor force increased remarkably. The young fisherman accounted for 52.5 percent of all fisherman listed on the rolls at the end of 1959.

In 1959, the organization and economic management basis of fishery cooperatives was developed and solidified; thus, total output was 40,571,000 won.

By the end of 1959, there were 154 fishery cooperatives and a total membership of 31,100 persons.

2. Fishing

In 1959, the provisions for fishing were strengthened by the use of modern mechanized boats, including large

motorized boats, large deep-sea steamers, whalers, smacks (konch'akson) and "tupalson". In 1959, the total number of boats mobilized for fishing operations reached 13,700.

In 1959, the total size of the fish catch by State and cooperative enterprises reached 515,200 t; this was an increase to 141 percent of the 1956 level and 180 percent of the 1946 level.

Increase in Fishing In Terms of Different
Fishing Methods

	<u>1959</u> <u>1958</u>	<u>State Operated Enter-</u> <u>prises</u> 1959/1958 [1958 = 100]
Total	111.8	147.5
Deep Sea Steamer Trawler	103.4	103.4
Large Steamer Trawler	107.8	101.5
Steamer Dragnet	157.4	137.9
Two-steamer trawler	100	100
Medium and Small Fishing Enterprises	112.6	155.3
Local Fishing Enterprises	146.1	171.9

In 1959, the fishery industry supplied the citizens with a large quantity of fresh fish and frozen fish. Fresh fish and frozen fish supplied to the citizens accounted for 41.4 percent of the total fish catch. The relative distribution is shown in the following table.

3. Fresh Water Fish Breeding

In 1959, the total area of breeding ponds rapidly increased from 12,037 chongbo in the previous year to 82,918 chongbo. The project for securing breeding fish was carried out at 113 percent of target and 2,899,000 breeding fish was obtained.

Area Devoted to Fresh Water Fish Breeding, by Province, 1959 (in chongbo)

	① 전라남도	② 전라북도	③ 전라남도
① 총계	24,893	57,923.5	42.09
② 평안도	13.6	—	—
③ 평안도	8,400	4,177.8	10.6
④ 평안도	6,000	13,982	10.2
⑤ 자강도	0.5	10,296	7.7
⑥ 평안도	8,341	8,664	0.5
⑦ 평안도	394	453	0.7
⑧ 평안도	594	3,180	0.63
⑨ 평안도	329	5,995	0.7
⑩ 평안도	170	7,476	0.1
⑪ 평안도	—	731	11
⑫ 평안도	120	81	0.06

a. Rice Paddies

b. Ponds and Reservoirs

c. "Ch'ilssak"
Fish Breeding
Station

1. Total
2. P'yongyang City
3. P'yongan-namdo
4. P'yongan-pukto
5. Chagang-do
6. Hwanghae-namdo
7. Hwanghae-pukto
8. Kangwon-do
9. Hamgyong-namdo

10. Hamgyong-pukto
11. Yanggang-do
12. Kaesong City

In 1959 the number of breeding fishes reached 2,899,000, representing the fulfillment of the original state plan by 113%.

Relative Distribution of Supply of Fresh Fish and Frozen Fish in 1959

	① 全 国	② 平壤市	③ 咸兴市	④ 南浦市	⑤ 清津市	⑥ 元山市	⑦ 新义州市
全 国 ①	44.4	24.3	39.8	84.6	40.8	44.3	48.1
平壤市 ②	52.9	15.4	89.2	84.9	66.8	20.2	61.7
咸兴市 ③	26.3	81.6	29.8	42.3	7.9	25.7	29.8

Legend:

1. All Cities
2. P'yongan-namdo
3. P'yongan-pukto
4. Hwanghae-namdo
5. Kangwon-do
6. Hambyong-namdo
7. Hamgyong-pukto
- a. Total
- b. State Enterprises
- c. Cooperative Enterprises

Number of Fishes Bred in Each Province in 1959

	1959	B	
		①	②
① 총 계	2 898 851	606 688	2 292 163
② 평양시	6 846	—	6 846
③ 평안도	384 865	9 865	375 000
④ 평북도	776 845	109 845	667 000
⑤ 서울도	8 152	—	8 152
⑥ 강원도	620 192	26 714	593 478
⑦ 충청도	99 781	—	99 781
⑧ 전라도	229 961	41 961	188 000
⑨ 경상도	706 761	405 789	301 000
⑩ 함북도	92 447	12 814	79 633
⑪ 함남도	3 671	—	3 671
⑫ 개성시	23 600	—	23 600

a. Category b. State Enterprises c. Cooperatives

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Total | 7. Hwanghae-pukto |
| 2. P'yongyang City | 8. Kangwon-do |
| 3. P'yongan-namdo | 9. Hamgyong-namdo |
| 4. P'yongan-pukto | 10. Hamgyong-pukto |
| 5. Chagang-do | 11. Yanggang-do |
| 6. Hwanghae-namdo | 12. Kaesong City |

In 1959, large quantities of infant fish were discharged at various fresh water fish breeding enterprises. The achievements of individual provinces in this activity are shown in the following chart.

**Discharges of Infant Fish in 1959 (in units of
10,000 fishes)**

	1959	종 류	
		① 국영	② 협동
① 총 계	282 645.8	178 076	104 569.9
② 평양시	72.3	—	72.3
③ 전남도	47 074.6	16 415	30 659.6
④ 평북도	138 826.1	117 569	21 257
⑤ 사강도	597	—	597
⑥ 황남도	44 928.3	32 607	12 321.3
⑦ 황북도	1 884.6	32 607	1 884.6
⑧ 강원도	19 171	2 514	16 657
⑨ 함남도	25 061	8 061	17 000
⑩ 함북도	2 783	1 010	1 773
⑪ 함강도	61	—	61
⑫ 개성시	207	—	207

- | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| a. Category | b. State Enterprises | c. Cooperatives |
| 1. Total | | |
| 2. P'yongyang City | | 8. Kangwon-do |
| 3. P'yongan-namdo | | 9. Hamgyong-namdo |
| 4. P'yongan-pukto | | 10. Hamgyong-pukto |
| 5. Chagang-do | | 11. Yanggang-do |
| 6. Hwanghae-namdo | | 12. Kaesong City |
| 7. Hwanghae-pukto | | |

In 1959, the rise in fresh water fish breeding area brought about an increase in the active construction of fish breeding compounds.

Construction of Fish Breeding Stations
in 1959 (in chongbo)

		Breakdown of Total	
		State Operated	Coope- ratives
Total Area	531.1	64.4	466.7
P'yongyang City	7.7	-	37.7
P'yongan-namdo	35.5	14.4	21.1
P'yongan-pukto	104.1	4.5	99.6
Chagang-do	7.8	-	7.8
Hwanghae-namdo	87.1	9.1	78.0
Hwanghae-pukto	19.7	-	19.7
Kangwon-do	81.7	15.4	66.3
Hamgyong-namdo	112.5	11.0	101.5
Hamgyong-pukto	48.2	10.0	38.2
Yanggang-do	12.8	-	12.8
Kaesong City	14.0	-	14.0

4. Processing Industry

In 1959, the output of the fishery processing industry reached 11,000 t. The output of canned fishery products was increased to 160 percent of the 1958 level. Processed products included dried products (sogonp'un, ohagonp'un), salted and dried products, preserves in salt, pickled fish, fish "hun" products, fish "yon" products, seaweed and so forth. The distribution of various processed fishery products was as follows: salted and dried fish, three percent; pickled fish, 18.5 percent; preserved in salt, 50.8 percent; "so" dried fish, 23.5 percent; "cha" dried fish, 1.6 percent.

In 1959, the capacity of refrigeration plants was increased 400 percent compared to 1956; processing capacity was increased ten-fold, capacity for drying fish 333.3 percent and landing facilities 117.6 percent.

TRANSPORTATION

1. General

In 1959, the main tasks in the transportation sector were as follows: to "exceed by far the cargo transportation level projected under the first Five-Year Plan for 1961; within the next one or two years, to raise the cargo transportation capacity of railroads to 70,000,000 t, automobile transportation to 50,000,000 t, and marine transportation to 7,000,000 t; to increase continually and greatly the capacity for transporting cargo as well as passengers" (resolution of the February 1959 Plenary Session of the KLP Presidium). In support of these principles, creative efforts and struggle were in progress during 1959 in order to follow the established regulations strictly strengthen the revolutionary codes in railroad, automobile, marine and air transportation, strengthen the technological provisions in transportation, and enhance the utilization rate of existing transportation facilities from every facet.

In 1959, the tasks in various branches of transportation activities were successfully carried out and transportation capacity was increased remarkably.

Percentage Distribution of Total Freight Circulation, by Means of Transportation

	1949	1953	1956	1958	1959
① 화물 총 수송량	100	100	100	100	100
② 고상 철도	85.2	86.9	86.0	83.4	82.8
③ 자동차	1.3	2.1	2.9	5.2	6.0
④ 선박	3.5	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.2

1. Total Freight Circulation
2. Rail Transportation
3. Vehicle Transportation
4. Ships Transportation

Growth in Volume of Freight Transportation and Freight Circulation, by Means of Transportation
(%)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1958	1959
① 화물 총 수송량	100	489	389	874	2041	3041
② 고상 철도	100	497	325	859	861	1141
③ 자동차	100	627	939	3941	17241	28441
④ 선박	100	285	116	342	691	963
⑤ 화물 총 수송량	100	507	302	662	985	1241
⑥ 고상 철도	100	522	304	658	967	1241
⑦ 자동차	100	386	716	1441	3941	5641
⑧ 선박	100	146	46	129	281	424

1. Total Freight Transportation
3. Vehicle Transportation
5. Total Freight Circulation
7. Vehicle Transportation
2. Rail Transportation
4. Ship Transportation
6. Rail Transportation
8. Ship Transportation

a. times

2. Rail Transportation

In 1959, the State invested 11,535,000 won in capital construction for rail transportation. The construction of a railroad between Chihari and P'yongsan was completed; the construction of an electrified railroad extending 115 km between Tanch'on was in progress. The So-p'yongyang Railroad Depot and Wonsan Railroad Depot, which were equipped with modern technology, were completed.

In 1959, the total length of railroad was increased to 101 percent of the 1958 level; this corresponds to an extension 74.9 km greater the level for the prewar period in 1949. In 1959, there were the following changed relative to the previous year: the number of electric engines, 156 percent; mobile engines, 103 percent; freight cars, 101 percent; mobile freight cars, 101 percent; passenger cars, 104 percent; mobile passenger cars, 113 percent.

In 1959 the freight transportation plan was fulfilled at 100.4 percent of target and the freight circulation plan at 101 percent.

Compared to the prewar period in 1949, the amount of railroad freight transportation was increased to 216 percent, and railroad freight circulation to 229 percent in 1959. Thus, total rail transportation in 1959 exceeded by 110 percent of the level projected for 1961 under the First Five-Year Plan.

Growth in Rail Freight Transportation and Rail Freight Circulation (%)

	1959 [actual]	<u>1959</u> 1958	<u>1959</u> 1956
Freight Transportation (millions of tons)	35	125	192
Freight Circulation (in millions of tons per km)	7,797	124	182

Rail Freight Transportation and Rail Freight Circulation: Plan Implementation in 1959, by Railroad Control Bureau (%)

	① 1959년 계획 실행률		1959년 1958년	
	② 화물 수송량	③ 화물 순환	④ 화물 수송량	⑤ 화물 순환
㉔ 평양 철도 관리국	105	104	126	117
㉕ 개성 "	102	108	124	111
㉖ 함흥 "	107	101	125	134
㉗ 청진 "	103	101	114	123

1. Implementation Rate of 1959 Plan
2. Freight Transportation
3. Freight Circulation
4. Freight Transportation
5. Freight Circulation

- a. P'yongyang Railroad Control Bureau
- b. Kaech'on " "
- c. Hamhung " "
- d. Ch'ongjin " "

In 1959, the tasks of transporting principal products were successfully carried out; included were coal, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, cement, grains and salt.

Growth in Freight Transportation of Principal
Products (%)

	<u>1959</u> <u>1949</u>	<u>1959</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1959</u> <u>1958</u>
Coal	178	193	118
Ores	265	293	132
Ferrous and Non-ferrous Metals	411	196	127
Timber	196	150	115
Building Materials	345	255	129
Grains	118	157	110

In 1959 the plan for rail transportation of passengers was fulfilled at 101 percent of target and the plan for rail circulation of passengers was fulfilled at 103 percent of target.

Growth in Rail Transportation and Circulation of Passengers
(%)

	<u>1959</u> <u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1959</u> <u>1949</u>
Number of Passengers Transported	122	149	148
Passenger Circulation	132	142	137

In 1959, chain and semi-chain operating distance of locomotives was increased. The number of trains to which such operation was applied also was increased. The interval of maintenance work on locomotives in a depot was shortened as much as possible, so that the technical speed

of freight trains exceeded the plan by 0.6 km and the operational rate of mobile locomotives was increased by 1.7 percent beyond the planned level. The average running distance of a locomotive in a 24-hour day was increased to 109 percent of 1958, 122 percent of 1956, and 137 percent of 1949.

In 1959, rolling stock turn-around time was 3.1 days; this corresponds to a 0.6 day reduction compared to 1958. Thus the level projected toward the end of the Five-Year Plan (3.6 days) was exceeded by 0.5-day by an earlier date. The reduction in rolling stock turn-around time created a reserve of rolling stock totalling 203,000 units; this made it possible to carry 6,700,000 t of additional freight. In 1959, freight circulation per freight car was increased to 125 percent of the 1958 level.

Reduction in Rolling Stock Turn-around Time
(Unit: 24-hour day)

	1949	1956	1958	1959
Rolling Stock	6.7	5.1	3.7	3.1
Turn-around Time				

In 1959, railroad maintenance operations were improved and strengthened so that train speed also was remarkably increased.

Increase in Technical Speed and Travel Speed of Trains

	<u>1959</u> <u>1949</u>	<u>1959</u> <u>1953</u>	<u>1959</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1959</u> <u>1958</u>
Technical Speed	136	147	121	107
Travel Speed	119	198	109	104

In 1959, the campaign for increasing locomotive traction limits was extensively carried out under the motto of a greater load and a greater amount of transportation. The average freight train traction in 1959 was increased to 111 percent of the 1958 level and at 109 percent of target exceeded the traction level projected for the end of 1961 under the First Five-Year Plan.

The campaign for economizing on coal in rail transportation was continually carried out. In 1959, the coal consumption norm for large-guage train traction of 1,000 t/km was reduced by seven percent so that 27,000 t of coal were saved during the year. Domestic coal was substituted for imported coal at almost every locomotive depot so that the use of imported coal was greatly reduced.

In 1959, the original cost of rail transportation per t/km unit was reduced by 3.2 percent compared to the level of the previous year. The number of workers in rail transportation operations increased to 110 percent of the 1958 level; labor productivity increased to 128 percent of the 1958 level, 159 percent of the 1956 level and 392 percent of the 1953 level.

3. Vehicle Transportation

In 1959, the State invested 5,460,000 won in capital construction for vehicle transportation, and transportation facilities and means were increased.

Growth in Number of Vehicles (%)

	<u>1959</u> 1958	<u>1959</u> 1956	<u>1959</u> 1953
Total Number of Vehicles	127	166	266
Trucks	130	168	242
Passenger Cars for Travel	119	300	13 times
Passenger Cars	106	126	241

In 1959, the plan for freight transportation by vehicles was overfulfilled at 101 percent of target and an additional 500,000 t of freight were transported.

Growth Vehicle Freight Transportation and Circulation (%)

	<u>1959</u> <u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u> <u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u> <u>1953</u>
Freight Transportation	165	722	45 times
Freight Circulation	143	390	15 times

In 1959, vehicle transportation workers strengthened the routine communication system with freight owners, minimized one-way transportation and established the round-trip transportation system; thus, the rate of operating vehicles without freight was reduced by one percent vehicle below the planned level. In order to increase the utilization rate of vehicles, the two-shift system was generally enforced, discipline and orderliness in vehicle operation systems were established and trailers were used extensively. Thus 4.1 percent additional freight was loaded and transported.

In 1959, the campaign for converting vehicles from running on imported fuel to running on substitute fuel was carried on. The proportion of all trucks running on substitute fuel increased from 31 percent in 1958 to 45 percent in 1959. At the same time, passenger transportation by vehicles was also greatly improved.

Passenger Transportation by Vehicles: Growth and Plan Implementation (%)

	<u>1959</u> <u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1959</u> <u>1949</u>
Number of Passenger	144	307	26 times
Passenger Circulation	139	272	977

In 1959, the average running distance of a passenger car for travel per 24-hour day was increased to 101.3 percent of the 1958 level and 102.3 percent of the 1956 level.

In 1959, the total extension of the road network increased to 102 percent of the 1958 level and 447 percent of the 1949 amount; the total distance of passenger transportation by vehicle was extended to 119 percent of the 1958 level and 177 percent of the 1956 amount.

4. River and Sea Transportation

In 1959, the plans for freight transportation by boat and freight circulation were fulfilled at 101 percent and 104 percent of target, respectively. In 1959, freight transportation by boat increased to 139 percent of the 1958 level, 282 percent of the 1956 level and 327 percent of the 1949 amount; freight circulation increased to 151 percent of the 1958 level, 340 percent of the 1956 amount and 296 percent of the 1949 volume.

In 1959, the number of freighters increased to 138 percent of the 1958 amount and 205 percent of the 1956 level; passenger boats increased to 110 percent of the 1958 volume and 128 percent of the 1956 level. As a result of the rapid development of the machine building industry in our country, motorized freighters increased to 171 percent of the 1958 level causing an increase in transportation capacity. Transportation of passengers by boats also improved, and the 1959 plan for transporting passengers was fulfilled at 101 percent of target, whereas the plan for boat circulation was fulfilled at 104 percent of target.

In 1959, total distance covered by tugs increased to 116 percent of the 1958 level.

The mobility of freighters in 1959 increased by 0.7 percent compared to 1958, 7.6 percent compared to 1956 and 62.1 percent compared to 1954; the average navigation distance of a boat also increased by 0.6 nautical miles compared to the 1958 level. Thus, boat turn-around time was reduced by 0.1 day compared to 1958.

5. Ox and Horse Transportation

In 1959 the volume of cargo transported by oxen and horses was increased to 146 percent, 205 percent, and 615 percent of the levels in 1958, 1956 and 1953, respectively. Cargo circulation by ox- and horse-drawn transportation increased to 154 percent, 194 percent and 240 percent of the respective levels in 1958, 1956 and 1953.

6. Air Transportation

In 1959 air transportation plan targets were over-fulfilled as follows: air freight transportation, 175 percent of target; air freight circulation, 169 percent of target; air passenger transportation, 157 percent of target; and air passenger circulation, 170 percent of target.

* * *

Growth in Air Freight (in %)

[Earlier Year= Base Year = 100]

	<u>1959</u> 1958	<u>1959</u> 1956	<u>1959</u> 1954
Air Freight Transportation	260	412	366
Air Freight Circulation	143	140	139

* * *

COMMUNICATIONS

In 1959 projects were in progress in the communications sector for extending the communication and wire-broadcasting networks connecting the central station to

the provinces, provinces to provinces, provinces to counties, and counties to villages.

In 1959 there was an investment amounting to 8,620,000 won for capital construction in communications. Construction or expansion projects were completed for 250 postal stations or postal branch offices in cities and villages.

In 1959 communications operating plan was overfulfilled at 111 percent of target. Of this the plans for ordinary postal work, parcel post and telegrams were fulfilled at 105 percent, 116 percent and 107 percent of target, respectively.

Development of Postal Operations

	<u>1959</u> <u>1953</u>	<u>1959</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1959</u> <u>1958</u>
Mail	204	134	115
Parcel Post	24 times	270	145
Postal Money Orders	804	279	---
Periodicals	277	192	144
No of Post Offices	175	157	147

*

In 1959 the number of wire-broadcasting stations increased to 158 percent of the 1958 level. Total power output was increased by 3.3 times. The output of the radio broadcasting system was increased to 118 percent. City telephone capacity increased to 118 percent of the 1958 level and 149 percent of the 1956 level. Automatic telephones increased as a proportion of all telephones from 8.7 percent in 1956 to 20.7 percent in 1959. The number

of subscribers to city telephones rose to 121 percent of the 1958 level and 184 percent of the 1956 level.

In 1959 the total extent of communication lines was increased to 149 percent of the 1958 total, and mobile units, including airplanes and automobiles, increased to 145 percent.

In 1959 various communication equipment was produced so that 380,000 loudspeakers and 6,000 telephones were installed in cities and villages for the first time. Thus, the total number of loudspeakers installed in cities and villages increased to 469 percent of the 1958 number.

In 1959 the total extent of city telephone lines was increased by 2,380 km over the 1958 level, and the extent of long-distance telephone lines was increased by 24,600 km.

* * *

Development of Telecommunications

(in %)

	<u>1959</u> <u>1953</u>	<u>1959</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1959</u> <u>1958</u>
Telegrams	151	145	125
Extent of Telecommunication Lines	285	135	113
Extent of Telephone Lines	215	176	159
Capacity of City Telephone Stations	226	149	118
City Telephones			
Number of Subscribers	622	181	121

In 1959 international telecommunication with foreign nations, including the nations in the socialist camp, also increased.

CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

In 1959 the total state investment in capital construction in all sectors of the national economy was 620 million won (at estimated 1950 prices); this corresponds to 102 percent of the initial plan. Of this amount, investment in construction and assembly operations was 357 million won, which corresponds to 107 percent of plan.

In 1959 the total investment in capital construction increased to 137 percent of the 1958 level and the volume of construction and assembly operations reached 122 percent [of the 1958 amount]. As a result, the total fixed assets initiating operation in all fields of the people's economy in 1959 was 407 million won (at estimated 1950 prices); this corresponds to an 8 percent increase over the 1958 level. Moreover there were productive and non-productive construction projects which were carried out by agricultural cooperatives with their own funds.

Value of Construction and Assembling Operations: Implementation 1959

	Rate of Implementation [Target=100]
Ministry of Power and Chemical Industry	107
Ministry of Metal Industry	107
Ministry of Machine Industry	108
Ministry of Forestry	110
Ministry of Light Industry	107

Table Cont'd

Ministry of Transportation			106
P'yongyang City People's Committee			99
P'yongan-namdo People's Committee			109
P'yongan-pukto People's Committee			117
Changang-do	"	"	112
Hwanghae-namdo	"	"	125
Hwanghae-pukto	"	"	175
Kangwon-do	"	"	106
Hamgyong-namdo	"	"	117
Hamgyong-pukto	"	"	86
Yanggang-do	"	"	158
Kaesong City	"	"	89

*

During the first three years of the First Five-Year Plan (from 1957 to 1959), the total state investment in capital construction in all sectors of people's economy was 1,435,000,000 won (at the estimated price level as of 1 April 1957); this corresponds to an increase to 134 percent of the level achieved during the period of the last Three-Year Plan (1954 to 1956).

Percentage Distribution of the State Investment
in Capital Construction

	1954 - 1956	1957- 1959	1959
State Investment in Capital Construction	100	100	100
Construction and Assembly Operations	61.3	58.7	57.6
Equipment Expenses	28.2	29.6	28.6
Geological Survey Expenses	2.2	4.5	5.2
Design and Preparatory Survey Expenses	1.5	2.9	3.6
Miscellaneous	6.8	4.3	5.0

Productive construction during the first three years of the First Five-Year Plan (1957 to 1959) increased to 135 percent of the level achieved during the three-year period of the last Three Year Plan (1954 to 1956). During this period, investment in industrial construction increased to 144 percent; investment in heavy industry increased to 148 percent; and construction of housing increased to 152 percent.

Growth and Percentage Distribution of State Investment in Capital Construction in Individual Sectors of the People's Economy

	1954~1956	1957~1959	1959	1959 1953
① 총 투자액	100	100	100	136.7
②I. 생산적 건설	73.1	73.8	74.0	136.0
③ 1. 공업 건설	49.6	53.4	49.9	123.2
④ 2. 농업 건설	9.2	9.8	13.2	206.1
⑤ 3. 운수 및 통신	13.1	7.9	9.0	152.5
⑥ 4. 상업 및 사회 서비스	1.2	2.7	1.9	79.7
⑦II. 비생산적 건설	26.9	26.2	26.0	138.7
⑧ 1. 주택 건설	12.0	12.7	11.3	120.8
⑨ 2. 교육 및 문화 기관	5.9	3.9	3.8	149.2
⑩ 3. 과학 연구 기관	0.4	0.5	0.4	81.4
⑪ 4. 보건 기관	1.4	2.0	2.7	242.4
⑫ 5. 공공 시설	5.8	6.7	6.5	146.9
⑬ 6. 기타	1.4	1.4	1.3	151.2

1. Total Investment
2. Productive Construction
3. Industry
4. Agriculture
5. Transportation and Communications
6. Commerce and Social Services
7. Non-Productive Construction
8. Housing
9. Educational and Cultural Organs
10. Scientific Research Organs
11. Health Organs
12. Public Facilities
13. Others

Capital Construction Investment in Industrial Sectors, 1959

	투자액 (단위)	1959 1958
① 공업 건설 총 투자액	30 979.7	128.2
② 중공업	25 263.0	120.1
③ 그중 금속공업	41 630	140.8
④ 화학 및 연료공업	54 733	135.7
⑤ 기계공업	37 788	87.1
⑥ 전기공업	38 438	178.7
⑦ 석산공업	29 063	118.4
⑧ 기타공업	13 823	104.0
⑨ 미산업	7 129	144.8
⑩ 전력업	57 107	183.9
⑪ 그중 방직공업	21 302	139.7
⑫ 식료공업	18 870	212.8

a. Investment (10,000 won)

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Total Industrial Investment | 11. Textile Industry |
| 2. Heavy Industry | 12. Food Processing Industry |
| 3. Metal Industry | |
| 4. Mining and Lead Mining Industry | |
| 5. Machine Industry | |
| 6. Power Industry | |
| 7. Coal Industry | |
| 8. Chemical Industry | |
| 9. Forestry | |
| 10. Light Industry | |

Of the total investment in industrial construction during 1959, 81.6 percent went to the construction of heavy industry and 18.4 percent to light industry.

During the first three years of the First Five-Year Plan (1957 to 1959), the proportions of heavy and light industries were 83.3 percent and 16.7 percent, respectively.

In 1959, the fixed assets initiating operations in productive construction were increased to 109.2 percent of the 1958 level and totalled 299,000,000 won.

The total fixed assets initiating operations, productive or non-productive, in all sectors of people's economy during the three years of the First Five-Year Plan (1957 to 1959) showed an increase of 37 percent over the last Three-Year Plan period.

In 1959, a number of enterprises, shops and complexes were established, rehabilitated, improved or expanded.

In the power industry, the Tocknogang power station with a capacity of 60,000 kva was established; the fourth and fifth power stations at the Puchongang Power System and the second power station at the Kumkangsan Power System were rehabilitated. In the mining industry and the ferrous metal industry, the new and expanded plants included the following: sand-screening shops at the Ch'nton, Chaeryong, and Hasong Mines; six ore-dressing plants, including those at the Holtong and Sangnong Mines; an electric furnace with a capacity of 400,000 t at the Kimoh'aek Smelter Works; the First Steel Plant at the Songjin Steel Works with the latest technological provisions; a rolling plant at the Kangson Steel Works; and a zinc smelter at the Munp'yong Smelters. At each of these places, operations have already begun.

In the machine industry the newly completed plants included the Kusong Machine Tool Plant, the P'yongyang "toryang-hyonggi" plant, the Wonsan Railroad Depot, and thirteen provincially-operated general machine plants. In other sectors of industry, the newly completed plants included the calcium superphosphate fertilizer plant at the Hungnam Fertilizer Plant, the calcium superphosphate plant at the Namp'o Smelters, the 2.5 Madong Cement Factory, the Hungsang "Yoop" Plant, the Kilchu Veneer Plant, and the

weaving shops at the Sinuiju General Textile Plant. Construction projects were completed for over 30 city- and county-operated paper mills, including the Sinuiju Paper Mill, 120 Sugar beet processing plants, and 66 food processing plants; operations were begun at all of these places. As a result, a new capacity was created in 1959 for the production of 93,000 kva of power, 545,000 t of steel, 220,000 t of steel materials, 840,000 t of cement, 175,000 t of calcium superphosphate fertilizer, 8,500 t of staple fiber and synthetic thread, 12,000 m² of plywoods, 16,500 t of cotton thread and 76,000,000 m of cotton fabric.

Moreover, large-scale construction projects were in progress, including the Kanggae Youth Power Station, the Unpong Power Station, the Thick and Thin Steel Plate Plant and "Haet'an-no" at the Hwanghae Steel Works, the methanole plant at the Aoji Chemical Plant and the Pongung Vinylon Plant.

Growth and Percentage Distribution of Fixed Assets
Initiating Operations (%)

	1954-1956	1957-1959	1959	1959 1958
Total Fixed Assets Initiating Operations	100	100	100	108.0
Productive Fixed Assets	72.9	72.6	73.6	109.2
Industry	-	55.8	52.8	101.1
Agriculture	-	6.7	8.8	174.0
Non-Productive Fixed Assets	27.1	27.4	26.4	104.7
Housing	-	15.1	13.2	93.0
Educational and Cultural Institutions	-	3.7	3.5	112.5

Growth in Industrial Capacity in 1959 (%)		
	<u>1960</u> <u>1950</u>	<u>1960</u> <u>1959</u>
Power	115.2	105.7
Steel	355.6	289.2
Steel Materials	143.7	182.4
Cement	171.9	173.1
Chemical Fertilizers	98.9	192.0
Pulp	-	111.8
Paper	180.4	132.0
Cotton Thread	246.1	130.9
Silk Thread	753.4	186.2
Synthetic Fiber Thread	-	240.4
Silk Fabrics	295.3	137.2
Cotton Fabrics	12.3 times	181.3

Comparison based on figures taken as of
1 January of each year.

In 1959, investment in capital construction in the agricultural economy increased to 106 percent of the 1958 level.

In 1959, operations were started on various irrigation facilities, including the first stage of construction of the Kiyang Irrigation system in P'yongan-namdo, the irrigation Systems of the Apnok-gang and Taeryong-gang Districts, 508 reservoirs and 1,627 pumping stations. Agricultural cooperatives continued construction of medium- and small-scale irrigation facilities with their own funds. In 1959, additional capacity to irrigate 220,000 chongbo of paddies and fields was created. The total irrigated area in our country reached 800,000 chongbo in 1959.

Thus, the irrigation projects in the agricultural economy of our country were essentially completed.

In 1959, agricultural cooperatives continued with productive construction projects with their own funds; included were 700 medium- and small-scale power stations, 7,000 tobacco-leaf drying rooms, silkworm raising rooms, 357,000 dormitories, 1,500 warehouses and greenhouses, 685 rice-cleaning and processing facilities.

Growth of State Investment in Capital Construction
in the Agricultural Economy (%)
(In Millions of Won, Estimated Price Level of 1 April 1957)

	1954-1956		1957-1959		1959		1959 1958
	Amount	%	Amt.	%	Amt.	%	
Agricultural Construction	99	100	140	100	82	100	206.1
Irrigation and River Control	56	56.5	75	53.6	39	47.6	144.2
Operation of Agricultural Machinery	10	10.1	11	7.9	10	12.2	7004.0

In 1959, capital construction investment in transportation was increased by 58 percent over the 1958 level; the construction of a railroad connecting Chihari to P'yongsan was completed, and the construction of an electrified railroad between Chihari and P'yongsan was carried out successfully.

In commerce and social service, a large amount of capital construction was in progress; 111 stores and 250 restaurants and warehouses were newly constructed.

In 1959, a large amount of state investment went into capital construction for housing, education, cultural, health and welfare facilities; its volume was increased to 139.5 percent of the 1958 level. Thus, 2,377,000 m² of housing were completed. Of this amount, 1,904,000 m² were

completed with state funds and allocated to the housing of laborers and office workers.

Since the war and up to 1959, the total volume of construction of housing was 21,960,000 m²; of this, 10,640,000m² corresponded to urban housing and 11,620,000m² were in farm villages. During this period, housing construction supported by state funds amounted to 10,800,000m²

Percentage Distribution of City and Village Housing

	1954 - 1956	1957 - 1959	1959
Total Housing Constructed	100	100	100
State Housing	42.0	66.1	84.5
City Housing Construction	45.9	52.9	55.8
Village Housing Construction	54.1	47.1	44.2

In 1959, the construction supported by state funds as well as the funds of agricultural cooperative members encompassed 444,000 m² of school buildings, 58,000 m² (247 units) of kindergartens, 163,000 m² (870 units) of nursery schools, 121,000 m² (1,720 units) of bathhouses and barber shops.

In 1959, progress was made in the active introduction of standardized construction designs, industrialization of construction materials and mechanization of building operations. Standardization projects were increased to nine times the 1956 level. Standardized designs increased in relative importance from 0.8 percent in 1956 to four percent in 1959. In 1959 the application of prefabricated building materials was increased to 128 percent of the 1958 level. In projects for mechanizing building opera-

tions, the mechanization level in vertical transportation was increased to 88 percent, in lowering stone materials 50 percent, and in cement mixing operations 58 percent. Thus, prefabricated construction as a whole increased in relative importance from 18 percent in 1957 to 31 percent in 1959.

* * *

Increase in [Relative Importance]
of Prefabricated Construction (%)

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>
Housing Construction	32.4	59.0	58.2
Public Building Construction	32.2	30.2	30.8
Industrial Construc- tion	8.2	17.3	22.6

*

As a result of the rationalized organization of mechanization and automation in construction and the emphasis on the new labor norm, productivity per worker in capital construction reached 1,249 won.

In 1959 there were 1,700 inventions and new designs in capital construction; of these, 883 items were introduced into operational procedures. Consequently, the state saved the effort of 359,000 workers and 445,000 won of funds at 700 construction sites alone.

LABOR

1. General

As a result of the rapid development of the people's economy in 1959, the direct labor force in all sectors of

the people's economy showed an increase of 260,000 persons over the previous year.

* * *

Growth of the Direct Labor Force (%)
(Average Listing on Rolls; 1953=100)

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>
Total, People's Economy	141	171	240
Industry	178	248	394
Capital Construction	146	159	245
Transportation and Communications	111	121	138

*

In 1959 projects were in progress to increase the direct labor force in productive fields and reduce it in non-productive fields.

* * *

Distribution of Labor Force Between Pro-
ductive and Nonproductive
Sectors (Average Listing on Rolls)

	in %		
	<u>1956</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>
Total Labor Force	100	100	100
Labor Force in Productive Sector	79	81	87
Labor Force in Non- Productive Sector	21	19	13

As in 1958, the social position of females was advanced extensively in 1959. At the end of 1959, the female labor force was increased by 160,000 persons over the 1958 level; the female labor force as a proportion of the total labor force listed at the end of the year increased from 29 percent in 1958 to 35 percent in 1959.

**The Female Labor Force as a Percent of the Total
Labor Force [in Selected Sectors] (%)**

	1953	1956	1959
Total, People's Economy	26	20	35
Industry	33	23	39
State Agriculture	30	21	37
Commerce	26	21	45
Communications	19	18	50
Budgetary Organizations	22	22	34

In 1959, numerous engineers, technicians and skilled workers were graduated from colleges, high and middle schools, and 80,000 technical workers were graduated from technical schools and schools for managerial cadres. All of these graduates were assigned to posts in the people's economy. Furthermore, 17,000 tractor operators and automobile drivers and 8,000 electricians and mechanics were assigned to farm villages.

Growth in Labor Productivity
(1953 = 100)

	1956	1958	1959
Industry	196	257	259
Railroad Transportation	246	307	392

2. Campaign for the Chollima [Horse Galloping 1,000 Ri]
Work Teams

The campaign for collective innovation, originated in the course of executing the resolution of the December 1956 Plenary Session of the KLP Presidium, developed into the present campaign for the Great-Leap-Forward Work Unit; this is a new and advanced form of the socialist economic movement.

The campaign for the Chollima Work Unit was originated by members of the Chin-Ungwon Chollima Work Unit at the Kangson Steel Works in March 1959. It not only was extended to all sectors of the people's economy, including industry and agriculture, within the short period of one year and five months; but it also was expanded into a powerful popular movement which encompassed the nonproductive sectors, including education, culture, arts, health, commerce, "yut'ong" and social service.

Within one year from the initiation of the campaign, it included over 50,000 workers under 3,000 enterprises by March 1950 and 179,000 workers under 8,600 enterprises by the end of July. By this time, 766 work units assumed the honorable title of Chollima Work Units, and 13 work units including the I-Sunhwan Youth Chollima Work Unit at the Aoji Mine Works won the title of Double Chollima Work Unit.

The participants in the Chollima Work Units greatly increased labor productivity by applying positivism, creativity and collective technological innovation in order to initiate innovation in production.

According to information collected at 500 Chollima Work Units throughout the country, labor productivity after winning the title showed an increase to 134 percent of that during the six-month period preceding the award of the title. The productivity of the Great-Leap-Forward Work Units in the machine industry increased to 156.1 percent. The I-Sunghwan Youth Work Unit at the Aoji Mine Works, which won the first title of Double Chollima Work Unit, a radical innovation was achieved by increasing the monthly average output of a coal extracting area from the 5,000 t level to the 10,000 t level.

The Ch'wae-Yonok Chollima Work Unit at the Tokhung Mine overfulfilled the drilling plan predicted for May 1960 and the year's ore extraction plan at 123 percent and 131 percent of target respectively. The Unit corresponded to 4.3 percent of all workers in the Mine, but they did the miraculous work of producing 60 percent of the total output of the Mine.

The participants in the campaign take it as their basic responsibility to complete the tasks of technological and cultural revolution which were declared by the Party to be undertaken at the present stage of socialist construction. They are achieving great success in mechanizing and automating the productive processes that are important elements for increased production and in the campaign for invention and rationalization.

During the first half of 1960, the total number of inventions and new designs in all sectors of industry in our country was in the ratio of one item for every 57 workers, whereas one item of invention and new design for every 2.7 workers was introduced into production procedures where the Great-Leap-Forward Work Units were concerned.

The members of the Chollima Work Units are training and educating themselves to be the red fighters of the Party, and the fighters who never succumb to any difficulties, and to possess high technological and cultural levels. They are creating noble images with communist

attitudes towards the state, society, common properties, collectivist ideologies and revolutionary affection towards comrades.

Kim Hwasal, who was the head of the Great-Leap-Forward Work Unit at the P'yongyang Thread Plant, was not concerned with his own income, but went to straggling work units and helped them to achieve the advanced level. His excellent announcements and examples were extensively circulated among the cadres of the Chollima Work Unit Campaign.

The Chollima Work Units are the great potentials which can accelerate socialist construction and advance production as a whole, and they represent a great means by which the workers are armed with communist ideologies.

The participants in the Chollima Work Units take as their credo living by the motto "Work, learn, and live the communist way."

COMMERCE

1. General.

Pursuant to the resolution of the June 1958 Plenary Session of the KLP Presidium, the general merchandise supply system was overhauled and strengthened in the commerce sector in order to comply with the nature of socialist commerce. The speed of merchandise circulation was increased by establishing a uniform wholesale network, closer relationships between wholesale and retail networks, establishing order and systematizing merchandise supply, and increasing the relative importance of direct circulation of merchandise. Merchandise circulation time was reduced from 82 days in the first quarter to 42 days in the fourth quarter of 1959.

As a result of the general advance of the people's economy and the rapid expansion of the people's living standards, realized by 1959, there was great progress in merchandise circulation. In 1959, the merchandise circulation plan for state and cooperative enterprises was fulfilled at 103 percent of target. Retail merchandise circulation increased to 136 percent of the 1958 level. Of this, circulation through merchandise retail networks increased by 136 percent (foodstuffs 128 percent other than food 140 percent) and the amount through the social service networks 138 percent.

Volume of Retail Merchandise Circulation in State
and Cooperative Enterprises
(in millions of Won, based on price level of year
concerned)

	1949	1953	1956	1958	1959
Total Volume of Retail Merchandise Circulation for State and Cooperative Enterprises : actual	181	399	614	1,291	1,712
State-operated Commerce: actual	89	191	341	781	1,312
State-operated Commerce: percent	49	48	56	60	70.1
Cooperative-operated Commerce	92	208	273	510	400
Circulation through Retail Commercial Network: actual	172	367	560	1,202	1,593
Circulation through Social Service Network: actual	9	32	54	89	119
Circulation through Social Service Network: percent	5	8	9	7	7

Growth in Retail Merchandise Circulation (including Social Service, at corresponding price level)

	$\frac{1959}{1949}$	$\frac{1959}{1953}$	$\frac{1959}{1956}$	$\frac{1959}{1958}$
Retail Merchandise Circulation	308	423	244	135.8
State and Cooperative Commerce	625	856	304	136.4

Table---Continued:

State Commerce	925	1,316	401	145
Cooperative Commerce	303	401	169	115

Growth in Circulation of Principal Types of Merchandise in State and Cooperative Commerce (%)

	<u>1959</u> <u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u> <u>1953</u>		<u>1959</u> <u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u> <u>1953</u>
Foodstuffs	128	562	Commodities other than foodstuffs	140	12.5 times
Fishery Products	109	981	Cotton fabrics	110	515
Edible Oils	171	348	Silk fabrics	202	37 times
Soy Sauce	148	637	Ready-made clothes	173	--
Soy Bean Paste	150	871	Underwears	123	18.8 times
Vegetables	186	14 times	Socks	129	643
Seasonings	105	--	Shoes	126	285
Bread and other pastry	2.1 times	--			

Percentage Composition of Foodstuff and Non-foodstuff Circulation (Social Service Excluded)

	1949	1953	1956	1958	1959
Total Merchandise Circulation	100	100	100	100	100
Foodstuffs	45.8	53.9	39.9	34.3	31.2
Non-Foodstuffs	54.2	46.1	60.1	65.7	68.8

At a conference with managerial cadres of agricultural cooperatives in the vicinity of P'yongyang City on 2 June 1959, Premier Kim Il-sung instructed the extensive establishment of direct-sale stores at agricultural cooperatives in order to improve food supply to the workers. As a result, a total of 472 agricultural cooperative direct-sale stores was established by the end of September 1959; included were 70 in P'yongyang City, 16 in P'yongan-namdo, 74 in P'yongan-pukto, 49 in Chagang-do, 32 in Hwanghae-namdo, 22 in Hwanghae-pukto, 30 in Kangwon-do, 89 in Hamgyong-namdo, 67 in Hamgyong-pukto, 13 in Yanggang-do and 10 in Kaesong City.

In order to meet the increasing needs of the citizens for merchandise, caused by the rapid development of socialist construction, projects for expanding the commercial networks were carried out extensively. In 1959, the State invested 12,223,000 Won for the construction of commerce and social service networks; 111 stores and 78 restaurants were newly built. On the other hand, agricultural cooperatives built 480 stores and 205 restaurants with their own reserve funds.

In 1959, warehouse and storage systems were expanded. Hand in hand with the rapid increase in the number of commerce networks, the qualitative composition of the networks also was improved. As a result of merging small-scale commerce networks, the number of relatively large-scale commerce networks with good facilities increased remarkably.

Number of Retail Commerce Networks of State and Cooperative Enterprises

	1949	1953	1956	1958	1959
Total State and Cooperative Retail Networks	3,365	3,733	5,714	9,982	10,358
Stores	2,803	3,093	4,777	8,215	8,966
Social Services Networks	562	640	937	1,767	1,392
State Commerce Networks	1,371	1,628	2,646	5,326	6,424

Table--Continued:

Stores	1,095	1,303	2,096	4,054	5,209
Social Service Networks	276	325	550	1,272	1,215
Cooperative Commerce Networks	1,994	2,105	3,068	4,656	3,934
Stores	1,708	1,790	2,681	4,161	3,757
Social Service Networks	286	315	387	495	177

Number and Growth of Stores in the Local Commerce System, by Province

	Number of Stores, End of 1959 (Units of Each)	$\frac{1959}{1958}$ (%)
Total Number of Stores	8,597	128
P'yongyang City	583	182
P'yongan-namdo	1,178	119
P'yongan-pukto	1,022	106
Chagang-do	842	158
Hwanghae-namdo	839	134
Hwanghae-pukto	618	129
Kangwon-do	707	116
Hamgyong-namdo	1,138	112
Hamgyong-pukto	1,035	134
Yanggang-do	500	170
Kaesong City	135	113

As a result of the instructions of Premier Kim Il-sung for increasing the supply of food to cities and industrial zones and the expansion of commercial networks, the supply of vegetables to cities and industrial zones was increased to 240 percent of the 1958 level; [the comparable figures for individual products are] edible oil 196%, soy sauce 149.9%, soy bean paste 134%, fruits 102%, salt 127%, fishery products 114% (of which, fresh fish 107%). As for the supply of industrial products to farms, silk fabrics were increased to 180%, woolen fabric to 200%, ready-made clothing to 200%, rubber shoes to 114%, leather shoes to 200%, and soap to 133% (laundry soap to 136%).

Housewives were employed on a large-scale in the commercial field. Female employees as a proportion of total employees was 21.6 percent in 1954, 42.7 percent in 1958 and 44.7 percent in 1959.

2. Prices

In 1959, the prices in state-operated retail enterprises were reduced to 54.7 percent of the 1953 level, of which the price for foodstuffs was reduced to 56.5 percent and non-foodstuffs to 47.6 percent of the previous year's level. In 1959, the purchase price of agricultural products from the farmers was increased in order to increase the real income of the farmers; thus, the price index for agricultural products was increased. The fluctuation of prices for daily necessities for the citizens is given in the following chart.

Retail Price Indexes of Principal Types of Merchandise (free retail prices, excluding rationed products, 1953 = 100)

	1956	1958	1959
Meat	57	28	34.4
Fishery Products	39	34	34
Edible Oils	59	58	58
Soy Sauce	30	30	30
Soy Bean Paste	41	41	41
Vegetables	24	17	19.4
Fruits	68	49	49.3
Bread and other Pastry	-	98.1	97.8
Cotton Fabrics	74	74	73.9
Silk Fabrics	78	72	69.6
Woolen Fabrics	-	89.8	85.0
Ready-Made Clothing*	-	98.5	97.5
Underwear	76	76	75.5
Socks	55	55	54.9
Footwear	55.6	50.0	49.2
Stationeries	32	31	30.4

* For ready-made clothing, the 1957 level was taken to be 100.

3. Foreign Trade

In foreign trade in 1959, a series of measures was taken to explore possible export resources extensively through a national campaign and increase the volume of exports rapidly.

In 1959, the export and import plan was fulfilled at 110.4 percent of target, including 104 percent for exports and 146 percent for imports. In 1959, industrial products as a proportion of total exports were 74.3 percent; agricultural products, native products and foodstuffs accounted for 25.7 percent. The amount of unprocessed mineral ores exported was reduced, and the volume of products from the metallurgical industry, the chemical industry and daily commodities increased remarkably.

Percentage Composition of Exports [by Major Commodity Category]

	1953	1958	1959
Metal Products and Mineral Raw Materials	94	57.4	56
Products of Chemical Industry	-	12.5	13.5
Building Materials	-	1.6	1.5
Animal and Vegetable Raw Materials	3.7	11.4	8.2
Raw Materials for Food and Foodstuffs	2.3	16.5	17.5
Popular Consumer Goods	-	0.	3.3

Growth in Exports of Principal Products (in terms
of the price level of the year concerned;
1954 = 100

	1956	1958	1959
Metal Products and Mineral Raw Materials	204.2	204.4	235.9
Products of Chemical Industry	1,462.9	4,394.7	5,580
Animal and Vegetable Raw Materials	108.5	123	755
Foodstuffs	116.3	688.7	502
Popular Consumer Products	191.9	837	641.8

Compared to the 1958 levels, the amount of individual products exported in 1959 increased as follows: anthracite to 139 percent; "insang" graphite to 120 percent; angle steel to 468 percent; electrolytic lead 349 percent; electrolytic copper to 176 percent; calcium cyanamide to 184 percent; bleaching powder to 227 percent; caustic soda to 347 percent; red ginseng to 202 percent; and tobacco leaves to 224 percent.

In 1959, the principal export products included metallurgical products, minerals, ammonium nitrate fertilizer, calcium cyanamide fertilizer, cement, bleaching powder, fabrics, caustic soda, canned fruits, canned fish, raw materials for oriental medication, fishery products, ceramic products, furs and leather, and other agricultural, native, handicraft and industrial art products. As a result of the rapid development of the machine industry, the export of machinery was begun in 1959.

In 1959, various kinds of productive means accounted for 80.3 percent of total imports. The principal import products included steel materials, fuel, raw rubber, pharmaceutical products, raw cotton and cotton threads. As a result of the rapid progress of the people's economy in our country, especially the rapid development of the machine tool industry, the composition of imported products changed remarkably.

Percentage Composition of Imports [by Major Commodity Category]

	1953	1956	1959
Total Imports	100	100	100
Productive Means	58.6	69.6	80.3
Machinery Equipment	22.1	41.5	28.7
Mineral Raw Materials and Metallic Products	15.8	19.8	26.3
Building Materials	0.9	0.5	0.1
Facilities for Enterprises	13.6	4.8	19
Consumer Goods	41.4	30.4	19.7
Foodstuffs	3.7	0.8	1.7
Popular Consumer Goods	28	14.5	6.7
Raw Materials for Foodstuffs	9.7	10.2	10.8

In 1959, trade with the nations in the socialist camp, including Soviet Russia and the Chinese People's Republic, progressed. The greatest fraction of this trade was with Soviet Russia and Chinese People's Republic.

At present, our foreign trade is not limited to the markets within the socialist camp; trade relationships exist with 21 nations, including Japan, India, Indonesia, Egypt, Iraq, Burma and Ceylon.

Besides state-operated trade, there was active border trade (pyongang muyok) in the Province of Hamgyong-pukto, Hamgyong-namdo, Chagang-do, Yanggang-do and P'yonggan-pukto.

FINANCE AND BANKING

1. State Budget

a. Final Account of the State Budget for 1958

In 1958, total state revenues and expenditures were 125.2 percent and 111.7 percent, respectively, of the planned level; thus, there was an excess of revenue of 208 million Won (the details of the final accounts of the 1958 state budget are given on pages 208-210 of the Korean Central Yearbook for 1959).

b. Preliminary Account of the State Budget for 1959

The tasks of the 1959 State budget were to make sufficient provisions for the financial requirements of all sectors of the national economy that were created in order to shorten the fulfillment of the First Five-Year Plan by two years and which had great significance for the socialist construction of our country. Under these assumptions, the 1959 State budget was produced on the basis of predictions that total revenues and expenditures would increase to 112.1 percent and 124.2 percent of their respective 1958 levels.

According to preliminary accounts of the 1959 State budget, revenues and expenditures were 100.1 percent and 100.5 percent, respectively, of the planned level; thus, there was a surplus of 65,980,000 Won.

The DPRK state budget, which had built the financial foundation of the socialist production system, kept displaying the superiority of the system and continued to

increase. According to preliminary accounting, revenues and expenditures of the 1959 state budget were increased to 112.2 percent and 124.9 percent, respectively, of the 1959 levels. Revenues from the socialist economy continued to occupy a dominant position in the state budget.

In 1959, in order to consolidate the material and technological foundation of local industries and stimulate the utilization of local raw materials and resources, the privilege of reducing a large part of the turnover tax was granted. In order to strengthen the agricultural co-operatives on the basis of the collective economy and to increase the real income of farm workers, large State subsidies were granted. Nevertheless, revenues from the socialist economy were increased to 111.6 percent of the 1958 level.

Although the salaries of laborers, engineers and office workers were increased by an average of 40 percent from the beginning of 1959, revenues from taxation of the citizens as a proportion of the total state budget decreased remarkably compared to 1958.

Growth of the State Budget (%)				
	<u>1959</u> <u>1949</u>	<u>1959</u> <u>1953</u>	<u>1959</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1959</u> <u>1958</u>
Revenues	821.1	325.3	172.9	112.2
Revenues from the Socialist Economy	1,011	489.3	215.3	111.6
Expenditures	839.5	332.7	172.6	124.9

The sources of the 1959 state budget revenues, by individual item, were as follows: turnover tax revenue, 52.7%; profits of state enterprises, 14.1%; revenue from cooperatives, 1.4%; taxation of citizens, 2.2%; and miscellaneous, 24.7%. Free grants and loans extended by friendly nations accounted for 4.9%.

Owing to the efficient execution of the State budget revenue for 1959, based on the solid foundation of the socialist economy, the financial requirements for the production of materials necessary for the expansion of socialism and the improvement of the material and cultural lives of the citizens were fulfilled smoothly. As for 1959, state budget expenditures, expenditures for the maintenance of sovereign state organizations and administrative units were decreased to 89.6% of the 1958 level; expenditures for the Department of National Safety were lowered to 97.5%; expenditures for the national economy were increased to 121.7%; and expenditures for socio-cultural affairs rose to 154.9%.

While state budget expenditures for the national economy and socio-cultural affairs were systematically and rapidly increased, the proportion of total expenditures devoted to nonproductive fields, including national security and the maintenance of the sovereign state organizations and administrative organizations, was systematically scaled down.

Percentage Distribution of State Budget Expenditures

	Total	Expenditure Category			
		National Economy	Socio-Cultural Affairs	National Security	Maintenance of Sovereign State Organizations and Administrative Organizations
1953	100	48.4	11.3	15.2	9.7
1954	100	69.5	9.8	8.0	8.4
1955	100	74.9	9.5	6.2	6.4
1956	100	74.3	12.7	5.9	6.1
1957	100	70.5	17.3	5.3	6.1
1958	100	70.6	18.7	4.8	5.9
1959 (preliminary Account)	100	68.3	23.7	3.7	4.2

The total supply of funds from the 1959 state budget for capital construction in all sectors of the national economy increased to 123.8 percent of the 1958 level; the supply of funds to enterprises which were directly connected to the central budget increased to 117.3 percent; and the supply of funds to enterprises which were associated with local budgets increased to 167.7 percent. Expenditures for enterprises in the national economy, including compensation for the purchase and sale of grains involved in the formation of a national surplus, increased to 117.7 percent in 1959; where the central budget was concerned this was increased to 119.7 percent, whereas the local budget was increased to 104.5 percent. Expenditures for socio-cultural affairs as a proportion of total state budget expenditures for 1959 increased to 23.7 percent, compared to 18.7 percent in 1958.

The amount of funds supplied for capital construction in the sector of socio-cultural organizations increased in 1959 to 169.7 percent of the 1958 level; the expenditures for educational and cultural administration increased to six times the 1953 level.

2. Local Budgets

Since the socialist production system was the sole ruling factor in the cities and farms of our country, and since local industry developed rapidly, the local budgets for 1959 were operated successfully. According to preliminary accounts, the 1959 budget increased by a factor of 1.6 compared to the level of the previous year.

The Local Budgets as a Percentage of the Total
National Budget [1953 to 1959]

	Total National Budget	Local Budget
1953	100	11.0
1954	100	8.1
1955	100	7.1
1956	100	10.3
1957	100	10.0
1958	100	16.0
1959 (preliminary accounts)	100	24.3

As for the local budgets, the proportion represented by local revenues increased from 70 percent in 1958 to 74.6 percent in 1959. The increase in the 1959 local budget was possible because of the transfer of numerous enterprises and organizations to the jurisdiction of local people's committees under the policy of helping the local economy and culture.

As for the budgets of individual provinces in 1959, the increases measured in terms of the 1958 budgets were as follows: P'yongyang City, to 147.4 percent; P'yongan-namdo, to 177.8 percent; P'yongan-pukto, to 136.5 percent; Chagang-do, to 164.4 percent; Hwanghae-namdo, to 186.3 percent; Hwanghae-pukto, to 140.5 percent; Kangwon-do, to 156.1 percent; Hamgyong-namdo, to 171.3 percent; Hamgyong-pukto to 140.3 percent; Yanggang-do, to 161.3 percent; and Kae-song City, to 224.6 percent.

Revenues from local enterprises and organizations as a proportion of local fixed revenues in 1959 were 91.1 percent. As local authority over the expansion of the local people's economy and cultural construction was en-

larged, expenditures for the local people's economies and for socio-cultural affairs, increased remarkably. There were 95 percent of total local budget expenditures. In 1959, expenditures for the people's economy increased to 175.6 percent of the 1958 level; expenditures for socio-cultural affairs increased to 134.2 percent.

3. 1960 State Budget

Pursuant to the resolution of the December 1959 Extended Plenary Session of the KLP Presidium, the 1960 state budget will take the direction of ensuring efficient execution of the tasks of the buffer period, which the Party designated, without relaxing the priority development of heavy industry.

On this basis, more investment in heavy industry, including the machine building industry, will help in the mechanization of the agricultural economy; this is the prime task of the buffer period and is projected in the 1960 state budget. The expenditures for social and cultural administration are also projected to increase remarkably in order to improve the material and cultural living standards of the citizens; the intensive supply of funds is also projected, for the construction of housing, cultural and health facilities, the livestock, fishery, chemical and textile industries, and the production of consumer goods.

State budget revenues in 1960 and expenditures are projected to be 1,967,520,000 Won and 1,900,180,000 Won respectively; thus, there will be a surplus of 67,340,000 Won. Revenues from the socialist economy will show an increase to 117.5 percent of the 1958 level; the share of this revenue in total state budget revenues will increase from 93.5 percent in 1958 to 98.3 percent. On the other hand, the proportion of total state budget revenues represented by revenues from taxation of citizens will be reduced from 2.2 percent in 1958 to 2.1 percent in 1960.

**Growth and Percentage Composition of State Budget
Revenues, by Item**

	1960/1958 [1958=100]	Percent of 1960 Budget
Total Revenues	128.7	100.0
Turnover Tax Revenues	123.0	57.3
Profits from State Enterprises	166.5	14.4
Revenues from Taxation of Cooperatives and Social Or- ganizations	101.4	1.3
Revenues from Taxation of Citizens	118.5	2.1
Revenues from Free Grants and Loans from Friendly Nations	78.6	2.6

Expenditures for the national economy and socio-cultural administration correspond to 87.9 percent of total state budget expenditures; this is an outstanding proportion. The distribution of expenditures by item is shown in the next chart.

**Growth and Percentage Composition of State Budget
Expenditures by Item**

	1960/1958 [1958=100]	Percent of 1960 Budget
Total Expenditures	143.8	100.0
Expenditures, National Economy	125.3	61.5
Expenditures, Social and Cultural Administration	203.4	26.4
National Security	96.9	3.2
Maintenance of Sovereign State Organizations and Administrative Organizations	81.7	3.3

Local budgets will also become large. . . . Relative to the state budget, they will be increased from 16 percent in 1958 to 32.9 percent in 1960. The proportion of total local budget revenue accounted for by local revenue from enterprises and organizations under local authority will increase to 93.5 percent.

As a result of the expansion of local authority over the development of the people's economy and cultural development, expenditures for the people's economy and for socio-cultural administration will increase remarkably to correspond to 91.6 percent of total local budget expenditures.

4. State Insurance

The basic purpose of state insurance as now in effect in our country is to establish a compensation system for damage incurred through natural disasters and accidents involving properties of the state, cooperatives, social organizations and the citizens, and to prevent such damage wherever possible.

The state insurance assets consist of part of the national reserve which is earmarked for compensating damage resulting from natural disasters and accidents.

The state insurance in force in our country includes property insurance (fire insurance, livestock insurance, fishing boat insurance), human body insurance (mixed life insurance, simplified mixed life insurance), compulsory passenger insurance, and foreign insurance (freight, maritime, transportation insurance). Human body insurance is optional, whereas other types of insurance include both optional and compulsory policies.

Owing to the rapid progress of the people's economy and the systematic increase in income of citizens and salaries for laborers and office workers, the 1959 collection plan for state insurance premiums was overfulfilled. In 1959, the total amount of state insurance was increased to 121 percent of the 1958 level. [The component increase were as follows:] property insurance, to 100.7 percent;

human body insurance to 158 percent; compulsory passenger insurance, to 129 percent; and foreign insurance, to 328.0 percent.

5. Public Bonds

With respect to the people's economic development bonds, which were issued in accordance with Cabinet Decision No. 109 of 15 May 1950, 14 lotteries for the selection of prize bonds and five lotteries for repayment were held by the end of 1959.

The total amount of prize bonds picked by lotteries thus reached 12,000,000 Won, and the amount of repayments reached 15,000,000 Won. One lottery for selecting prize bonds is still to be held in the future. The rest of the bonds will be repayed in full during the period from 1 October 1960 to 1 January 1961.

6. Banking

In 1959 the credit system was reorganized in order to meet the new requirements of the transformed socio-economic conditions created by the rapid development of socialist construction. The task of issuing new currencies, necessary for consolidating the currency system of our country, and the task of exchanging old currency for new currency were efficiently carried out.

a. Central Bank

Pursuant to Cabinet Decision No. 42 of the DPRK (20 May 1959), the Agricultural Bank of Korea was merged with the Central Bank; thus, the central Bank will single-handedly handle all credit-processing for all sectors of the people's economy except the construction sector after 1 July 1959.

The merger of the Agricultural Bank of Korea with the Central Bank was of great significance in improving

the banking system to meet the realistic requirements of socialist construction and in enhancing its role.

b. Loans

The Central Bank ensured the supply of funds for the rapidly increasing financial requirements of all sectors of the people's economy by carrying out the administration of loan clearings for 1959; the bank strengthened control over the financial activities of economic organizations of enterprises and stimulated the observance of regulations controlling payments and contracts by improving economic operations.

The Central Bank expanded credit relations with various economic sectors; in particular, it expanded loans to sectors which were out of season (pikaechol) on the basis of the volume of currency circulation and intensified supervisory measures in order to help in the rational utilization of funds by the economic organs of enterprises.

Pursuant to the resolution of the June 1958 Plenary Session of the KLP Presidium, the Central Bank improved operations concerning loans to commercial organizations, induced changes in the merchandise inventories, and improved the supply of merchandise to citizens, especially to those in municipal areas and industrialized zones. The Central Bank also secured funds for loans to local industries and plants in municipal areas and counties, and organized and carried out guidance programs for improving finance management at such organizations.

The Central Bank secured the funds which were needed for the technical renovation of the agricultural economy in strict accordance with the socialist principle of loans to agricultural cooperatives; the Central Bank stimulated the strict observance of the socialist principle of distribution at agricultural cooperatives and encouraged the consolidation of financial management at the cooperatives.

As a result of the continued growth of the people's economy, the volume of loans also increased. In 1959, total loans granted by the Central Bank to all sectors of the people's economy (including the share of the Agricultural Bank of Korea) increased to 112.6 percent of the level of the previous year; in particular, long term loans, which bear a close relationship to the technical renovation of the

agricultural economy, increased to 195.4 percent of the 1958 level. Loans to industrial sectors, especially heavy industries, increased remarkably to 210.3 percent of the 1958 level.

Growth in Total Volume of Loans by the Central Bank (including the share of the former agricultural Bank of Korea; 1956 = 100)

	1958	1959	1959 1958
Total Loans	240.3	270.6	112.6
Short Term Loans	256.3	238.9	93.2
Loans on Approval (kyolchae-taepu)	220.7	292.9	132.5
Long Term Loans	146.5	286.3	195.4

In 1959, funds were secured for loans to agricultural cooperatives for the construction of medium and small scale facilities, including cold and heated rice nurseries, the purchase of agricultural machinery funds for livestock and cultural construction on the farms.

In October 1958, the agricultural cooperatives merged to form a unified body on the basis of each village (ni); on this occasion, the agricultural credit cooperatives were reorganized as credit departments of agricultural (fishery) cooperatives, with consequent changes in operations. The Central Bank encouraged the credit departments to actively utilize idle funds in agricultural areas in order to expand sideline production by cooperative members, and to ensure funds for loans that were needed for living.

c. National Development Fund Bank

In 1959, the National Construction Fund Bank successfully carried out its tasks in fully ensuring the funds for investment in capital construction needed for increased

production in the people's economy. The Bank supplied in full the funds necessary for developing the machine and metal industry, the power industry and the livestock industry. This was extensively carried out pursuant to the resolution of the Plenary Session of the KLP Presidium June 1959 and the Standing Committee Meeting in May 1959. The Bank carried out its tasks for concentrated and intensive investment to help increase the economic efficiency of investment in capital construction.

In 1959, the total loans granted by the National Development Fund Bank increased to 258.7 percent of the 1958 level.

The types of loans handled by the National Construction Fund Bank included import goods clearing loans (suip mulcha kyolchae tapu) and import facility loans, circulating property loans, labor payment loans, transportation bond loans, and other miscellaneous loans.

In 1959, the supply of funds for capital construction by the National Capital Development Fund Bank increased to 127.1 percent of the 1958 level and to 167 percent of the 1956 level.

Growth and Percentage Distribution of the Supply
of Funds for Construction in 1959

	<u>1959</u> <u>1958</u>	Percent
Total	127.1	100.0
Committee on Heavy Industry	117.9	40.5
Committee on Light Industry	113.2	8.1
Ministry of Agriculture	170.3	7.7
Ministry of Forestry	135.3	1.5
Ministry of Transportation	136.2	9.4
Ministry of Communications	187.7	0.8
Ministry of Health	101.7	0.7
Local Budget	167.7	25.7

In 1959, the National Development Fund Bank improved and strengthened operations relating to the supply of funds, revised the regulations governing the supply of fund and loans in order to accelerate capital construction on a realistic basis, and expanded branch bank networks according to the distribution of construction enterprises in order to maintain closer relationships with them.

7. Clearings

The scope of clearings of bills in all sectors of the economy was rapidly enlarged as a result of the rapid increase in industrial and agricultural production and the expansion of the scope of merchandise circulation. In 1959, the number of checks (such'ae) originating from the Central Bank increased to 145.8 percent of the previous year and to 240.5 percent of the 1956 level; the total volume of checks originating from the Central Bank increased to 128.1 percent of the previous year and to 282 percent of the 1956 level.

In 1959, the Central Bank revised clearing methods and took measures to stimulate the circulation of merchandise by intensifying supervision through clearings, save state funds, and utilize the funds efficiently by accelerating their circulation.

The volume of checks increased rapidly as a result of a series of measures, including the abolition of the regulation for recording document turn-around date (munso hwaejon kil), a policy for the acceleration of fund circulation, expansion of the scope of applicability of limited bank-note clearings within city limits, introduction of the confirmation system, and organization of "tanhwaesik sangswae kyolchae" on a national basis. Despite the increased volume of checks, the number of days during which unpaid bills were kept was reduced by 0.8-day compared to previous periods.

8. Savings

Pursuant to Cabinet Resolution No. 42, the Saving Supervision Bureau was established at the Central Bank. As a result, the savings network went closer to the citizens and services of the organs handling savings, including the Central Bank, were improved.

At the end of 1959, the total amount of deposits in the DPRK had increased to 123.8 percent of the level at the end of the previous year and to 436.4 percent of the level at the end of 1956.

Compared to the previous year, the amount of deposits at the Central Bank (including the share of the former Agricultural Bank of Korea) increased to 138.9 percent in 1959 and deposits at postal organizations increased to 162.6 percent.

The number of savings accounts increased to 113.3 percent of the level in the previous year; of this, the share of the Central Bank rose to 102.6 percent, postal organs to 154.1 percent, and agricultural cooperative credit departments to 100.5 percent.

9. Currency

The DPRK Cabinet announced Resolution No. 11 (12 February 1959) for the issuance of new currency in order to revise past currency to meet the new needs of the changing social environments, consolidate the currency system of our country, and facilitate the circulation and accounting of currency. Pursuant to this resolution, the Central Bank issued Central Bank Notes in denominations 100, 50, 10, 5, and 1-Won and coins in denomination 10, 5-, and 1-Chon after 13 February. The project of exchanging the old currency for the new currency was successfully carried out throughout the DPRK between the date of issuance and 17 February.

One Won of the new currency corresponds to 100 Won of the old currency; the currencies were exchanged at the rate of one Wan in the new currency for 100 Won in the old

currency. All accounting on the basis of currency, including the pricing of merchandise and properties, service fees, labor fees, bonds, debts and negotiable certificates, was thereafter done on the basis of 1 Won of new currency for 100 won of old currency.

As a result of the currency reform, the currency system of our country was consolidated further and the purchasing power of the Won was further increased.

In 1959, cash circulation, needed for socialist construction and improvement of citizens living standards, increased rapidly. As a result, the cash revenues of the Central Bank increased to 121.7 percent of the previous year and 221.5 percent of the 1956 level, whereas cash expenditures increased to 122.3 percent of the previous year and to 214.8 percent of the 1956 level.

Growth of Currency Circulation (%)

	<u>1959</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1959</u> <u>1958</u>
Total Cash Revenues of the Central Bank	221.5	121.7
State and Cooperative Commerce	230.7	119.1
Total Cash Expenditures of the Central Bank	214.8	122.3
Payments for Labor	342.9	152.9

MATERIAL AND CULTURAL LIFE

The Promotion of the People's Material Welfare

The people's material and cultural life was rapidly improved, as a remarkable development of productivity was made in all departments of the people's economy. The rapid development of agricultural and industrial production brought about a notable growth in national income.

Growth of National Income (%)			
	1959 1946	1959 1949	1959 1953
Gross National Income	713	342	491

The 1959 gross national income grew 1.2 times, as compared with 1958. The yearly growth rate of national income had been about 30 percent during the six years (1953-1958) following the armistice. The increase in money wages was made systematically through promotion of laborers' and office-workers' technical skills and the raising of their wages on four occasions after the war.

In other words, a 25 percent special bonus had been paid to laborers and office-workers after April 1954, and wages were sharply raised on an average of 35 percent in November 1956, an average 10 percent in January 1958 and 40 percent in January 1959. In particular the minimum wages of laborers and office-workers were raised and the treatment of heavy and dangerous labor was greatly improved.

As a result the average wage of laborers and office workers was raised to 365 percent in 1959, as compared with 1949 and to 221 percent in comparison with 1956. Additional payments of various bonuses and prizes have been made to laborers and office-workers. The growth of the average per capita money wage of laborers and office-workers is as follows:

Growth of Money Wages (%)			
1949	1956	1958	1959
100	165	256	365
	100	155	221

As a result of the growth of money wages and the reduction of the prices of consumer goods, real wages increased 1.4 times in 1957, 1.6 times in 1958 and about two times in 1959 in comparison with 1949. The people gained 787 million won during the period of the three-year plan and 11 million won in 1958 because of prices reductions.

There has been a constant reduction of fees for the use of government houses, telephones, telegrams, transportation and others. In 1959 laborers and office-workers spent only 3.4 percent of their living costs for house rent and 2.3 percent for fuel and electricity. Furthermore, they received almost free provisions from the state. They also received wages in the form of social security subsidies, scholarships, prizes, paid vacations, education, free medical care and recreation. Expenses for social and cultural measures are paid out of national expenditures for the purpose of raising real wages.

Increase in spending for Social and Cultural Measures

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>
Expenses for Social and Cultural Measures	56	121	247	382
Proportion of National Budget (%)	11.3	12.7	18.7	23.2

Spending for education, culture, health and recreation are equivalent to over 70 percent of the average monthly wage of each family.

Recreation and Recuperation Centers

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>
Number of Centers	30	66	131	177
Number of Beds	2,625	5,395	10,900	22,885
Number of Persons (in thousands)	36	127	200	333

Note : Recuperation centers include sanatoriums.

In 1959 the mechanization of heavy work was widely introduced and labor safety facilities were expanded. Workers were also supplied with free instruments for labor safety. Various measures were taken to increase financial and material assistance for disabled soldiers, orphans and women without any family. These people enjoy a hopeful life at schools and recreation centers now. The work of building houses has been continuously carried out in order to solve housing problems after the war. Housing problems have been solved fundamentally by building houses of 21.96 million square meters in cities and 11.32 million square meters in rural areas).

In 1959, 11.3 percent of the total amount of investment for national basic construction was devoted to the

work of building houses, and 2,337,000 square meters of houses (1,303,000 square meters in cities) were built. And laborers and office workers received an additional 1.9 million square meters of floor space.

As the material and technical basis of agricultural cooperatives is strengthened, the farmers' living standard has been notably improved. In 1959, agricultural cooperatives increased their common savings, and the total amount of their properties was 777 million won. This means that an average of 208,000 won could be distributed to each agricultural cooperative and an average of 753 won to each family.

Furthermore, a social and cultural fund amounting to 47.23 million won was formed. A national fund was devoted to housing construction of 1,034,000 square meters in rural areas in 1959, and funds of agricultural cooperatives were also used to build new houses for 8,800 families, various schools with 3,350 classrooms of 309,000 square meters, 636 day nurseries and kindergartens, 181 medical centers and 1,466 public bath houses and barber shops (84,000 square meters). As of the end of 1959, 1,149 small power plants were built to provide rural villages with electricity.

As a result, 60.4 percent of farm families and 60.1 percent of rural villages obtained the benefits of electricity. In 1959 farmers also received great assistance from the state through the deduction of taxes-in-kind (from 22.4 percent to 8.4 percent), an increase in the price of agricultural products and the low price of fertilizer.

All poor farmers were raised to the middle class, thanks to the rapid development of the agricultural economy and the increase of real income.

Education

In 1959 work was done to consolidate the results of compulsory secondary education and to organize preparatory work for the practice of compulsory technical education. Many measures were also taken to guarantee study conditions for students and the reform of educational systems

in accordance with the objective reality of the country. Thus, great progress was made in the implementation of the task of the cultural revolution by adopting a series of measures which consolidated the achievements of compulsory secondary education. In 1959 national expenses for educational and cultural works were equivalent to 144 percent of those of its previous year, and 22,155,000 won was used for expanding educational and cultural facilities. As a result about 3,000 classrooms were built for the academic year of 1959-1960.

The government adopted a series of measures to train many engineers and specialists in order to meet the needs of the technical revolution in all departments of the people's economy. On 1 September 1959, 15 universities, one technical high school, three secondary technical schools and the Py'ongyang People's Economics Institute were newly opened. Many high schools in Kosung Kun, T'ongch'un kun and Munch'on kun, located in Kangwon province, were reorganized into fishery or technical schools in order to train technicians and skilled workers for the fishery industry.

The livestock department of the Kanggae Veterinary College and veterinary high schools increased the number of students to promote breeding, and agricultural high schools newly established livestock departments. Many high schools were also reorganized into veterinary high schools.

As a measure to improve study conditions, tuition was eliminated for students at high schools and universities on 1 April 1959. Along with the 40 percent increase of laborers' and office-workers' wages in 1959, a measure was taken to increase scholarships by 40 percent. Therefore, students at universities and technical high schools, and most of the students at secondary schools have received increased scholarships as of 1 January 1959.

In addition, many other scholarships are available such as the KIM Il-sung scholarship and the Kim Ch'aek scholarship, in order to encourage many young students to study. Every year students at universities and high schools have been provided with school uniforms. On May Day 1959, summer clothes were distributed among all the students and overcoats were also distributed among students at universities and technical high schools.

Thus, the number of students studying at 8,000 various schools reached 2.47 million during the academic year of 1959-1960. This means that one out of every four in the entire population receives free education; 52,000 students study at 37 universities and colleges and 96,000 students are at high and secondary schools. As of 1959 500 various technical schools were open with 96,000 students. Schools teach young students the tradition of revolution and the ideology of communism in order to improve the quality of teaching works, and they train the young people by methods of linking education with production and labor so as to make them good workers.

The qualitative promotion of people's education eliminated the irrational aspects of its educational system. And so, on 28 October 1959, the Sixth Meeting of the Second Session of the Supreme People's Assembly adopted a law "Concerning the Reorganization of the People's Educational System" in order to educate a new generation to be workers for socialist construction and economic development. According to the law, the people's educational system consists of kindergartens, four year people's schools, three year secondary schools, two year technical schools (including evening schools), two year technical high schools (including evening schools), four to five year universities (including evening schools) and four year research institutes.

In addition to this unified educational system, there is an adult educational system consisting of two year correspondence technical high schools and four to five year correspondence colleges, a teacher's education consisting of three to four year teacher's colleges and four year teacher's universities, 11 year art schools, and foreign language schools, and three year labor institutes. The general reorganization of the educational systems is to be carried out starting with the academic year of 1960-1961 and to be completed within two or three years.

Education before Formal Education

Education at kindergartens has been greatly expanded due to the sharp increase in the employment of house-

wives. As local industries have been rapidly developed along with central industries in socialist construction and the socialist transformation of the agricultural economy is completed, production enterprises and rural villages expanded kindergarten education. In 1959 the number of kindergartens increased 11 times in comparison with the end of 1958 and 19.6 times in comparison with the end of 1956. With the expansion of agricultural cooperatives the number of kindergarten children increased approximately 17.8 times in 1959 in comparison with 1956.

As a rule, children spend 9 to 10 hours at kindergartens. Kindergartens provide children with foods and books. The government spends much money for the expansion of necessary facilities.

General Education

Compulsory secondary education, which began to be practiced in November 1958, was further developed in 1959; 3,000 classrooms were built, thanks to national investment and the people's patriotic enthusiasm in 1959. As schools were expanded, 1,500 teachers were newly hired. All graduates of the people's schools of the academic year of 1958-1959 were admitted to lower secondary schools.

The number of lower secondary schools increased 107.7 percent, as compared with the previous year, and some of the higher secondary schools were reorganized into colleges. There are elementary institutes, mothers' institutes and labor schools in addition to the people's schools, lower secondary schools and higher secondary schools among various schools of general education. War orphans are growing under the warm care of these schools and a series of measures have been adopted to improve the care and education of orphans further.

The quality of general education has been greatly improved at various schools, as the combination of education and labor production as well as the teaching of the Party's policies and Communist ideology is strengthened. By linking education with labor and production, students came to acquire the technical skill of agriculture and industry as well as general knowledge. Many students learned

how to drive vehicles and tractors, and how to manufacture highly efficient machines and potteries, machine accessories, school items and other daily necessary goods. All young students are combining theory and practice through such practical education and are learning technical skills to be useful workers who know how to use practical knowledge for society in the future.

The Expansion of General Education
(the number of students in thousands of
persons)

	1944	1949	1956	1958	1959
<hr/>					
Number of Schools					
People's School	1,372	3,882	3,777	4,199	4,201
Lower Secondary School	50	926	1,247	2,519	2,711
Higher Secondary School	--	177	173	209	185
Number of Students					
People's School	878	1,474	1,508	1,209	1,090
Lower Secondary School	17	353	415	938	1,071
Higher Secondary School	--	66	66	79	70

Special Education

Among institutions of special education, there are schools for the deaf and dumb, which give knowledge of general education and vocational training. As of the academic year of 1959-1960 there are six schools for the blind and nine schools for the dumb.

Technical Education

There was a sharp increase in the number of technical schools from 143 to 507 during one year which were newly organized in accordance with a law adopted at the Fourth Meeting of the Second Session of the Supreme People's Assembly in October 1958, and so 86,000 students came to receive technical education.

The number of students who enrolled at various technical schools was 65,000 in September 1959. Technical schools trained many technicians who were needed in all the departments of the people's economy. Students at technical schools acquired general knowledge and more than one technical skill by combining education with labor and production.

Thus, they were brought up to be able workers in socialist construction. Study hours were equally allocated to general and technical subjects. Therefore, technical schools fulfill the mission of educating man by fully guaranteeing the system and continuity of education, by giving general knowledge and technical skill to students and by bringing mental and manual labor together.

During the academic year 1959-1960, 87,000 students studied at 170 technical colleges, including lower and higher technical colleges (including correspondence and evening) and honorable veterans' schools. The number of schools and students was increased to 127.8 percent and 120.6 percent of those of 1958, respectively. The number of new students and graduates grew to 167.4 percent and 140.4 percent of the previous year.

The contents and methods of education have undergone a great innovation at colleges. They give education to the students so that they may work independently in society by organically combining studies of specialized theory and practice of production.

The Expansion of Various Technical College
(Thousands of Students)

	<u>1949</u>		<u>1956</u>	
	<u>No of</u> <u>Schools</u>	<u>No of</u> <u>Students</u>	<u>No of</u> <u>Schools</u>	<u>No of</u> <u>Students</u>
Higher Technical College	--	--	10	1,753
Secondary Technical College	55	23,061	103	34,292
Correspondence Technical College	--	--	--	--
Technical College (Evening)	17	4,353	56	5,475
Honorable Veterans' Schools	-		4	1,538

	<u>1958</u>		<u>1959</u>	
Higher Technical College	26	7,440	46	9,220
Secondary Technical College	103	44,996	120	53,452
Correspondence Technical College	26	4,577	64	9,920
Technical College (Evening)	75	8,762	106	13,009
Schools for Veterans	4	1,043	4	1,022

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Growth of Higher Education(No. of Students)

	1949		1956	
	Number of Schools	Number of Students	Number of Schools	Number of Students
Colleges & Universities	15	18,237	19	22,458
Regular Faculties (daytime)	15	11,983	19	16,592
Regular Faculties (evening)	3	817	3	330
Correspondence Faculties	4	4,958	9	5,536

	1958		1959	
	Number of Schools	Number of Students	Number of Schools	Number of Students
Colleges & Universities	22	36,518	37	33,956
Regular Faculties (daytime)	22	25,570	37	33,956
Regular Faculties (evening)	6	1,276	12	2,375
Correspondence Faculties	15	9,672	26	14,759

Higher Education

15 new colleges were established and existing ones were greatly expanded during the academic year 1959-1960. The colleges newly established after 1 September 1959 are Ch'ongjin Mining College, Py'ongyang Mechanical [Engineering] College, Py'ongyang Communications College, Py'ongyang Agricultural College, Haeang Forestry College, Py'ongyang Teachers' College, Py'ongyang Commerce College, Py'ongyang Transportation College, Py'ongyang College of Drama and Motion Picture, Py'ongyang College of Literature, Haeju Medical College and Py'ongyang Law College.

During one year the number of colleges was increased from 22 to 37 (168%) and the number of students grew to 112%. The number of new students also grew to 163%.

A great change took place in teaching work at colleges. The organization of subjects was adjusted to revolutionary tasks. A constant struggle was waged to eliminate formalism in teaching work. To combine education and labor production, students were required to have experiments and practice by participating directly in socialist construction. The teaching work was carried out along this direction. The qualitative structure of new students was also improved, and more than 80 percent of the new students over two years' experience in production.

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Teachers Education

An increase in the number of students at teacher's schools was very notable, along with work of consolidating the results of compulsory secondary education and preparing work for the practice of compulsory technical education. To improve their quality, many teachers participated in new training programs, and a number of people received teaching licenses by passing state examinations.

At present there are ten education colleges with an enrollment of 4,035 students. In addition, 3,500 students study at Py'ongnam Technical Teacher's College and five other teacher's colleges, and 1,800 at two education colleges to become technical teachers.

Short-term training programs are also organized at teacher's colleges for the training of all teachers. In 1959 a number of students participated in teacher's training programs. More than 2,300 teachers received further trainings at various educational centers during summer and winter vacations to raise the standard of ideological consciousness and working ability throughout the country.

Correspondence Education

At present 26 correspondence faculties are established at colleges and universities which have an enrollment of 14,759 workers. By virtue of this system, the workers can study without leaving their work. The number of students was increased to 153 percent, that of new students to 197 percent and that of graduates to 161 percent, respectively,

Furthermore, there were 14,369 students at 10 correspondence teacher's colleges and 74 various correspondence technical colleges, which meant an increase in the number of students to 166 percent and in that of new students to 176 percent compared with last year, respectively.

In September 1959, correspondence secondary schools were newly organized to raise the level of workers' general knowledge to that of lower secondary schools. There are about 6,000 young people taking courses at correspondence secondary and advanced secondary schools. The state took various measures to strengthen studies at correspondence schools and improve educational methods. By virtue of those measures, students of the schools received free books and they can attend class meetings twice a year.

Adult Education

Working people's schools and secondary schools, which started on 1 December 1958, are widely organized at main production works in rural villages and cities. They give workers general knowledge at the level of people's schools and lower secondary schools in the daytime and evening.

The equality of adult education has been notably improved by publishing text books fitted for cities and rural villages.

As of the end of 1959, more than 991,000 workers were studying at over 7,5000 working people's schools and 3,000 working people's secondary schools. And in 1959 74,000 workers completed their courses at these schools.

Publication of Educational Books

Some school textbooks were rewritten in accordance with the developing reality of the country. Textbooks and other school books were markedly increased in the numbers of items and copies. The number of items was increased to 106.6 percent and that of copies 145 percent of that of 1958, respectively.

Academy of Science

The Academy was established in accordance with Cabinet Decision No. 183 of 9 October 1952. (Its inauguration ceremony was held on 1 December 1952.) The members of the Third Session Standing Committee were elected at the 8th Plenary Meeting of the Academy on 10 November 1958. The Standing Committee elected a chairman and a vice-chairman, and it appointed the director of each research institute. Paek Nam-un is the chairman of the Standing Committee and Pak Sung-uk is vice-chairman.

Organizations:

Engineering Research Institute: Mining Laboratory,

Metallurgical Laboratory, Metal Materials Laboratory, Automation Laboratory, Fuel Laboratory, Electricity Laboratory and Applied Dynamic Laboratory.

Chemical Research Institute: Weapons Laboratory, Organic Chemistry Laboratory and Molecule Laboratory.

Physics and Mathematics Research Institute:

Nuclear Physics Laboratory, Applied Physics Laboratory and Mathematics Research Department

Nature Survey Research Institute:

Spice Laboratory, Zoological Laboratory, Botanical Laboratory, Geographical Laboratory and Geological Laboratory

Economics and Law Research Institute:

Political Science and Economy Research Department, People's Economy Research Department and Legal Research Department.

Historical Research Institute:

Ancient and Middle Age Historical Research Department, Modern Historical Research Department and Philosophical Research Department

Linguistics Research Institute:

Linguistics Research Department, Literature Research Department and Folk-lore and Art History Research Department

Classical Research Institute.

Research Work

Engineering Research Institute

"Research concerning the establishment of an electrification room in the cement rotating furnace". This research opened a new prospect of transforming imported coal into a smokeless coal for domestic use through production tests, and is also opened a new possibility of solving the fuel problem of the country by setting up an electrification room in each field of the people's economy.

The outcome of the test in which domestic anthracite was used for automobile and tractor fuel showed that function equal to gasoline could be maintained by preserving the maximum 51.7 horsepower when motive power was 2,380.06 mm and when an average heat volume of gas was 1,300 kka_n/M₁². The research on the purity of gas to maintain the life of the (gasoline) internal combustion engine had been successful.

"Research concerning a substitute for structural alloy steel": it succeeded in producing nine different substitutes for chrome-nickel structural alloy steel by using our rich domestic supplies of manganese and tungsten, and research is under way to introduce some of them to actual production.

"Research concerning manufacturing steel in the electric furnace": this research helped raise the quality of our domestic steel and laid the foundation for manufacturing steel in the electric furnace for our country.

"Research concerning quality improvement of silicon steel and its actual production rate": this research made a contribution to the development of our country's electric engineering industry by making a success in raising the production rate by 72.5 percent for medium size and by 70.2 percent for thin silicon steel.

In order to invent a new iron-making process without any coke or with less of it, research on the continuous iron-making process through the iron-concrete rotating furnace, and research on iron-making through electricity etc., were under way and a series of theoretical observations had made successful progress along with productive tests.

Research concerning coal mining through water power had successfully solved the problem of setting up a harmonious regime in the productive process, and research to introduce it into production had started.

Chemical Research Institute

"Research for making coke from domestic coal":

A test had succeeded through which half finished domestic coke could be mixed with imported coke, and by this method the imported coke could be saved by 20-30 percent. In order to raise the mixing proportion of domestic coal in the imported coke, further research was undertaken, and research had started through which the result of the test could be introduced into industrial production.

"Research concerning refractory materials:"
By using domestic cinnabar as a raw material, a new refractory brick which was 2.5 times more durable than existing refractory brick was successfully made.

"Research concerning tetrachloride materials": technological literature concerning research on tetrachloride materials had been submitted to the appropriate agency of the government, and it would contribute to the medicinal industry of the country.

"Research on vitamin K3": technological literature on the composition of vitamin K3 had been submitted to an appropriate agency of the government and it would make a great contribution to the pharmaceutical industry of the country.

Research on a new fiber from corn cobs in a laboratory scale had succeeded in bringing a new method of fiber-blending to the textile industry. It would be produced in a factory after a semi-productive test.

Physics-Mathematics Research Institute

"The application of the coordinate element into the people's economy": In 1959 there had been mainly a research project through which the coordinate element could be applied to the chemical industry. But success had been made in making many analytical instruments in the chemical industry.

Research on high frequency analytical instruments had succeeded in making the finest and the most accurate analytical instrument in assessing the intensity of the atom and in analyzing the composition of gas.

Nature Survey Institute

The general survey on Hamkyong Pukdo was conducted for the purpose of studying the natural conditions of soil with the cooperation of appropriate science research organizations and universities. Through this survey, they discovered 113 families, 479 genera and 1,202 species of plants. Among these, there had been 99 families, 330 genera and 864 species of economically useful plants. Research on more than 30 species of natural spice plants and 29 species of resin plants was under progress.

In the animal world, they discovered 54 species of mammals and 237 species of birds, and they succeeded in making an estimate of their natural population. Furthermore, they discovered 17 families and 45 species of fresh water fishes in that region.

Through the joint Korean-Soviet project they made a survey on the geological composition of Hamkyong Bukdo, and through geological tests on the basic rock mass of the region, they also discovered a nickel rich mine.

In the topographical field, they confirmed the structural movements of the late Tertiary and early quaternary and the quaternary erosion movements which affected the present-day configuration of the region. By this survey, 1/1,000,000 geological maps had been re-examined and corrected, new 1/500,000 maps of economic plant distribution, 1/500,000 maps of mineral distribution, 1/500,000 maps of land classification, 1/1,000,000 maps of topography, 1/1,000,000 maps of land classification, 1/500,000 maps of climatical condition, 1/1,000,000 maps of soil composition, and 1/1,000,000 maps of natural geographical districts had been made. These maps would contribute to the maximum utilization of natural conditions and environments, the economic development, harmonious distribution of industrial plants and the solution of other practical problems of the country.

Economics and Law Research Institute

"The Mutual Relation of Productivity and Production in North Korea at Present," "Implementation Methods of Transforming Agricultural Cooperative Ownership into Whole People's Ownership," "The High Tide of Socialist Construction in North Korea," "Problems Relating to the Strengthening of Socialist Distribution in North Korea," "The Development of the People's Economy since Liberation in North Korea," "The Ruin of the South Korean Economy under the Forced Occupation of US Imperialists" and "The Economic System of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" which had been studied in collaboration with the Oriental Studies Institute of the Soviet Academy of Science.

All these are research works relating to economics. There are five research works in the field of law, including "On the System and Structure of the Constitution of the Republic".

"The High Tide of Socialist Construction in North Korea" was published. This theorizes policy problems relating to the Party's important decisions of 1959 and instructions given by Comrade Kim Il-sung and includes more than 90 articles.

Historical Research Institute

Studies have been made on "The History of the Land System in Korea", "The Social and Economic Structure of Korea during the period of Three States" and "The Origin of Capitalism and the Movement of Bourgeois Nationalism in Korea". Research works have been done for studies on the problems relating to contradictions during the transitional period, the prerequisite conditions of people's democratic revolution and the indoctrination of Communism.

In the field of modern and current history, the first scientific work "The Korean People's Liberation War of the Fatherland for Freedom and Justice" was edited and written on the basis of collective research. This work

surveys the administration of the great victory achieved in the liberation war of the fatherland by the Korean people and their struggle experiences, and this strikes a blow on the imperialists' distortion of the liberation war.

The study of "The History of the Land System in Korea" elucidates the process of historical development during the period from the 15th to the 19th centuries by concretely analyzing the land system in Korea. The book "On the Two-Class System of Nobility" is also completed, which makes a political, social and economic analysis of the essence, structure and characteristics of the two-class system of nobility during the feudal period. Research work has been done to analyse scientifically the feudal land system and the exploitation of farmers during the early period of the Yi dynasty (from the end of the 14th century to that of the 15th century).

Linguistics and Literature Research Institute

In the field of linguistics, "The Korean Grammar" which is a work of collective research, has been completed, and "The Work of a Dictionary of the Korean Language" began, which contained 170,000 words. The commentaries for Volumes 1 and 2 of the dictionary have been completed. Studies have been made to edit a Korean-Russian Dictionary as a part of research project in cooperation with the Oriental Studies Institute of the Soviet Academy of Science.

In addition, there are the publications of "The Summary of the Korean Dialects (Vol 1)" and "The Studies on the Categories of the Honorific Titles in the 15th century Korean Language".

In the field of literature, studies on "Revolutionary Literature and Art created in the Process of Armed Resistance against Japan" and "The Oral Tradition of Korean Literature", are completed. A book "The General History of the Korean Literature" (Vol. 2) was published, and two monographs, "A Collection of Treaties on Realism" and "Teachings of Communism and Our Literature" were also published.

Archeological and Folk-lore Research Institute

In the field of archeology, studies have been made on "The Guidance of the Korean Archeology and the Arrangement of Relics discovered at Irrigation Works," and 34 sites were excavated to discover 5,771 items of relics. The exploration tours of 534 places in 46 kin were made to collect 274 historical materials. "Reports on Excavation of Relics in Jit'amni" is also completed.

In the field of folk-lore, "Studies on the Culture and Customs of Cooperative Farmers in the Py'ongnam Region" is completed, and in the field of art history "The History of the Korean Music" was published.

Classical Research Institute

In the process of the work of classifying the authentic records of Lee dynasty into 45 sections, the following classifications were made: Policy section 1-1, Military Section 1-1, Government System Section 1-1, Legal System Section, and China Affairs Section 1-1. "The History of Three States (Vol. 2)" [Samkuk Sagi] and "The Record of Bankae (Vol. 1)" were translated into foreign languages and published. "The Record of Travel in the Eastern Countries" [Sinchung Tongkuk Yuji Songgam] is also published.

Agricultural Science Committee

The Agricultural Science Research Institute was re-organized into the Agricultural Science Committee in accordance with Cabinet Order No. 78 of 18 August 1958. The chairman of the Standing Committee is Kae Ung-Sang.

Organization:

Agricultural Products Research Institute: Crop Laboratory, Industrial Arts Laboratory, Vegetable Laboratory, Agricultural Microbiology Laboratory, Plant Protection Laboratory, and Fertilizer Laboratory.

Agronomical Research Institute: Soil Laboratory, Agricultural Soil Laboratory, Agronomical Density Laboratory, Agronomical Analysis Laboratory and Eastern Region Agronomical Investigation Laboratory.

Veterinary and Livestock Research Institute: Epidemic Laboratory, Parasite Laboratory, Veterinary Drug Laboratory, Livestock Laboratory and Fodder Laboratory

Agricultural Mechanization Research Institute: Operation of Power and Machines Laboratory, General Farm Machine Laboratory, Rice-Growing Mechanization Laboratory, Project Room, and Experiment and Manufacturing Factory

Forestry Research Institute: Forestry Laboratory, Management Laboratory, and Construction Laboratory

Fruit Research Laboratory: Sowing Laboratory

Silk-Worm Research Institute: Night Silk-Worm Laboratory

Agricultural Facility and Engineering Research Institute: River Irrigation Laboratory, Material Dynamic Laboratory and Land Construction Laboratory

Agricultural Economics and Structure Research Institute: Nongsung General Experiment Station, 4 Agricultural Experiment Stations, 5 Livestock Experiment Stations, 2 Fruit Experiment Stations and one Silk-Worm Experiment Station

[Research Work]

Agricultural Research Institute

The 1960 Farm Management Technical Guide based on nation-wide analytical research on the collective farming

method for the staple agricultural products such as rice, wheat, corn etc. was published.

"Research on chloridized plastic material to be used for seed-bed windows": This research made the chloridized plastic material applicable to the seed-bed window covering, and this application would make the rate of utilizing the seed-bed 178 percent higher; the growth rate of seed-bed 105-110 percent higher and it would also economize the labor force by 60 percent and reduce the cost of material by 50 percent.

"Improvement of productive soil by administering a better lime-fertilizer treatment": In order to improve the quality of productive soil in newly cultivated areas and its scientific farming methods, they discovered the effect of various lime fertilizers of the country and were successful in raising the effectiveness of lime fertilizer by administering a small quantity of it through improved fertilizer treatment. Discovery was also made in the mobilization of nutrition materials within productive soil by administering lime fertilizer.

Furthermore, the discovery of the effect of lime fertilizer in productive soil was made for beet cultivation. Research on bacteria fertilizer had laid a foundation for production of bacteria fertilizer through analysis of bean fermentation.

Breeding Research Institute

Through the grafting of white and yellow corn, a 12-25 percent increase of yield could be made compared with the yield of either pure brand, and also a geographical selection was made, based on appropriate grafting processes of the two brands according to the nature of the soil.

The cultivation of a high-yield autumn wheat breed was encouraged for the western regions of the country, and by this new breed, a 6-10 percent increased of yield could be expected. Through the grafting of autumn white beets with other beet families, ordinarily an 150-230 percent

increase of yield could be expected, compared with the standard breed.

Soil Research Institute

Based on Cabinet Order No. 117, there had been a survey on the nature of agricultural land, and a new method of administering home-made fertilizer was established through the collection of basic materials on fertilizer treatment according to the nature of the soil.

Veterinary Research Institute

A discovery was made in the quick and accurate detection of pig pests through blood cell analysis.

A new hydroxide aluminum vaccination was discovered to vaccinate animals against cholera. According to the field test, this new vaccination could drastically lessen the death rate of the animals on cholera inflicted farms. Moreover, it would lessen the death rate of already stricken animals by one fifth.

By interbreeding, a new breed could be expected. The growth of the first generation of the mixed breed would excel the growth of the original breed, and the second generation would not have any sign of the interbreeding in itself, and would carry its own growth.

Forestry Research Institute

Mountain herbs such as platycodon could be cultivated artificially, and the new methods of cultivation had already been popularized. The human cultivation of edible mushrooms had opened the possibility of commercializing them for the market.

In order to exploit other sources of textile fibers, there had been research on wooden fibers from poplar trees, and established a policy of propagating the poplar family which had the highest growth rate and was rich in fiber.

Through the research on a new method of exterminating caterpillars, a new domestic drug was discovered, and if the new drug were administered during the first-third growth stage of a caterpillar for a Chung square, 91-98 percent of killing effect would be guaranteed.

Fruit Culture Research Institute

Through proper elimination of excessive fruit buds, a 90 percent increase of harvest and more than 100 grams increase per apple could be made, and the proper elimination of excessive fruit buds would mean 80 percent elimination of the total fruit buds.

Agricultural Equipment and Engineering Research Institute

Through the proper standardization of construction materials, 2,200 tons of cement could be saved for a medium size building without incurring any defect on durability.

Medical Science Research Institute

The Medical Science Research Institute was established in accordance with Cabinet Order No. 42, 16 June 1958. The Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Institute is Hong Hak-kun.

Organization:

Experimental Medical Research Institute: Basic Medicine

Laboratory,
Clinic Medicine Laboratory (Internal Medicine, Psychiatry),
Chinese Medicine Laboratory and Medical History Research
Department.

Sanitation Research Institute: Public Health Laboratory,
Labor Sanitation Laboratory, School Sanitation Laboratory,
Nutrition Sanitation Laboratory and Inspection Department

Microbiology Research Institute: (1) Research Department-
Epidemiology Laboratory and Intestinal Bacteria Laboratory
(2) Production Department - Infant Infection Section,
Poison Section, Serum Section, Intestinal Bacteria
Section,
Preparation Section and Inspection Section.

Pharmaceo logical Research Institute: Analysis Laboratory
Cultivation Laboratory and Pharmica l Room

Blood Institute (1) Research Department-substitute Blood
(2) Production Department - Blood Supply Section and
Preserved Blood Section

Research Work

Experimental Medicine Institute

By transplanting the cornea from a dead body to the eyes of a person who lost sight through cornea disease, they succeeded in recovering sight by 67 percent. They also succeeded in restoring the inactive nerve of eyes to an active condition. Plastic surgery of the esophagus reaped a good result. Through a new operation method, the operation period could be shortened by 1 - 2 months for tympanitis. A new healing method was invented through which all kinds of insanity could be effectively healed with 60 percent perfect healing results. Diabetes could be treated scientifically with the application of ginseng, and they established scientific research on Chinese herb medicine. Through the needle treatments on facial paralysis

and nerve pain of the spine, 94 percent successful results was obtained.

Sanitation Research Institute

By improving the drilling method, and installing various types of spray systems etc., there had been an important contribution to the solution of dust containment in tunnels. For sanitation of steel plants, various protective measures against the high heat such as installation of air cooling system, fans, ventilation and heat-proof uniforms had created safer working conditions for the workers' health. In the field of air sanitation, there had been an invention through which wells could be purified very simply for the western regions of the country where water purification was very necessary. The invention was proved to be most effective.

Microbiology Research Institute

Through successful research on the production of dry microbes, they succeeded in lengthening the effective period which liquid microbes could maintain only for a short period. With the application of placenta blood, a more effective preventive against measles was invented.

Pharmaceutical Research Institute

By conducting research on raw medicinal materials of Korean origin, they succeeded in extracting many valuable ingredients from plants, grass roots, etc., and published technological literature on the processing methods for those medicinal ingredients. By using domestic coal and sulphuric acid as raw materials, they succeeded in making codeine and morphine, and through a new method of analysis with the action of morphine, they also made great success in shortening time-consuming analysis which usually took

3 - 4 days, but which would take only 3 -4 hours by the new method. They conducted a botanical survey of Hamkyong Nampo and discovered many medical herbs and plants.

Blood Institute

They succeeded in making substitute blood for the human body from cow blood.

Literature and Art

Literature

1959 was a significant year when great progress was made in literary movements. This is manifested in the strengthening of the relationship between literature and the people's life. In fact, literary works had been the production of those who lived among the workers at factories and mines. Writers have created literary works on the basis of their study of reality. The fourth Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Writers' League, convened in April 1959, urged the important task of constructing Communist literature, and the writers resolved to fulfil the task. For this reason 1959 was the characteristic year when the demands and scope of communist literary construction was strengthened.

Novels: Literature

As writers lived among workers to study reality, it became the characteristic of novel literature that the images of the labor class of Chollima workers and Party men came to occupy a central position. The short story "The Night of Construction Works" written by Li Kap-gi, sent to Sup'ung Power Plant, and 20 other novels were written. In the field of the novel, a new development was

distinctly made by the medium-length story, "Brothers," by Han Sol-ya. This story which was based on consistent Communistic humanism, became an example of realist literature because of the serious psychological analysis of character creation of brothers in North Korea.

There are other novels such as "Sanggup Chonhwasu" by Bak Un-sung organizing the results of creative writing and the short-story "Mokchukki" by Whang Kun. The results of creative writing are as follows: long story-4, medium length story-3, short-story-80, and criticism and essays-104 pieces. Another characteristic was that many writers increasingly created novels which were dedicated to the revolutionary tradition. This is illustrated by a short story "A Flying Column" by Ch'un Ch'ong-song, a short story "The Road of Revolution" and 20 other literary works.

Poetry

In the field of lyric poetry, many poets take the theme of labor, penetrating into dynamic reality, and they developed poems into a higher stage. The poem "The Breath of the Party" by Ch'ae Young-wha, depicting the steel workers' struggle and their beautiful internal life, poem "Changing Land" by Song Min which describes the changes of the world, the poem "The Road of Steel" by Bak San-un which sings the miraculous efforts of the workers and Kim Ch'ol's poem attracted many readers. As another characteristic achievement in the field of lyric poetry, there are the poems "It is seen and heard now" and "Superior Fire" contained in "Changbaek Mountains" by Min Byong-kyun which describes the spiritual world of anti-Japanese fighters and the poem "Hoisting the Red Flag" which includes the poem "It is dawning" by Chung Su-Ch'o, the poem "Communists" by Kim U-ch'ol and many others. There are many other poems such as "On the Base of Dokno River" by Kim Hak-yun, "The Thought of the Fatherland" by Chung Mun-hyang, "On the Beautiful Base" by Kim Sang-o, "Young Days" by Song Min, "A Willow" by Bak San-un and many others, which were published last year. The works of poetry are as follows: lyric poetry-944, epic-1, the texts of songs-283 and lyric epics-2.

Drama and Scenarios

Many successful works in the field of drama and scenarios adopted the theme of the revolutionary tradition. There are numerous works which actually played a great role in teaching the people revolutionary traditions. These works are: Song Yung's drama "A Secular Bird" depicting the indomitable will of a revolutionary fighter under difficult circumstances, Bak Hyuk's drama "The Mother of Korea" showing the noble and strong character of a Korean Mother, Bak Sung-su's scenario "Love the Future!" describing the life of an anti-Japanese fighter full of optimism and romance and Song Yung's and Chu Dong In's scenario "A Patriot" based on Song Yung's Opera "Speak up, Forest!".

In addition, there are many other works contributing to the indoctrination of the people with class ideology. Some of these are Kwon Jun-won's and Kim Jae-hun's drama, "In the Name of the People" showing a struggle against counterrevolutionary elements, Han Song-un's scenario "Searching for Light" and Bak T'ae-hong's scenario "At 9 o'clock". In the field of drama, "Brothers" written by Han Sol-ya and adapted by Han Sung is recognized as a great success.

Last year, 19 long dramas, three long operas, 19 short dramas, 10 short operas and 17 scenarios were written.

Many works in the field of children's literature also mainly adopted the theme of the revolutionary tradition. Hwang Min's poem "Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Warfare," Bak Ung-ho's prose "Children following the Party" and many other poems were written. Lee Won-wu's children's poem "Lovely Birds in Our Country" stimulated patriotism. Lee Maek's poetry "Following the Flag of the Party" including the poem "For the Future of Communism" promote the children's ideology of communism.

The works created in the field of children's literature were 463 children's dramas or scenarios, 35 tales, 23 criticisms and 35 stories. Last year many workers wrote numerous children's stories along with the rapid development of the people's economy, and the workers of labor class appeared as poets in literary circle. Last

year we published the collected poems of laborers "The Song of Labor" and short story "The Working Places of Youth" which decorated literary circle.

The international exchange of literature was increasingly done last year. In Soviet Union the collected works of Cho Myong-hi was translated and the poetry by Bak Pal-yang was translated in China. Han Sol-ya's "Twilight" and "Honggildong Jun" were also translated in Rumania and Albania respectively. There are many foreign literary works which were translated into Korean. "Quiet Money" (translated by Byun Mu-sik) "Brutzki" (by Kim Shi-hak) "Otello" (by Bak Shi-hwan) and 400 other pieces were translated and introduced in North Korea.

Sculpture

In 1959 many creative works in the field of fine arts were displayed at the Seventh World Art Exhibition and many other international exhibitions. Many fine arts pieces were also created for display at the National Liberation Struggle Museum. These creative works marked the end of negativism and conservatism, and they preserved the Party's principles of Marxism-Leninism and the purity of realism based on socialism. Efforts to express national characteristics were manifested in the creative works of fine arts in 1959.

There are many creative works in the fields of oil painting, sculpture and stage art, which reflect the heroic reality of the Chollima period. As a characteristic in all the fields of moulding art color painting came to be dominant in Korean painting, and efforts to express national characteristics and individuality were distinctly manifested in oil painting. In the field of sculpture, national classics were preserved, and wooden and stone sculpture were widely used.

Following are the works created in the field of moulding art in 1959:

Korean Painting - Lee Suk-ho's "Mountains" Sun U-tak's

"Way to Home and Ko Ch'e-nomin's "Picnic in Mountains"

Oil Painting - Ch'e Dae-duk's "Girls Picking Apples,"

Lim Yul's "Cycle Race" and Kwang Hyung-young's
"Street along Daedong River in the Evening"

Graphic field -- Yu Hwan-gi's "Korea-Chinese Good Will"
(poster)

Industrial Arts -- Kim Byung-shik's and Kim Jin-sup's

"Wooden Plate" Sang Duk-gwan's "Grapes" and "Hae
Kumgang"

Lee Won-in's "Tiger" and Sun Suk-ja's "Comrade
Khrushchev"

Stage and Motion Picture Art -- Kim Ch'e-ch'ang's

"Deconzert's Stage Arts," Kang Jin's "Voyage"
Bak Yong-dal's "A Secular Bird" and Chun Jung-
kyung's "Red Necktie".

There were many exhibitions in North Korea:

Number of works

Korean Painting Exhibition	77
Oil Painting Exhibition	104
Sculpture Exhibition	54
Graphic Art Exhibition	109
Industrial Art Exhibition	142
May Day Chollima Exhibition - Korean painting	14
Oil painting	96
National Art Circle Exhibition - Korean painting	14
Oil painting	96

	Sculpture	20
	Graphic Art	92
	Industrial Art	11
Kim Yong-jun Exhibition - Korean Painting		32
Student Studying Abroad Exhibition - Oil Painting and sculpture and water painting		162
The number of other exhibited works was 1,123		

In 1959 artistic and cultural exchanges with the Soviet Union, China and other socialist countries were widely developed. There was the Fine Arts Exhibition of socialist countries held in Moscow where many Korean works were displayed. The Korean Fine Arts Exhibition (displaying four Kokuryo wall paintings, 40 Korean paintings, 53 oil paintings, 22 sculptures, 27 graphic arts and 90 industrial arts) was held in Germany, Hungary and China. 154 pieces of industrial arts were also displayed in the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

There were 58 pieces of creative works were displayed at the Seventh World Youth Art Contest for Peace and Goodwill held in Vienna, and 39 books and illustrations were also exhibited at the Korean Fine Arts Exhibition in Tokyo and the Book Exhibition in Germany. At the World Youth Art Contest Hak Sun's "A Drawer" in industrial arts and Ham Ch'ang-hyun's "People in Fields Burnt away for Cultivation" in graphic art won 2nd and 3rd prizes respectively. Three other works were nominated for prizes.

At the World Book Exhibition Ham Ch'ang-yun's "Seasonal Employment" won 2nd prize, Chung Chong-yu's picture book "After Mother's Death" won 2nd prize, Chung Hyung-uk's picture book "Frog" won 2nd prize, Kim Young-jun's "The Wall Paintings of Old Tomb" won 3rd prize and Lee Suk-ho's "The First Marriage" won 3rd prize respectively.

There were many foreign art exhibitions held in North Korea, such as the Soviet Fine Arts Exhibition (439 pieces) the Chinese Modern National Painting Exhibition (120 pieces)

of works), the Mongolian Fine Arts Exhibition (99 pieces), the Polish Landscape Exhibition (94 pieces) and the Hungarian Clothing Exhibitions (18th-19th Centuries, 76 pieces of works).

Musical Composition

In the field of musical composition during 1959 there further developed a tendency that composers lived among workers to seek musical materials from dynamic reality. Many writers and composers were sent to working places, and the composers of national music and modern music worked together to create much excellent music. The field of opera and Ch'ang-play (Korean classical opera) reflected the tradition of revolution. In the field of Ch'ang-play "The Songs of Whanghae" was the successful result of adapting classical style and tunes to modern feeling and character.

In 1959 there were created more than 710 pieces, which could be classified according to themes as follows:

Works which adopted the theme of revolutionary tradition - 100

Works which adopted the theme of the struggle of the industrial and agricultural workers - 175

Works which adopted the theme of patriotism, socialism and internationalism - 95

Works which adopted the theme of the unification of the fatherland and the people's living - 65

Works which adopted the theme of fishery workers - 87

Works which adopted the theme of socialist construction by young people - 38

Criticism - more than 140.

A classification of created works can be made as follows:

opera	8 (pieces)
Light opera and opera ballet	48
music for motion picture	72
ballet music	74 (including 5 ballet dramas)
instrumental music	45 (including symphony)
brass band music	16
chorus	32
light music	11
popular songs	205
national music	50 (including Ch'ang-play music)
children's music	155

Successful works in the field of musical composition are the opera "On the Sulhan Mountains" (composed by Whang Sun-hyun), Ch'ang-play "The Songs of Whanghae" (composed by Cho Sang-sun and Chung Nam-hi), the musical poem "Shining Revolutionary Tradition" (composed by Kim Lim-uk), instrument music "March" (composed by Hong Sun-py'o), popular song "Song dedicated to Marshal Kim Il-sung" (composed by Han Kyu-kok, text written by Chong Su-shi), popular song "March forward, the Red Fighters of the Party!" (composed by Kim Hyuk), popular song "We are always with the Soviet Union" (composed by Kim Won-kyun) and many others.

As a part of international exchanges, more than 30 works, which contain 1,735 musical notes, and publications were introduced in brother countries. North Korea received more than 294 musical works from other countries.

Stage Art

The field of stage art made great progress in its creative work in 1959. The creative works of stage art fully reflected the character of the people armed with the ideology of communism. At the "The Spring of New Works" contest held at the beginning of 1959, about 77 new pieces relating to music and ballet were introduced, 50 of which adopted the theme of reality. A new attempt was seen in works of creating stage art, and especially, the musical lyric of the three thousand artist group "Our Glorious Fatherland" contributed to the establishment of creative tradition.

Many measures were taken to have various discussions and creative activities for the purpose of enriching national characteristics. In 1959 much effort was made to strengthen training programs for artists at universities and colleges. As a result, the artistic ability of local artist groups was greatly improved. The performance of stage art had close contact with the people, and performances were increased for the people at production factories and villages located in mountains. The numbers of performances and audiences were increased to 123 percent and 168 percent respectively.

About 43 various dramas, 100 short dramas and 19 other musical dramas were created. Most of the works created in 1959 depicted the patriotic struggle and efforts of Chollima workers and those of the Communists under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il-sung during the 1930's. These works reflecting the tradition of the revolution had a characteristic of stressing human relationships. In North Korea, the system of the "People's Prize" was instituted, and writer Song Yun, composers Lee Myung-sang and Shin Do-sun and actor Kim Wan-wu of the opera "Speak up, Forest!" received the People's Prize. The title of People's Actor was conferred upon many leading actors and

actresses, such as Ahn Ki-ok, Chung Nam-hi, Cho Sang-sun and Bae Yong.

Drama

Completed works are as follows:

"A Secular Bird" written by Song Young and produced by Ahn Young-il (shown at the National Theater and all other theaters throughout the country) - this shows faithful loyalty to the revolution and the Communist image of man.

"Brothers" written by Han Sol-ya, adapted by Han Sung and produced by Ch'e Kun (shown at the Motion Picture Actor's Theater and all other theaters in the country) - this is considered as the textbook for the indoctrination of communism, because it pictures the world of revolution and vividly shows Communist humanism.

"The Mother of Korea" written by Bak Hyuk and produced by Kim Bong-yup (shown at the Yanggang Tongnip Art Theater) - this visualizes the patriotic life of a Korean mother whose husband and son died for the fatherland and revolution.

"In the Name of the People" written by Kim Jun-won and Kim Jaehun, and produced by Chung Ri-li (performed by the dramatic group of the Ministry of Interior) - this evokes the people's sentiment against counterrevolutionary elements by showing the revolutionary awakening of the lovely people and the cunningness of enemies.

There are many other completed works:

"On the Way to a New Life" written by Kim Jae-hun
(performed by the dramatic
group of the Ministry of
Interior)

"Comrade" written by Chang No-wol and Han Mun,
and produced by Chang No-wol (shown
at the Hambuk Dorip Art Theater).

"The New Story
of Baek-nyun-
gol" written by Bak Ung-ho and produced
by Baek Min (shown at the National
Children's Art Theater)

"The Son of
Mankyungdae" written by Ch'ae Bok-sung and Ch'ae
Kyu-hyung, and produced by Ch'ae
Kyu-hyung (performed at the National
Children's Art Theater).

"Chillima" written by Oh Ch'ul-son and produced
by Meng Shim and Lee Suk-jin (per-
formed at the Art Theater of the
Ministry of Communication)

"Dark Shadow" written by Bak Young-ho and produced
by Ko Ki-sun (performed at the Hamnam
Dorip Art Theater)

"Laborer" written by Bak T'ae-hong and produced
by Kim Sun-ik (performed at the Kang-
won Tongnip Art Theater),

"Dokno River" written by Kim Jae-ho and produced
by Le Su-hyang (performed at the
Chagang Tongnip Art Theater)

"Red Heart" written by Lee Ji-yong and produced
Ahn Young-il (performed at the Kae-
song City Art Theater)

"Why, Uncle?" written by Ch'ae Ho-bu and produced
by "Demoskiy" and Han Baek-nam (per-

formed at the National Theater on the occasion of the centennial anniversary of Che Ho-bu's birth),

"Optimistic Tragedy"

written by Vyshinopski and produced by Shin Ch'ang-kyu (performed at the Motion Picture Actor's Theater).

"Slow Walking Rabbit"

written by S. Mihalkov and produced by Huh Il (puppet play performed at the Py'ongyang City Theater) and others.

Music

Completed works are as follows:

Ch'ang-play "The Song of Whanghae" written by Bak P'al-yong, composed by Cho Chang-sol and Chung Nan-hi, conducted by Ahn Sung-hyun and produced by Kim Young-hi (performed at the National Art Theater) - this visualizes the patriotic struggle of heroine Cho Ok-hi and it made a great contribution to modern Ch'ang-play in North Korea.

Ch'ang-play "Changwha Hongnyun Chun" written by Kim Young-p'al and Cho Young-jul, composed by Kim Jin-myong, conducted by Bak Chung-wan and produced by Wo Ch'ol-sun (performed at the National Art Theater)

Symphonic poem "Shining Tradition" composed by Kim Lim-uk and conducted by Kim Jin-myong

There are many other short operas which were performed at local theaters. Some of these are opera "On the Sulhan Mountains" written by Shim Chae and composed by Whang Sun-hyun (performed at the Hamnan Tongnip Art Theater),

light opera "A Happy Event at our Home" written by Han Mun and composed by Sung Ch'ol (performed at the Hambuk Tongnip Art Theater); opera "The Sea of Blood" written by a group of people (performed at the Whanghae Tongnip Art Theater) and variety show "Ch'unboki and Mangili" written by Bae In-jun.

There are also much foreign classical music which was played. Some of this music was Beethoven's Symphony No. 9; "Sesinghai's" "Chorus" (conducted by Huh Jae-bok of the National Symphony Orchestra).

Ballet

Following are creative works in the field of ballet.

Ballet play "Red Hearts" written by Shim Chae and composed by Lee Suk

Ballet play "Chollima."

Ballet "Iron Water Runs" (performed at the National Ballet Theater)

Ballet play "Unchanging Heart" written by Kang Jin and composed by Lim Kun-myong (performed at the National Ballet Theater) - this contributed to the expansion of the theme of reality by showing the patriotic struggle of Korean young women during the period of the liberation war.

Short Ballet play-- "Red Necktie" written by Han Sun-suk and composed by Kim Kil-hak (performed at the National Ballet Theater)

Ballet play "It is dawning" composed by Kim In-ok (performed at the Py'ongbuk Tongnip Art Theater)

Ballet dance play "The Sea of Youth" composed by Bak Sung-ch'ul (performed at the Hambuk Tongnip Art Theater)

There are many other works such as "Fighters in Mountains" and "Joy".

Festival

Ten ballet groups and ten dramatic groups totalling 1,168 persons participated in the National Art Festival held at ten theaters in celebration of the 8.15 liberation, which opened on 10 July. The numbers of works which were performed at the Festival were 27 items and 141 pieces, and there were 112 performances.

At the Seventh World Youth Festival in Vienna (2 July-4 August) the Korean artists presented more than 80 creative works and performed 17 times. About 30 works in the fields of chorus, national music, light music and ballet were presented at the International Art Contest (28 July-2 August).

At the Art Contest, the Korean artists won 17 gold medals, 13 silver medals and 7 copper medals, and Korea was second to the Soviet Union in winning many medals. Following are the works which won awards.

1st prize - gold medals (17)

- (1) Award for the North Korean Artist Group
- (2) Group Award for the Korean National Ballet Dance
- (3) Chorus without accompaniment, "The Song of Spring," "Rest at Working Places" and others
- (4) Female duet chorus, "The Song of Workers," "Austrian Folk-Song," "The Song of a Girl" and others
- (5) Group dance "Bongsun Dance" (Eastern Classical Dance)
- (6) Group dance "Abak Dance" (Eastern Classical Dance)
- (7) Group dance "Sword Dance"

- (8) Dance "Minkan Aero" Eastern Classical Dance)
- (9) Dance "Sword Dance" by Kang Ch'un-ok (Eastern classical dance)
- (10) Dance "Sogo Dance" by Bak Kyung-suk (Eastern classical dance)
- (11) Dance "The Dance of the Pearl" by Chun Son-ok (Eastern classical dance)
- (12) Dance "The Dance of a Dancer" by Chu Hae-duk (National dance)
- (13) Dance "A Shepherd Boy and a Girl" by Hong Chung-hwa (National Dance)
- (14) Dance "A Sherpherd Boy and a Girl" by Kim Hwe-shil (National dance)
- (15) Duet of a Korean Harp by Han Shi-jun
- (16) Duet of a Korean Harp by Bak Ye-sun
- (17) Danso Soloa by Kim Myong-P'il (National musical instrument)

2nd prize - sliver medals (13)

Quantet chorus of national folk-songs, flute solo, national musical instruments solo and many others

3rd prize - copper medal (7)

National folk-dance, dance, Korean musical instrument solo and others

International Exchanges

In addition to the Korean artists' participation at the Seventh World Youth Festival held in Vienna, the artist group of the Hambuk Tongnip Art Theater went to Kirin City in China.

Some of the Korean artists went to the Soviet Union, China and Vietnam. Many artist groups of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, East Germany, Poland, Indonesia and other countries visited North Korea. The works of translating foreign artist works into Korean were widely organized in North Korea.

Popular Art

At present 1,512,676 persons were involved in 61,148 circles of music, ballet, drama, literature, art and others in North Korea. In order to raise the level of ideological art, the state trained 2,491 leaders at training centers established at each province and city theater and 80 leaders at ballet schools in 1959. Furthermore, more than 14,000 leaders of the circles were trained through lectures in provinces, cities and kun. There were 143 artists sent to factories, enterprises and agricultural cooperatives to guide the activities of the circles.

The leaders of the circles spread new popular dances and songs among the masses in order to stimulate their life and labor, 1,400 persons of the cities did 41 performances of dramas and other artistic activities at the national festival held on the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the 8.15 liberation. In North Korea the circles of art have close relationship with production activities, and the people of the circles carry out their artistic activities without leaving their production work.

Motion Pictures

In 1959 the number of motion pictures increased three times by producing 25 art movies and 160 documentary movies. Along with the quantitative growth of motion pictures, great progress was made in their ideology and quality. The scope of motion pictures was expanded due to the variety of labor class' and other workers' living.

A total of 19 (76 percent) of the motion pictures produced last year adopted the theme of reality. In addition,

motion pictures of national classics, music and biography were also produced. Following are the motion pictures produced last year.

Art movies - "Patriot" (scenario by Song Young and Chu Dong-in, and production by Chun Dong-min).

"Beyond the Junryong" (scenario by Lee Chong-sun, and production by Son Mun-py'o and Ch'ae Nam-sun) and

"Love Future!" (scenario by Bak Sung-su, and Ch'ung San-in and Ch'ae Nam-sun).

Documentary Movies - "Ch'aho Sea" and "A Chollima Rider" (scenario and production by Lee Ch'un-sup).

Science Movie - "Kurong House" (scenario and production by Kim Sam-yong).

There are many other movies adopting various themes. "At 9 O'Clock" (scenario by Bak T'ae-hong and production by Ch'ae Nam-sun) and "Searching for Light" (scenario by Han Sang-un and production by Bak Byong-kwal) - these show a struggle against counterrevolutionary elements.

"Though the Great Bear is seen" (scenario by Han Sang-un and Yu Ki-hong, and production by Min Chung-shik and Yu Hyo-sun) - this visualizes the struggle of the South Korean people for the peaceful unification of the fatherland.

"Faithful People" (scenario by Han Sung and production by Oh Byung-ch'o)

"New Days" (scenario by Han Sang-un and production by Lee Ki-sung) and

"His Wish" (scenario by Chu Dong-in and production by Oh Byung-ch'o) - these show the socialist and patriotic attitudes of the labor class.

"Land" (scenario by Lee Dek-hong and production by Chun Dong-min) and "Red Denggi" (scenario by Byun Hae-kyun and production by Shin T'ae-uk) these show the poor life of farmers under the

Japanese rule and their present happy life under socialism.

"Lee Su-bo" (scenario by Bak T'ae-young and production by Ch'un Sang-in) - this pictures the heroic struggle of the people's army.

"Affection" (scenario by Bak T'ae-hong, and production by Kang Hong-shih and Sun Mu-py'o) - this visualizes the story of the workers in the field of public health.

"Our Factory Champions" (scenario by Kim Kul and Kim Myong-nam, and production by Bak Byong-kwal) - this is a movie popularizing sports.

"Red Necktie" (scenario by Kwak Chong-hyun and production by Chu Young-sup) - this movie shows the heroic struggle of boy scouts during the period of the liberation war.

"Happy Street" (scenario by Bak Yun-hi and production by Kang Hong-shik) - this reflects the heroic struggle of merchants.

"The Song of Unity" (scenario by Lee Bung-myong and production by Yun Yong-kyu) - this shows the struggle of the labor class for emancipation from the Japanese imperialists.

"Chunhyangjun" (Fragrance of Spring) (scenario by Kim Sung-ku and production by Yun Yong-kyu) this is a technicolor movie adapted from the classical text.

"A Girl of Diamond Mountain" (scenario by Bak T'ae-yong and production by Chu Yong-su) and

"Speak Up, Forest!" (written by Song Young-won and produced by Chun Chun-ch'ae and Lee Mun-suk) - these are musical movies.

Works have been organized to promote the international exchange of motion pictures with capitalist countries as well as socialist ones. The quantity of motion pictures

exported in 1959 increased to 190 percent in items and 191 percent in copies compared with the previous year, respectively. The number of imported foreign movies increased to 221 percent in items and 260 percent in copies, respectively. In 1959 the color movie "Chunhyangjun" (Fragrance of Spring) won a silver medal (for photography) at the International Motion Picture Festival held in Moscow.

Popular Cultural Facilities

Democratic Propaganda Rooms and Clubs

Democratic propaganda rooms and clubs are the center of popular political and cultural work. As a rule, these are organized by units of agricultural cooperatives. Exceptionally, they are organized at working places and villages. In 1959, 13,428 democratic propaganda rooms (9,120 of these were village propaganda rooms) and 465 clubs were established at production factories and rural villages.

As the cooperativization of agriculture is completed and technical and cultural revolutions are successfully carried out, school teachers are to be heads of the democratic propaganda rooms of the agricultural cooperatives.

In 1959 many programs were organized for discussions in order to study the tradition of the revolution at libraries of democratic propaganda rooms in rural villages. The libraries also organized circles of cultural life and sanitation where many activities were promoted in order to raise the level of sanitation and culture of the people.

There are also 8 provincial cultural life rooms and 93 city and kun propaganda rooms for sanitation and cultural life in addition to the democratic propaganda rooms.

Libraries

Many libraries are established at provinces, cities and kun besides the National Central Library. As of 1959 there were 185 libraries which contained 4,757,823 volumes. A special library was established for the purpose of permanent preservation of books, containing 54,100 volumes. Many books are stored at various libraries at schools, production factories and research centers. The number of readers increases with the expansion of libraries. The case of the National Central Library indicates an increase in the number of readers as follows:

Numbers of Readers and Books		
	Readers	Books
1958	253,991	568,131
1959	639,998	873,000

Movements for the reading of technical books were organized at every library, and the mobile libraries of technical books were instituted for the wider reading of agricultural technical books by the people. In 1959 the National Central Library published and distributed 43 publications relating to the policies of the Party and the Government. The 24th Book Exhibition and Academic Lectures were organized, and the 17th Night of Literatures for revolutionists and writers was opened. The National Central Library operates international exchanges with the Leningrad Library, the National Library of Peking in China and 157 libraries in 39 countries, which involves the exchange of 30,274 publications.

Museums

As of 1959 there were 19 museums, including the Korean Revolution Museum, the Liberation War of the

Fatherland Museum, the National Central Historical Museum, the National Art Museum, the Shinch'un Museum and others in the Republic; 15,154 historical relics and 199,149 supplementary items are preserved at all these museums. In 1959 there was a new collection of 27,683 items of historical relics and supplementary items. The Central Historical Museum collected 2,247 historical relics, including farm tools of the Stone Age, and the Folk-lore Museum collected 1,315 relics in 1959.

In 1959 the Industrial Arts of Pottery Exhibition (at the Central Historical Museum), the Hungarian Folk-lore Material Exhibition and others were organized, and academic meetings were held for the discussion of problems relating to the ancient period and the middle ages. The workers of museums assembled to discuss various problems relating to their works at Hyesan city in Yanggang Province. The number of visitors to museums yearly increased and reached 1,903,000 in 1959.

Theaters and Movie Houses

As of 1959 14 theaters were established, including the National Art Theater, the National Playhouse, the Py'ongyang Youth Outdoor Theater and others. There were 30 dramatic and musical groups were engaged in 14,821 performances and the number of audiences reached 10,730,000.

There are 377 movie houses and 421 mobile movie projectors; 16,830 motion pictures of various kinds were shown on 358,000 occasions, which had audiences of 140 millions in 1959.

Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition Buildings

The permanent exhibition buildings were established in accordance with Cabinet Decision No. 88 of 27 September 1956. With the rapid development of the people's economy, the expansion works of exhibition buildings were launched. Three main exhibition buildings were opened on 14 August 1958.

On the occasion of the fifteenth anniversary of the 8.15 liberation in 1960, the exhibition system of the main building was reorganized, and new manufactured goods were displayed. Three main buildings (a building area of 4,000 square meters) display new manufactured goods, various charts and results of industrial and agricultural development under socialism.

The exhibition buildings consist of the following rooms: The First Building - General Room, Mining Department Display Room, Metal Department Display Room, Mechanical Department Display Room, Electric Department Display Room, Coal Department Display Room, Chemical Department Display Room, and Science Technology Department Display Room

The Second Building - Agricultural Department Display Room and Construction Department Display Room

The Third Building - Light Industry Department Display Room, Local Industry (Light Industry) Department Display Room, Fishery Department Display Room, Transportation Department Display Room, Communication Department Display Room and Education Department Display Room.

Out-Door Exhibition Places

There are medium machine exhibition centers, agricultural machine exhibition centers and meteorological observatories. The number of visitors yearly increased, and in 1959 the number increased by 56,000 compared with 1958. The total number of visitors reached 325,600.

Health

In order to implement rapidly the task of developing sanitation work as a popular movement, propaganda work was widely organized in accordance with Cabinet Order No 51 "Concerning Innovation in Sanitation Works" adopted on 31 October 1959, and a series of measures were taken to make sanitary improvement of residential areas. The seventh meeting of the second session of the Supreme Peo-

ple's Assembly (25-27 February 1960) adopted a decision to implement the system of free medical care more effectively throughout the country. In 1959 state expenditure for health work grew 12 times compared with 1949, which amounted to 92 million won. The use of hospitals by the people also increased 28.9 times in 1959 compared with 1946.

The people's health was markedly improved thanks to the system of free medical care, the popular movement of sanitation and cultural life, and measures of protecting mothers and babies. Some of the worst epidemics were prevented. For these reasons, the death rate sharply declined and a natural increase in the population became notable. The average birth rate was 33.3 per 1,000 during the period from 1930 to 1944. While this rate increased to 39.3 persons in 1959, the death rate dropped from 19.3 to 12 persons. The natural increase rate of the population grew from 14 to 27.3 per 1,000. The span of life was prolonged by 15 years.

Health Facilities

In 1959 national expenses for health facilities were increased by 68.6 percent compared with the previous year, which amounted to 4,243,000 won. The national expenses, in other words, grew 6.3 times compared with 1949. Health facilities were also greatly expanded by agricultural cooperatives, provinces and cities. There were newly established 572 medical treatment and epidemic prevention institutions with 5,937 beds, recuperation institutions with 550 beds, 2,534 day nurseries with 111,584 seats and 330 sanitary institutions.

The Expansion of Health Facilities

	1949	1953	1956	1958	1959
Total Number of Hospitali- zation Institution	100	188.0	178.9	202.3	234.3
Number of Beds	100	208.6	273.1	348.0	438.9
Total Number of Out-Patients Treatment Institutions	100	92.9	157.6	284.7	345.1
Number of Cabinets	100	106.5	177.9	284.6	353.2
Number of Epidemic Preven- tion Institutions	72	269	257	380	749
Number of Children Preven- tion Institutions	13	74	235	880	3,413
Number of Day Nurseries	12	64	224	870	3,404
Number of Seats	100	349.2	10.5 (times)	81.6 (times)	261.6 (times)
Number of Beds at Recupera- tion Institutions	400	-	-	1,550	2,100
Number of Drug-Stores	-	29	124	213	230

The total number of institutions for hospitalization and out-patient treatment was increased to 326.2 percent and that of beds to 437.6 percent compared with 1949 respectively. The number of medical examination centers grew to 121.8 percent of 1958. Thus, the number of beds per 1,000 persons increased 17.5 times in 1956 and 25 times in 1959 compared with that of 1944.

Sanitary Prevention of Epidemics

In North Korea there are epidemic prevention centers in provinces and cities. There are also epidemic prevention sections at kun hospitals. These institutions are assisted by sanitation and microbiological research institutes. In order to strengthen the national guidance of sanitation work, efforts were made to prevent epidemics under the guidance of sanitation guidance committees and epidemic prevention institutions organized in provinces, cities and kun. There were 2,536 copies of 83 publications distributed among the people as a measure to prevent epidemics.

Sanitation propaganda buildings were maintained in Py'ongyang and provincial cities in order to propagate the knowledge of sanitation among the people, and 280,500 sanitation workers were trained. The number of model ri (units of villages) in sanitation increased 168 in 1957, 1,269 in October 1958 and 1,570 in 1959.

In 1959 the number of diphtheria patients decreased by 56.5 percent and that of malaria patients by 63.4 percent compared with 1957, respectively. Distoma prevention centers were expanded from 332 to 691 in order to eradicate distoma in 1960, and about 74 percent of distoma patients were cured of the disease. Vaccinations were organized for epidemic prevention.

Medical Treatment and the Protection of Mothers and Babies

The number of patients admitted to hospitals was 660,000 in 1959, and every person received medical treat-

ment on an average of 5.5 times which meant an increase of 64.7 times compared with 1944. The amount of hospitalization and out-patient treatment increased by 18.3 and 14.6 percent, respectively, compared with the previous year. The number of beds also grew to 126 percent.

As a measure to strengthen medical care for industrial workers, 52 industrial hospitals and medical examination centers were newly established. Under the circumstances the loss of productive labor force was reduced by 23.8 percent compared with the previous year. As sanitation and cultural facilities of agricultural cooperatives were expanded, the numbers of medical examination and sanitation centers were 2,028 and 804 as of the end of 1959 respectively.

The area which a medical examination center had to cover had a radius of 4.6 kilometers in 1958, but the radius was shortened to 3.7 kilometers in 1959. In 1960 a medical examination center will be instituted at every village in rural areas.

As Chinese medical care was widely developed, 116 Chinese medical departments were established at 139 industrial hospitals in 1959. The number of general Chinese medical hospitals was 153 as of 1959, which made a great contribution to medical care.

As the employment of women increased, the number of day nurseries sharply grew. As of the end of 1959 there were 1,881 day nurseries with 125,232 seats in cities and industrial areas, 16,624 nurseries with 539,908 seats at agricultural cooperatives. Therefore, 60.4 percent of all children under the age of three were brought up in day nurseries. Many mobile schools trained 17,410 nurses to meet the needs of expanded day nurseries. In addition, regular schools trained 10,000 nurses every year.

In 1959, the number of beds at pediatrics hospitals increased 154.3 percent compared with 1958. The aid rate of childbirth for the protection of mothers' and babies' health also notably increased.

<u>Aid to Childbirth (per 100 mothers)</u>			
	1957	1958	1959
Total Number	20.4	29.4	57.2
Cities	35.0	59.2	75.6
Rural Villages	16.0	21.0	51.5

Note: Cities include main cities and industrial areas.
Rural Villages include rural towns and ri.

Training of Medical Staff

Many training programs were expanded to meet the needs of medical works. In 1959 the Haeju Medical College was newly opened. As of 1959 there were four medical colleges, three higher medical schools, four medical schools and many others.

In 1959, the number of medical doctors increased 3.7 times compared with 1944, and that of other medical staff members sharply grew 23.2 times. In order to train workers of Chinese medicine, a Chinese medical department was established at Kaesong Medical College, and many other institutions were opened for the same purpose.

Increase in the Number of Medical Staff

	1958	1959
Doctors	194.4	238.3
Pharmacists	561.8	618.2
Interns	500.9	612.6
Prescription Pharmacists	617.9	675.1
Examiners	483.5	479.9
Nurses	438.1	519.4

Note: This does not include the medical staff in the People's Army.

During the academic year 1959-1960, 3,124 students studied at medical colleges (including correspondence, evening and special students), and 1,598 young people studied at medical schools.

The Production and Supply of Medical Goods

The 1959 gross output of the drug industry increased 186 percent compared with the previous year and 313.2 percent with 1957. In 1959 2,500 tons of Chinese medical materials were acquired. The supply of medical goods increased 148.2 percent compared with the previous year. The medical supply this year amounted to 54,163,000 ton.

Athletics

Sports play an important role in the socialist revolution, and they are considered as the works of the entire people. The Government spent 5.4 million won for sports activities in 1959. In accordance with Cabinet Decision No. 15, 14 February 1959 "Concerning the Development of Sports" the National Athletic Association was organized, and preparatory and advanced courses were established at Py'ongyang Athletic College (10 year system). Four-year athletic secondary schools were also established at Sinuiju and Hamhung. Many other athletic training centers were instituted at the provinces. Athletic science research institutes were organized.

Official Tests of the People's Physical Fitness

From 1959, the second week of every March, June, August and October was designated as a week for the official testing of the people's physical strength. There were 1,102,122 workers and students participated in sports activities for the official testing of physical strength, and 292,365 were classified as first and second classes. There were 147,429 boys and 94,820 women passed the test of the first and second classes.

Athletic Facilities and Organizations

As of 1959 there were 4,937 playgrounds, 16,045 volley ball and basketball grounds, 1,330 swimming pools and 182 athletic buildings in the Republic. In 1959 many athletic associations were organized such as the Kangch'ol Athletic Association, the P'unngnyon Athletic Association, the Chollima Athletic Association, the 2.8 Athletic Association, the Bingke Athletic Association and others. There were also 12,400 basic units of athletic organizations which involved 2.5 million workers and students. There were 17,560 young students took training at 85 athletic schools.

Games

Twenty-three varied games were held in 1959. Some of these were the national skating contest on the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the Democratic Youth League (21-25 January), the national laborers' athletic games (1-7 May), a football game (16-20 May), a national young people's athletic contest (17-19 May, 25-31 October), a national tennis tournament (26-31 May), a national boxing contest (26-31 May), a national wrestling contest (4-9 June), national athletic and bicycle sports (4-9 June), the national athletic games of the agricultural department (19-21 July), the national youth's athletic games (in celebration of the 14th anniversary of liberation, 15-19 August), national automobile sports (30 October 2 November) and a national shooting contest (25-29 November).

Fifty league games were also held among the first and second class teams in baseball, volleyball, football and others. There were 18,000 persons participated in 73 athletic games and 248 persons of them broke records. Forty-nine athletic sports were held on the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the 8.15 liberation, and 66 persons established new records. Kim Ch'e-chung lifted 305 kilograms for a new record. In the field of swimming, 100 champions established new records. Shin Kum-dan took only two minutes 4.5 seconds in running an 800 meter course. Thus, he broke the world record (two minutes five seconds in Moscow on 2 July 1960). At the communication contest the world record (450 signals was broken by sending 480 signals). The world record for sending word signals was surpassed by 20 words.

In 1959 as many as 59 persons won the title of athletic champions in our Republic, and thousands of persons won grades as sportsmen.

International Exchanges

Eleven fields of athletic sports of North Korea joined the International Athletic Association, such as table tennis, football, volley ball, boxing, wrestling, shooting, basketball and skating. Twelve foreign teams

with 237 persons came to Korea in 1959. Korean teams were sent to various games held in six foreign countries in 1959. The Korean teams participated in football in Central Asia, basketball in Moscow, a swimming contest in China, football in Rumania and wrestling in Bulgaria.

Publications and Information

Communications

The Korean Central News Agency publishes "The Korean Central News," the daily "Pictorial Report" and "The Korean Central Yearbook". While the Korean Central News Agency is associated with Tass News Agency, China News Agency and others for the reports of news, it broadcasts international programs. International and local programs are broadcast for 20 hours everyday (Korean language -12 hours, English language-8 hours). Following are the frequency of cycle and signs of international and local broadcastings.

	Frequency	Sign
Korean language (towards Japan)	7375 kilocycles	HMF 14
	9440 kilocycles	" 15
Korean language (local broadcasting)	4340 kilocycles (daytime)	MMF 11
	6830 kilocycles (daytime)	HMF 12
	8910 kilocycles (daytime)	HMF 13
	3232 kilocycles (evening)	HMF 16
	4340 kilocycles (evening)	HMF 11
	6830 kilocycles (evening)	HMF 12

	Frequency	Sign
English language	7015 kilocycles (daytime)	HMF 21
	11320 kilocycles (daytime)	HMF 22
	18015 kilocycles (daytime)	HMF 23
	5833 kilocycles (evening)	HMF 74
	11320 kilocycles (evening)	HMF 22
	18015 kilocycles (evening)	HMF 23

Broadcasting

In 1959 the number of broadcasting machines increased 158 percent compared with the previous year, and the generating power of broadcasting machines grew 3.3 times. The generating power of wireless machines increased 118 percent. In 1959, 380,000 additional loud-speakers were installed and listening networks were expanded by 3.7 times. The Korean Central Broadcasting Committee organized Esperanto language broadcasting in 1959, and it fixed English language broadcasting hours.

The broadcasting hours and the frequency of the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee are as follows:
Central Broadcasting - Hour - 5 A.M. - 2 A.M.

Frequency - medium wave 785 Kc (after 12 o'clock midnight 1080 Kc, 820 Kc and 1050 Kc), short wave - 2850 Kc. 6195 Kc (after 12 o'clock 6250 Kc is added.)

Py'ongyang Broadcasting (toward South Korea)
Hours - 5-7 o'clock, 8:30-19:00, 19:30-22:00 and 23:00
-24:00

Frequency - medium wave - 1080 Kc, 820 Kc and 1050 Kc.
short wave - 6250 Kc.

International Broadcasting

Chinese language broadcasting - Hour - 19:00-19:30

Frequency - medium wave - 1080 Kc and 820 Kc.
Short wave - 6250 Kc

Japanese language broadcasting - Hour - 7:00-7:30 and
22:00-22:30

Frequency - medium wave - 1080 Kc and 820 Kc
short wave - 6250 Kc

Broadcasting for Korean residents in Japan-

Hour - 7:30-8:00

Frequency - medium wave - 1080 Kc and 820 Kc.
short wave - 6250 Kc

English language broadcasting - Hours - 8:00-8:30 and
22:30-23:00

Frequency - medium wave - 1080 Kc, 820 Kc
and 1050 Kc.
short wave - 6250 Kc.

Esperanto language broadcasting - hour - 22:00-22:30
(Wednesday)

Frequency - medium wave - 1080 Kc, 820 Kc
and 1050 Kc,
short wave - 6250 Kc.

In accordance with international agreements, the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee organized exchanges of broadcasting materials with socialist countries. The Committee also made various agreements with other capitalist countries, including Japan and Western European countries for exchanges of broadcasting materials.

Newspapers

In 1959 the Athletic Newspaper was newly published. In the same year 27 newspapers were published, with a circulation of 21,259,000. This means an increase of 96,071 as compared with the previous year. Following are the main newspapers.

Nodong Sinmun (Labor Newspaper): the organ of the Korean Workers' Party published by Nodong Sinmun Co.

Minju Chosun (Democratic Korea): the organ of the cabinet and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly published by Minju Chosun Co.

Py'ongyang Newspaper: published by Py'ongyang Newspaper Co.

Nodongja Sinmun (Laborer's Newspaper): the organ of the Central Committee of the Korean General Employment League published by Nodongja Sinmun Co.

Nongmin Sinmun (Farmers' Newspaper): the organ of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Central Committee of the Farmers' League.

Minju Ch'ongnyon (Democratic Youth): the organ of the Korean Democratic Youth League published by Minju Ch'ongnyon Co.

The Korean People's Army: the organ of the Ministry of National Security published by the People's Newspaper Co.

Chokuk Chonson (Frontline of the Fatherland): the organ of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Unification of the Fatherland published by Chokuk Chonson Co.

Chos'o Ch'insun (Korea-Soviet Union Goodwill): the organ of the Korea-Soviet Union Association published by Chos'o Ch'insun Co.

Munhak Sinmun (Literary Newspaper): the organ of the Central Committee of the Korean Writers' League published by the Korean Writers' League Publishing Co.

Kyowon Sinmun (Teachers' Newspaper): the organ of the Ministry of Education, Culture and Health and the Central Committee of the Government Officials' Employment League published by Teachers' Newspaper Publishing Co.

Sonyon Sinmun (Boys' Newspaper): the organ of the Central Committee of the Democratic Youth League published by the Democratic Youth League Publishing Co.

Kisul Kyongjae Sinmun (Technical and Economic Newspaper): the organ of the Central Committee of the Korean Engineers' League published by the Kisul Kyungjae Sinmun Co.

Kyot'ong Sinmun (Transportation Newspaper): the organ of the Ministry of Transportation published by the Kyot'ong Sinmun Co.

Ch'aeyuk Sinmun (Athletic Newspaper): the organ of the Guidance Committee of the Cabinet, published by Ch'aeyuk Publishing Co.

There are more than 300 local newspapers, including "Py'ongbuk Ilbo," "Py'ongnam Ilbo," "Hambuk Ilbo," "Hamnam Ilbo," "Chaging Ilbo," "Yanggang Ilbo," "Kangwon Ilbo," "Hwangbuk Ilbo," "Hwangnam Ilbo" and "Kaesong Ilbo".

Magazines

The magazines "Metal Industry," "Coal Industry," "The Korean Forest," "Technical Education," "Livestock" and "Commerce" began to be published in 1959. Other magazines such as "The Study of Communism," "Chollima," "The Members of the Agricultural Cooperatives" and "The Leaders of Boy Scouts" were also newly published in May 1960.

Magazines

	Number of Items	Number of Copies (1,000)
1949	46	5,443
1956	51	18,123
1958	61	29,052
1959	65	48,461

Following are the main magazines:

Workers: the magazine of the Central Committee of the (Kulloja) Korean Workers' Party published by Kulloja Co.

Some Problems of Peace and Socialism: a magazine reporting on the theories of the Communist Party and the Workers' Party published by the Kulloja Co.

Translation Monthly: published by the Kulloja Co.

Political Knowledge, The Study of Communism: published by the Korean Workers' Party Publishing Co.

Sundongwon: published by the Sundongwon Co. (Agitators)

International Life: the semi-monthly magazine of international politics published by the Kukjae Senghwal Publishing Co.

Ch'ongnyon Saengwhal (The Life of Youth), and **New Generation and Boy Scouts:** the magazine of the Central Committee of the Democratic Youth League published by the Minch'ung Publishing Co.

Workers: the magazine of the Central Committee of (Nodongja) Korean Employment League published by the Jikup Dongmeng Publishing Co.

Korean Women: the magazine of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's League published by the Chosun Yuseung Co.

Leaders of Boy Scouts: published by the Minch'ung Publishing Co.

Economic Knowledge: published by the National Publishing Co.

Korean Literature, Youth Literature and Children's Literature: magazines of the Central Committee of the Korean Writers' League published by the Korean Writers' League Publishing Co.

Korean -- Soviet Culture: the magazine of the Central Committee of the Korea-Soviet Union Goodwill Association published by Chos'o Publishing Co.

The People's Technical Education: the magazine of the Ministry of Education and Culture published by the Kyoyuk Sinmun Co.

Report of Science Council, Chosun Umun, Historical Science, Chemistry and Chemical Industry, and Technical Science: the magazine of the Science Council published by the Science Council Publishing Co.

Advanced Agriculture: the magazine of the Ministry of Agriculture published by the National Agriculture Publishing Co.

Agricultural Technology: the magazine of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Agricultural Science Committee published by the National Agriculture Publishing Co.

Livestock and Members of the Agriculture Cooperatives: published by the National Agriculture Publishing Co.

Korean Fisheries: the magazine of the Light Industry Committee published by the Light Industry Publishing Co.

Finance and Banking : the magazine of the Ministry of Finance published by the National Publishing Co.

Construction: the magazine of the National Construction Committee published by the National Construction Publishing Co.

Commerce: the magazine of the Ministry of Commerce and the Central Committee of Light Industrial and Commercial Laborers' Employment League, published by the Commerce Newspaper Co.

The People's Health and Korean Medicine: the magazine of the Ministry of Health published by the Korean Medical Book Publishing Co.

Korean Music: the magazine of the Korean Composers' League published by the Korean Music Publishing Co.

Korean Art and Motion Picture: the magazine of the Ministry of Education and Culture published by the Korean Art Co.

Popular Science, and S'uk'ulwon Art: the magazines of the Ministry of Education and Culture published by the Kunjung Munwha Co.

Korean Art: the magazine of the Central Committee of the Korean Artists' League published by the National Art Publishing Co.

Chollima: published by the National Art Publishing Co.

Electric Power, Metal Industry, Coal Industry and Mechanical Industry: the magazines of the Heavy Industry Committee published by the Kongup Kisul Chapji Co.

Light Industry: the magazine of the Industrial Committee published by the Light Industry Magazine Co.

Communication: the magazine of the Ministry of Communication published by the Kongup Kisul Magazine Co.

The Korean Forest: the magazine of the National Construction Committee published by the Kongup Kisul Magazine Co.

The People's Railway: the magazine of the Ministry of Transportation published by the Transportation Publishing Co.

The Handbook for Railway Workers: published by the Ministry of Transportation Publishing Co.

Athletic Life: the magazine of the Athletic Guidance Committee of the Cabinet published by the Athletic Publishing Co.

Arrow: caricature magazine published by the National Art Publishing Co.

Korea: pictorial magazine (in English, Russian, Korean, Chinese, Japanese and French) published by the National Foreign Language Publishing Co.

New Korea: semi-monthly magazine (in Russian and Chinese) published by the National Foreign Language Publishing Co.

Today's Korea: monthly magazine (in Japanese and English) published by the National Foreign Language Publishing Co.

There are also 20 other magazines such as "Building and Construction," "The Korean Reporter," "Mathematics and Physics," "Cultural Relics" and "Report on Industrial Technology".

Books

In 1959 the collected works of Lenin and many other classical books relating to Marxism-Leninism were published. In the same year, 32 volumes of the collected works (4th edition) were translated and published. The remaining volumes of the works up to volume 38 were also translated and published on the occasion of the 90th anniversary of

Lenin's birth on 22 April 1960. Thus, Marx's Capital and 205 other books were translated and published since liberation in North Korea. The total number of the copies of these books was 4,413,000. Especially, 129 of Lenin's works were translated and published and 2,655,000 copies of these books were distributed among readers. The total number of technical books was 80 items and 4,495,000 copies, as compared with 1958. Many classical books such as "The Recollection of Anti-Japanese Resistance," "For Revolution" and "Duman River" were also published.

Social science and literature books numbered 25,727,000 and 5,005,600 respectively. Political, economic and technical books numbered 279 in items and seven millions in copies.

The Publication of Books

	Number of Items	Number of Copies (1,000)
1949	587	5,751
1956	846	14,423
1958	1,392	35,623
1959	1,549	36,427

The Publication of Books by Departments (unit: number of items)

	1958	1959
Total Number of Books	1,392	1,549
Social Science	563	694
Technical Science	444	527
Literature and Art	308	282
Natural Science	77	46

Following are main publishing organizations.

- The Korean Workers' Party Publishing Co. : publishes all kinds of books relating to Marxism-Leninism, political and economic problems, the collected works of Kim Il-sung, philosophy and other fields.
- The National Foreign Language Publishing Co. : publishes important documents of the Korean Workers' Party and the Government, and propaganda books relating to history, culture, politics, economic life and other fields.
- The Science Council Publishing Co.: publishes theoretical books relating to the scientific achievements of the Science Council and research institutes and edits Korean classics.
- The National Publishing Co.: publishes books concerning commerce, law, finance, administration and natural science.
- The Employment League Publishing Co.: publishes books concerning the promotion of political and practical knowledge, books introducing the production experiences of advanced countries and other books relating to social insurance and labor protection.
- The Minch'ung Publishing Co. (Democratic Youth League Publishing Co.): publishes political and social books relating to the works of the Democratic Youth League and Literary books for young people.
- The Korean Woman Co.: publishes books relating to home economics and child problems.
- The Korea-Soviet Publishing Co.: publishes books concerning the Soviet Union and Russian language.
- The National Industrial Technology Book Publishing Co.: publishes books relating to technology in light and heavy industries.
- The National Agriculture Publishing Co.: publishes books and periodicals concerning the agricultural cooperatives, agricultural products, forestry, livestock and other related fields.

- The National Construction Publishing Co.: publishes books and periodicals relating to construction, city planning and drawing.
- The Transportation Publishing Co.: publishes books concerning technical skill in the field of transportation and propaganda books for transportation workers.
- The Korean Medical Book Publishing Co.: publishes books concerning medicine, health, pharmacology and public sanitation.
- The Writers' League Publishing Co.: publishes books relating to modern literary works and critics.
- The National Literary Art Publishing Co.: publishes books concerning Korean classical literature, Russian and Chinese literature and other foreign literary works, and books relating to Korean customs and manners.
- The Children's Book Publishing Co.: publishes various books for children.
- The Korean Art Co.: publishes books concerning stage dramas, motion picture and other related fields.
- The Korean Music Publishing Co.: publishes books relating to music theories and musical notes.
- The Popular Culture Co.: publishes books concerning photography, posters, exhibition pictures and others.
- The Athletic Publishing Co.: publishes books relating to sports, technical books and regulation books.
- The National Fine Arts Publishing Co.: publishes picture books and prints picture post-cards.

REPATRIATION OF KOREAN RESIDENTS IN JAPAN

The year 1959 was an important year in history, for it was during this year that the wishes of the Korean residents in Japan to be repatriated were realized.

For over a year-- since the time that the question of repatriation of the Korean residents in Japan arose to the time that it was settled - the DPRK had been making sincere efforts to bring to fruition the wishes of the Korean residents in Japan to be repatriated to their fatherland, the DPRK.

Recognizing the urgent nature of the problem, the government had taken rational yet sympathetic measures to solve it. The government accused the Kishi government of Japan of its attitudes, that is, of trying to use the repatriation issue to their political advantage against the principle of humanitarianism. The government also assailed the measures taken by the American imperialists and the Syngman Rhee puppet clique for the purpose of preventing the realization of repatriation.

Thus, the wishes of the Korean residents to be repatriated were fully realized thanks to the constant efforts made by the Party and the government. The various struggle waged by the Korean residents in Japan, coupled with the support of various political parties, organizations and leading figures of Japan was a factor that helped make the dream come true. In addition, world opinion was in favor of repatriation.

In order to provide a stable life for those who returned from Japan, the government has arranged for housing

employment, schooling for their children and the like. At the same time, the government has been extending its all-out support to the Koreans in Japan in securing their rights. The government has continually been endeavoring to guarantee the living conditions of the Koreans in Japan. Finally, for the education of the children of the Koreans in Japan, the government has been providing educational aid and scholarships.

In an interview with those who returned from Japan in the second group on 30 December 1959, Premier Kim Il-sung gave assurances that the government would continue to make efforts to secure and preserve the rights of the Koreans in Japan and guarantee their living conditions. He further stated that the government also would continue to send educational funds and provide scholarships for the children of the Korean residents in Japan.

In order to assist the Korean in Japan in providing a democratic and ethical education for their children, the government had sent (over seven times to February 1960) educational funds and scholarships in the amount of 915,100,000,000 yen (in Japanese currency). On 30 September, the KRCS (Korean Red Cross Society) first transmitted 300,000,000 won (in Korean currency) to aid the Koreans who were suffering unbearable hardships. The money was part of a fund raised by the KRCS from the people. Furthermore, on 6 October, the KRCS, acting on behalf of the government, was to ship 2,000 sacks of rice and 200,000 meters of cotton to Japan for the Koreans suffering from the impact of natural calamities. The KRCS made a request to the JRCS (Japanese Red Cross) that the goods be distributed among the Koreans who were looking for help. Unfortunately, this offer based on humanitarianism was turned down by the Japanese government.

I. Measures Taken by the Government for the Realization of Repatriation.

It was in 1958 that the question of repatriation of the Korean residents in Japan was formally taken up. The Korean residents expressed their dream of returning to their fatherland, the DPRK, and leading stable and peaceful lives on a number of occasions they requested that the

government take proper steps to bring their wishes to reality.

Welcoming the sincere wishes of the Koreans in Japan to return to their fatherland, Premier Kim Il-sung, in his speech commemorating the Tenth Anniversary of Independence of the DPRK, said as follows: "The Koreans in Japan have a right to return to their fatherland and enjoy and lead a happy life with the people at home as citizens of ever-growing DPRK. The government will see to that the Koreans can lead new lives when they are returned. We think this is our duty."

In a statement of the Minister of Foreign Affairs dated 16 September 1958, the government made it clear that the Korean residents would be welcome at any time. The statement also indicated that the government was willing to guarantee a stable life and provide education for their children. The statement asked the Japanese government to take the measures necessary to bring about repatriation.

On 16 October, First Deputy Premier Kim Il-sung explained that the position of the government was that it was ready to provide the passage needed for the Koreans to return to their fatherland, and that steamships were on hand to transport them as soon as they were cleared through exit procedures. He added that the government would guarantee jobs, housing and life for those who returned and would provide suitable education for their children.

In spite of the sincere efforts and requests made by the government, the Kishi government of Japan attempted to use the issue of repatriating Korean residents for its political advantage.

But the Kishi government had no alternative to yielding due to the persistent measures, stemming from love for fellow countrymen, taken by the Party and the government, coupled with the vigorous struggle waged by the Koreans in Japan. The just opinion of Japan itself and the whole world pressed hard upon the Kishi government.

In connection with the decision of the Kishi government, the [DPRK] government held a cabinet meeting on 16 February 1959 and adopted Cabinet Decision No. 16, which welcomed the decision made by the Japanese government to

repatriate the Korean residents in Japan to their fatherland, the DPRK, and dealt with specific measures to receive the returning Koreans. The cabinet meeting also entrusted the Central Committee of the KRCS with the task of meeting the problems arising from repatriation. In accordance with the Cabinet Decision, the Chairman of the Central Committee of the KRCS sent a telegram to the President of the JRCS concerning a conference to consider the details of repatriation.

The Kishi government, however, tried to use the issue of repatriation as political bait for bargaining at the [South] Korea-Japan Conference. The Kishi government also tried to use the issue to meet the political crisis it faced. While taking advantage of the issue for those purposes, the Japanese side refused to sit with the KRCS delegates to work out the problems involved. Instead, they asked the International Committee of the Red Cross to intervene and insisted on this three-party conference.

But due to our consistent yet sincere insistence and just position, a meeting was held in Geneva between delegates from Korea and Japan on 13 April 1959.

2. Conference of the KRCS and JRCS Delegates

Although the conference of the KRCS and JRCS delegates on repatriation was a matter that could have been wound up without much difficulty, it was delayed more than 70 days because of the unjust position of the Japanese delegates.

From April 13 to June 24, the conference met eighteen times. From the first meeting (April 13) to the fifth meeting (April 22), the Japanese side insisted on "the confirmation of individual will." By "the confirmation of individual will," the Japanese side wanted to reaffirm the wishes of the Korean residents, which they had already expressed, and separate them from others. This Japanese attempt was failed when our side protested by refuting the Japanese position as being against inalienable individual rights and the principle of humanitarianism.

At the sixth meeting, on 24 April, the Japanese side brought up the question of "disposing of complaints;" this was in fact designed to provide an opening for those who were planning to obstruct the task of repatriation. With this, the Japanese side further insisted that the repatriation should be carried out under the control and supervision of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Since the problem could have been solved on the basis of humanitarianism between the two parties directly concerned, the delegates of both the KRCS and JRCS, third party intervention was not needed at all.

Despite the unjust position of the Japanese side, our side, in consideration of relieving the hardships that the Korean residents were undergoing at the earliest possible date and out of love for them, presented a proposal which included a stipulation permitting the International Committee of the Red Cross "to observe" within limits.

Owing to the sincere efforts made by our side, a foundation had been established; nevertheless, the Japanese side again employed tactics to delay the conclusion of an agreement by enumerating various points which were nothing but full of contradictions. For instance, they tried to negate the very conference itself by saying that the repatriation issue was a Japanese "internal affair."

When their unreasonableness was exposed by our just position, the Japanese brought up some points which were in effect a retreat from those presented at the first conference. "Assistance" and "advice" of the International Committee of the Red Cross, which the Japanese side proposed at the first meeting, were replaced by the words "supervision" and "ratification". The purpose was plain; they wanted to avoid the responsibility of repatriating the Korean residents by taking advantage of the functions of the International Committee of the Red Cross. Furthermore, under the disguise of the "disposal of complaints," they attempted to bring in a third party.

The so-called "constructive measures" of the Japanese side were actually intended to separate and distinguish those who had already expressed their desire to be repatriated from others by means of "supervision".

by the International Committee of the Red Cross. It was also intended to open a path for Syngman Rhee's agents to obstruct the repatriation of the Korean residents.

The Japanese delegates finally had to give in before our just insistence and persistent efforts. Thus, an agreement was reached on 24 June regarding the basic problems of repatriation, but only after holding eighteen meetings.

The Japanese delegates refused to sign the agreement, even though both sides had arrived at agreement on basic problems and the agreement had been prepared. The reason for their refusal to sign was that the "approval" of the International Committee of the Red Cross had to be obtained. The attempt again failed due to the pressure of the fierce struggle by the Koreans in Japan and the public opinion of the world. In Calcutta, India an Agreement Relative to the Repatriation of the Korean Residents in Japan (see Source Materials for Text) was signed by delegates of the KRCS and delegates of the JRCS on 13 August 1959.

3. Japanese Attempt to Obstruct Implementation of the Agreement After Its Conclusion.

After concluding the agreement, the Japanese authorities undertook the work of setting up machinery to handle the registration of the repatriates. On September 3, the JRCS published, allegedly with consent of the International Committee of the Red Cross, the so-called "guide to repatriation". By inserting stipulations in the guide in contravention to the agreement, the Japanese side deliberately created hurdles to hinder the implementation of the repatriation work.

Pretending that they respected the wishes of those who already expressed their desire to be repatriated, the Japanese authorities added a question in the repatriation application form dealing with whether the decisions made by those who wished to be repatriated were genuine. The Japanese authorities also set up a "special room" in the port of Niigata where the repatriates were to board the ship. In the "special room" individual interviews were conducted in order to "confirm" the wishes of the repatri-

ates. In this way, the Japanese authorities exerted pressure upon those who showed their willingness to be repatriated in order to change their minds.

The unjust scheme was intended to restore the so-called "confirmation of will," the unreasonableness of which was already exposed at the Geneva meetings.

The outrageous acts of the Japanese authorities were further exemplified by the incident in which the trains carrying the repatriates were sealed so as to make it impossible for the repatriates to have outside contact. The Japanese authorities even prohibited the repatriates to wave the national flag of their fatherland. These acts committed by the Japanese authorities not only constituted violations of the agreement made in Calcutta, but also were insults to the Koreans living in Japan.

In order to reduce the number of applicants for repatriation, the Japanese authorities announced on 21 September that applications would be accepted until September 25 for those who were to be repatriated in the first and second ships. Still another act that the Japanese authority committed was the arrest and imprisonment of those who wanted to be repatriated. The police were mobilized to do the job.

Regarding this series of acts that the Japanese side committed, the Chairman of the Central Committee of the KRCS made requests on 18 September and 9 October to the President of the JRCS to discontinue immediately the use of the "guide to repatriation". A mass rally on 19 September, held in P'yong'yang under the sponsorship of the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front, also accused the Japanese authorities, of their plots laid to obstruct the repatriation agreement. The rally adopted a demand that the Japanese authorities should immediately stop committing acts contrary to the principles of international comity and humanitarianism. They demanded that the Koreans should be repatriated as soon as possible. The rally also approved letters of the Central Committee of Democratic Front for the Unification of the Fatherland. The letters were addressed to political parties, social organizations and leading member of Japanese society to extend positive support and cooperation to bring about the repatriation of the Koreans. The letters also asked them to oppose the measures taken by the Kishi government.

On 30 September 1959, the Chairman of the Central Committee of the KRCS dispatched letters to Red Cross societies around the world; he called their attention to the fact that the Koreans were facing a grave situation as a result of repatriation delays caused by the various acts committed by the Japanese side in violation of the agreement. The letters appealed that both material and mental help should be given to the suffering Koreans in Japan.

Thenceforth, on October 13 and again on 15 October the Japanese authorities informed our government of their "determination to faithfully observe the spirit and provisions of the agreement" and requested our cooperation. Relying on the information received, the KRCS on 19 October urged the Japanese authorities to proceed with the repatriation work in accordance with the provisions of the agreement, inasmuch as the "guide to repatriation" was a unilateral interpretation of the agreement. Our KRCS thus recommended that the registration process be undertaken promptly. On 30 October the JRCS published a "new conversance," which was in effect a complete revision of the "guide to repatriation".

The registration of the Korean residents at long last began on 4 November and repatriation was about to be realized.

4. Realizing the Repatriation of the Korean Residents and the Problem of Settlement

In accordance with the agreement concluded by and between the Red Cross Societies of Korea and Japan, 7,748 families of the Korean residents totaling 31,261 persons were repatriated during the period between 16 December 1959 and 17 July 1960. To transport them the steamships had to make thirty trips. At the present time, they are still in the process of returning from Japan. Among the repatriates, a majority of 94.6 percent were originally from South Korea. Also, there were 974 Japanese married to the Koreans and six Japanese men married to the Koreans.

In order to successfully carry out the task of receiving the repatriates, the government organized reception committees in both central and local areas, pursuant to Cabinet Decision No. 16.

The government gave them opportunities to choose occupations in various fields of the people's economy, including industry, agriculture, science, culture and arts, in accordance with their skills, abilities and wishes. Their jobs were thus guaranteed by the government. The government also secured new housing units and daily necessities for the repatriates. The government also has given attention to the problems of schooling the children of the repatriates and providing medical care.

In an interview with repatriates of the first and second groups on 21 and 30 December, Premier Kim Il-sung encouraged them by saying that those with knowledge should contribute their knowledge while those with energy should give it for the socialist construction of the fatherland.

Encouraged by the care extended by the Party and the government and words given by Premier Kim Il-sung, the repatriates are full of content for starting new lives in the fatherland. They feel great honor and pride at being able to participate in the socialist construction of their fatherland.

Among the repatriates, 5,640 families chose jobs at various factories and enterprises and are now well settled. The repatriates who have been settled are contributing a great deal to socialist construction.

Being insured by the government for all conditions, scientists, technicians, artists and writers are showing their talents in factories and various organs in both central and local areas. Those who had their own enterprises in Japan are being subsidized by the government to organize cooperatives by utilizing the means of production they brought along.

The Party and the government opened a path for learning designed not only for the children of the repatriates but also any one who wished to study. Among the repatriates who had returned by the thirtieth ship, 1,466 or one out of every three are presently enrolled in schools, ranging up to the university level. (There are 449 uni-

versity students.) Not only do they receive free education; they also are supplied with clothing and stationery. University and college students are receiving scholarships from the government.

Orphans of those who died in Japan while engaged in the struggle for the fatherland are happily studying at elementary schools located at various places, including Namp'o and Ch'ongjin. The government is paying close attention to their well-being.

The Japanese who came to our country are provided, like any other repatriated Koreans, with all the conditions needed for living. They are working in various fields of the people's economy. The aged, disabled and all those whose livelihoods were under constant threat while they were in Japan are now enjoying their lives without worries, thanks to the government. The repatriates who receive the benefits of social welfare programs or workhouses alone number 269 persons.

The repatriation of the Korean residents to the DPRK proved the point that the socialist system adopted in the northern part of Korea is superior beyond comparison to the capitalist system adopted in the southern part of Korea. It also showed that the Party and the government really do care for the welfare of their fellow countrymen living abroad. It further proved that the way that the Party and the government lead the people is the only way that promises happiness for the Korean people and a glorious future.

5. The Struggle Waged by the Korean Residents in Japan for the Realization of Repatriation

Over a period of sixteen months, beginning with 11 August 1958 when the movement for collective repatriation emerged among the Korean residents in Kawasaki, Japan to the time when repatriation was realized, the movement for repatriation was vigorously carried out by the Koreans living in Japan. The Korean residents were encouraged by the statement made by Premier Kim Il-sung at the Tenth Anniversary of the Foundation of the Republic and subsequent

measures taken by the government. The entire movement until the time of its realization may be divided into three stages.

The first stage covers the period from August 1958 when the movement emerged to 13 February 1959 when the Japanese cabinet finally decided to repatriate the Koreans. During this stage, the Koreans demanded that the Japanese government take proper steps to begin about the program of repatriation.

From 30 October 1958 to 30 January 1959, the Koreans rallied behind the united front for repatriation and pushed their movement through petitions covering the whole of Japan. By 24 January 1959, there were more than 117,000 applicants for repatriation who filed their applications with the Central Committee on Repatriation of the Korean Federation of Japan. Propaganda directed abroad was launched during this stage. Thus, the Japanese government had no alternative to deciding that the Koreans should be repatriated. The final decision was made on 13 February 1959.

The second stage of the repatriation movement covers the period from 13 February 1959 to 13 August 1959 when the agreement was concluded. During this period, the Koreans asked the Japanese government to take measures to bring about repatriation at the earliest possible date. They also requested that the Japanese government make a preliminary agreement. From 13 January 1959 to 13 April 1959, when the conference between delegates of the Red Cross Societies of Korea and Japan was held in Geneva, the Koreans urged the Japanese government to agree to hold a meeting with representatives of the KRCS.

In order to see that their demand was heard, mass rallies were held in fifty-eight places (about 100,000 persons attended), including the Central Rally for Repatriation held in Tokyo on 3 March 1959, in which about 5,000 persons participated. At the rallies, measures for immediate repatriation of the first group were adopted. Requests were also made that the Japanese government guarantee all conditions until such time as the repatriates boarded ship. The JRCS was urged to hold a meeting immediately with representatives of the KRC.

From 13 April, when the conference was held in Geneva, to June 24, when the draft of the agreement was drawn, the Koreans were concerned with the attitudes of the Japanese authorities. They asked that the Japanese authorities disregard such unreasonable insistences as the "confirmation of will" and "separation". Instead, the Koreans told the Japanese to demonstrate sincerity at the conference table. During this period, mass rallies were held practically every day in Tokyo and Kanto District. Mass movements in the prefectures surrounding Tokyo and in other local areas were further strengthened.

The attitudes of the Japanese authorities to avoid signing the agreement, which was already drafted due to our patience and effort, stirred anger among the Koreans. The Koreans held a mass meeting in Tokyo on July 5, demanding that "the Japanese authorities sign the agreement immediately." On 17 July, the first unified action movement was organized throughout Japan. On that day alone about 100,000 persons attended meetings organized in 130 places. On 3 August, which was the second unified action day, 12,000 Koreans who were living in Kanto District gathered in Tokyo and held a street demonstration; it was the largest of its kind since the beginning of the repatriation movement. In other areas of Japan about 130,000 Koreans participated in demonstrations.

The repatriation movement entered the third stage when the agreement was signed on 13 August. The struggle during this period was mainly centered on showing the unreasonableness of the "guide to repatriation," which was a violation of the provisions of the agreement, and demanding the withdrawal of it. At the same time, the Japanese authorities were asked to faithfully observe the provisions of the agreement.

When the "guide to repatriation" was published on 3 September, the Koreans, angered by the outrageous nature of the guide, held meetings throughout Japan almost every day, demanding the withdrawal of the guide. They launched two unified actions on 18 and 20 September, urging the withdrawal of the unreasonable provisions of the guide. In these actions, which were carried out in 210 places and 110 places, about 100,000 persons and 150,000 persons participated, respectively. On 21 September, a mass rally again was held for the same purpose. Under these circumstances, the Japanese authorities had no alternative to yielding to

the demands of the Koreans. From the launching the mass movement for repatriation in August 1958 to the end of 1959, the Koreans held 19,400 meetings for the realization of repatriation; and about 2,350,000 persons participated in these meetings.

In addition to their struggle against the Japanese authorities, the Koreans had to fight and oppose the plots to obstruct repatriation by the American imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique. The Koreans also fought for peaceful unification of the fatherland.

The movement for repatriation was carried out with the support and understanding of the Japanese people. As the movement grew, the Japanese people including government officials began to extend their active support.

Fifty-five organizations, including the Japanese Communist Party and Socialist Party, assisted the Koreans in implementing the movement by organizing the "Association to Support the Repatriation of the Koreans in Japan"; (17 November 1958) 150 political and social organizations including the Korean-Japanese Association came to the help of the repatriation movement. Also included among those who supported the movement were fifty-five metropolitan, provincial, municipal, and prefecture organizations, 219 local and municipal assemblies, 71 towns and villages, and Japanese government officials, including the Mayor of Kyoto and the Governor of Niigata Prefecture.

On 9 May 1959, the Korean-Japanese Association and the "Association to Support the Repatriation of the Koreans in Japan" called a central meeting, at which they demanded that the Japanese authorities expedite the repatriation work. On 17 October, at a rally to expedite repatriation co-sponsored by fifty-five organizations in Tokyo, a resolution was adopted condemning the unreasonable nature of the "guide to repatriation" and demanding its withdrawal.

The struggle was carried out with the support of the impartial public opinion of the world and the peoples of socialist nations.

When the issue of repatriation arose, the great people of the Soviet Union not only helped us through the Soviet

Red Cross; they also sent two steamships manned by sailors when the repatriation work was to be started. The Chinese people accused the Japanese authority of illegal acts every time one was committed. The Plenary meeting of the Chinese Red Cross forwarded money to the Koreans in Japan in the sum of 100,000 won [in Chinese currency?] as aid. (It was given to the Korean Federation of Japan on 18 November.) The peoples of socialist nations, including Mongolia, Czechoslovakia and Poland, extended their support to the repatriates.

6. Plots of American Imperialists and the Syngman Rhee Clique to Obstruct Repatriation

From the beginning, the American imperialists and the South Korean puppets madly opposed repatriation.

The American imperialists and the traitor Syngman Rhee argued without foundation that the repatriation of the Koreans was not based on the "principle of freedom" and that it was forced repatriation. They even attempted to prevent the realization of repatriation by the use of force.

Beginning in March 1959, under the advice of the American imperialists, the Syngman Rhee clique began to send puppet delegates to Geneva to disturb the meeting of the Korean and Japanese Red Cross delegates by asking the International Committee of the Red Cross to Intervene.

Since it appeared almost certain that agreement would be reached, in July the American Imperialists dispatched the President of their Red Cross to Seoul and Tokyo to set up plots.

And, since signing the agreement became a matter of time, the puppet clique hurriedly resumed the Korean-Japanese Conference, beginning in August 1959. In order to destroy the repatriation work, they raised the problems of "the legal status" of the Koreans in Japan at the conference.

When the repatriation work entered its last phase they began to employ every possible method to stop the repatriation. They secretly sent destructive elements and

agents to use every possible method to upset the repatriation agreement including threats, intimidation, terror and even persuasion.

In December, under the direction of the puppet ambassador to Japan, they tried to blow up the Niigata concentration center of the repatriates. They even performed a comedy of alerting the puppet armed forces.

Even after the downfall of Syngman Rhee by the heroic uprising of the South Korean people in April 1960, the Ho Chong clique continued to hamper repatriation.

With the visit of Eisenhower to South Korea on 19-20 June 1960, the obstructive plots of the American imperialists and the Ho Chong clique became plain. But their schemes could not alter the repatriation movement of the Korean residents in Japan. The only result was to expose their traitorous characters.

7. Korean Organizations in Japan

a. The Korean Federation of Japan

The Korean Federation of Japan was founded on 26 May 1955. The Federation consists of various organizations of Korean residents in Japan and people who support and agree with the slogans and constitution of the Federation, regardless of ideology, political belief, religion or social status. The Federation thus represents the will of the Korean residents and to protect their interests. The Federation is the only organization that plays the role of uniting the Korean residents around the government of the Republic.

The Federation is member of the Democratic Front for the Unification of the Fatherland. It embraces 48 local headquarters and 440 branches.

The Chairman of the Standing Committee is Han Tok-su, and the Vice Chairmen are Yi Sing-oh'ol, Yi Kye-baek and Hwang Pong-gu.

b. Other organizations

[In addition, there are other organizations of Koreans as listed below].

*Korean Democratic Youth League of Japan. The Chairman is Kim Sang-gwon.

*Korean Democratic Women's League of Japan. The Chairman is Kim Un-sun.

*Korean Federation of Chambers of Commerce of Japan

*Korean Central Committee on Education of Japan

*Korean Teachers' League of Japan

*Korean Students' League of Japan

*Korean Gymnastics Association of Japan

*Literature Association of Japan

*Korean Writers and Artists League of Japan

*Korean Scientists' League of Japan

In order to establish a united and progressive organization, the Korean Scientists' League of Japan was dissolved on 28 June 1959 along with three other organizations, the Korean Socialist Scientists' Association, the Body of Korean Building Technicians and the Korean Medical Society of Japan.

*Korean Painters' Association

*Korean Buddhists' Federation of Japan

*League of Comrades for Unification (T'ong'il Tongjihoe)

*Korean Musicians' League of Japan

*Korean Motion Picture Workers' Association of Japan

*Choson Minbosa (The Korean People's Daily Publishing Company)

*Choson T'ongsinaa (The Korea Press)

*Kuwol Bookstore

*Hagu Bookstore

*Korean Trade Association of Japan

*Korean Photographers' Association of Japan

GENERAL INFORMATION ON KOREA

1959 WEATHER SURVEY

Weather conditions in our country in 1959 were such that the temperature was much higher than average and rainfall was heavier than average except for Yanggang Province. Spring came earlier and fall stayed longer than usual, so that the agricultural production period was about twenty days longer than average.

Because of calamitous weather phenomena, there was a drought in May, except in the northern inland, and an unprecedented number of typhoons swept over the country, thus leaving frequent losses.

1. Temperature

The mean temperature of the year was 0° - 12° (highest mean temperature 12.1° and lowest mean temperature 0.1°). The mean temperature for most areas was over 8°C and only a few areas had a mean temperatures lower than 4°C .

The temperature was such that it was very high in August in the northern inland area.

The mean temperature for the year was 0.7 - 1.0°C higher than that of last year. It was particularly higher along the east coast, (Wonsan + 1.1 and Hamhung + 1.2). But for five months along the west coast, one month along the east coast and four months in the northern inland, the temperature was lower than that of last year.

The variation during the months when the temperature was lower was -1 , -2°C in January and November, and not more than -1°C in other months.

But there was wider variation during months when the temperature was higher. The variation in mean temperature was wider in February and March, especially during the middle of February which was 7.4°C higher than average.

The best weather for raising agricultural products, which is 5°C (mean daily temperature), lasted twenty days longer than average.

Period of Maintenance of 5°C Temperature Level
or Higher

	Maintenance Period		Maintenance Period
Sinuiju	231		
		Yangdok	198
P'yongyang	233		
		Sep'o	182
Haeju	237		

The days when temperature rose above 5°C began from the middle of March to the beginning of November in the west and east areas; thus, the total was more than 230 days.

In the northern inland area, it started from the end of April [and lasted] to either the middle or end of October; thus, the temperature was higher than 5°C a total of 170 days. The difference between west and east on the one hand and the north on the other was more than two months.

The number of days when the temperature rose above 10°C was about 90 to 180 days.

The aggregate temperature (the total of daily mean temperatures) was 100 - 200°C higher than average. It was about $3,700^{\circ}$ or more in Haeju and other coastal areas,

while it was 2,000°C in Yanggang Province and 3,000°C in most parts of our country.

2. Volume of Rainfall and Number of Rainy Days

Rainfall during the last year was heavier than average. In Kangwon and P'yongbuk Provinces, where there were heavy rainfalls, the total volume exceeded 1,400mm; this is 200-400mm above average. For instance, rainfall in both northern and southern Ham'gyong Provinces and Chagang Province was 700-900mm, while it was 500mm in Yang'gang Province and 1,000-1,200 mm on the west coast.

Because of typhoons and their influences, rainfall was heavier than normal in July and September.

There were a total of about 100 rainy days; this tended to be greater than average. In particular, along the west coast it was 15 days more than during the average year.

As to geographical differences in the total number of rainy days, there were 110 days along the west coast, 120 days or more in the mountainous areas and 110-120 days on the east coast. There were a total of 130-150 rainy days in the northern inland area.

The number of rainy days also increased relative to rainfall. The maximum volume of rainfall in a 24-hour period was about the same as during an average year.

Maximum Rainfall in a Single Day (in mm)

	Volume of Rainfall		Volume of Rainfall
Sinu1ju	192	Wonsan	231
P'yongyang	125	Hamhung	86
Kusong	249	Hesan	52
Yangdok	106	Chunggang	76

3. Rate and Length of Tides

The rate of tide was about the same as during an average year and tide length was also about that of an average year.

Rate and Length of Daily Tides

	Rate of Tide (%)	Length of Tide (hours)
P'yongbuk Province	56 - 60	2,500 - 2,600
P'yong'man, Hwangbuk, Kangwon and Hamnam Provinces	54 - 55	2,400 - 2,500
Hwang'nam Province	53 - 54	2,300 - 2,400
Hambuk Province	48 - 50	2,100 - 2,300
Yanggang Province	56 - 57	2,400 - 2,500
Chagang Province	45 - 49	2,000 - 2,100

4. Frost, Drought and Typhoons

a. Frost

In most areas frost appeared in the middle of October 1958. Along the east coast and in the northern area it was at the end of October that frost appeared for the first time. In the northern inland area it was at the end of September.

The first frost was somewhat later than average and the last frost was at the end of April, which was earlier than average. In the areas south of Haeju and Wonsan it was all over by the end of April. The result was favorable to agricultural products.

b. Drought in May

The severe drought that lasted throughout the month of May was a phenomenon that is rare in the average year.

Last year's drought was characterized, first by the fact that it affected a large area compared to the average year.

Rainfall in May		
	Volume of Rainfall (in mm)	Comparison with average year(%)
Sinuinjū	26.6	33
Chongju	16.7	18
P'yongyang	15.7	24
Sariwon	24.4	37
Haeju	50.4	65
Kusong	20.9	19
Yangdok	26.9	32
Sep'o	46.1	--
Wonsan	15.7	19
Hamhung	11.5	16
Kimch'aek	24.5	40
Ch'ongjin	36.9	66
Hesan	72.4	114.
Chunggang	72.7	88
Kanggye	88.0	178

The May rainfall that had such a great impact on agricultural management in our country was less than half of the average year's rainfall in most areas except in the northern inland area. Rainfall during May was less than 1/5 the average annual rainfall in the west coastal plains and the east coastal plains south of Kimch'aek.

Second, the rainfall was far less than the average for May but the temperature was also much higher than average.

The difference between the mean temperature of last May and that of an average May is as follows:

	<u>Variation</u>
P'yongyang	+1.9
Haeju	+2.0
Wonsan	+3.0
Hamhung	+2.4
Chunggang	+1.4

Third, the drought occurred only in May; in April rainfall was plentiful, while rainfall in June was approximately the same as during an average year.

c. Typhoons

During the last year our country was frequently affected by typhoons; this was phenomenon that was rare in past years. The typhoons that passed through or near our country were as follows:

Date and Number of Passage Date	Area of Center of Typhoon	Areas in Paths of Typhoons
7.17 - 18	992	Haeju-Wonsan- Ch'ongjin
9.1 - 2	9000	South Coastal Line
9.7 - 8	997	The Yellow Sea
9.16 - 17	975	The South Sea
9.26 - 27	965	Japan

Of these five typhoons, those that passed through the South Sea and Japan were particularly strong. The typhoons that affected the northern half of Korea were those that passed through the Haeju-Wonsan-Ch'ongjin area and the one whose course was over the South Sea.

By the time it reached North Korea the latter, had become very weak, and as a result there was no great damage from low pressure.

Mean Temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	4
Sinuiju	-9.3	-0.3	4.2	9.0	16.5	19.8	23.5	24.6	18.9	13.0	0.8	-3.7	9.8
P'yongyang	-8.8	-0.4	4.1	9.4	17.5	20.3	24.1	24.9	19.4	13.0	2.6	-2.5	10.3
Haeju	-5.8	1.5	5.3	9.6	17.2	19.4	23.9	25.3	20.5	14.7	4.9	0.1	11.4
Kusong	-10.9	-0.9	3.5	8.2	16.4	19.0	23.0	23.5	17.9	11.8	0.7	-4.5	9.0
Yangdok	-11.4	-2.8	1.8	7.6	15.5	17.7	22.2	22.2	16.7	9.9	1.0	-4.3	8.0
Saep'o	-11.8	-4.1	0.3	6.0	13.6	16.0	20.3	20.5	15.9	9.3	1.3	-4.5	6.9
Wonsan	-4.4	0.6	4.6	11.2	18.0	19.3	23.3	23.5	19.4	14.3	6.2	1.4	11.4
Hamhung	-5.6	0.1	4.3	10.0	17.0	18.7	22.5	23.1	18.9	13.5	5.0	-0.5	10.6
Ch'ongjin	-8.3	-3.2	1.7	6.9	12.4	15.3	19.6	21.2	17.2	11.1	1.4	-3.6	7.4
Hesan	-20.8	-9.4	-0.8	5.2	13.2	15.3	20.0	20.5	13.7	6.7	-6.0	-12.3	3.8
Chunggang	-20.5	-7.8	1.0	7.0	15.3	17.7	21.5	22.3	15.0	8.1	-6.4	-12.9	5.0
Kanggye	-18.8	-5.0	2.4	7.9	16.4	18.4	22.3	23.2	16.2	9.9	-3.0	-7.7	7.0

Volume of Rainfall (in mm)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	4
Sinuiju	10.5	6.9	35.8	52.6	26.4	102.6	854.9	175.0	262.1	93.6	68.4	21.9	1 410.9 117
Kusong	12.7	7.2	33.2	75.9	20.8	164.3	619.0	179.6	183.7	77.0	41.9	23.5	1 452.5 124
P'yongyang	8.7	15.0	44.2	57.7	15.7	94.0	391.7	246.0	112.0	59.9	49.8	23.5	1 118.2 119
Yangdok	10.0	9.2	72.6	100.5	26.9	163.7	308.9	296.5	87.8	63.1	41.9	20.9	1 207.0 135
Sariwon	4.1	25.7	70.9	74.2	24.4	25.6	314.5	340.4	520	77.2	53.3	26.2	1 083.5 104
Haeju	11.6	27.4	77.2	99.0	50.4	42.7	277.9	412.8	74.3	86.7	25.2	24.8	1 309.5 114
Sep'o	4.3	24.1	113.4	105.8	64.1	86.0	315.6	407.0	147.8	82.4	40.4	26.4	1 417.3 123
Wonsan	0.2	49.0	132.5	110.7	15.7	74.3	277.2	272.7	379.3	46.2	124.0	67.6	1 546.9 120
Hamhung	1.9	16.5	46.2	91.5	11.5	60.0	237.2	162.6	211.1	35.3	53.7	25.1	948.6 108
Kimch'aek	23.0	14.5	31.9	110.9	24.5	113.4	89.7	41.8	170.0	78.8	80.3	47.9	831.4 110
Ch'ongjin	22.4	1.5	21.9	31.1	26.9	74.2	96.0	75.5	244.8	65.8	56.0	41.4	769.2 122
Hesan	7.7	2.3	16.1	25.5	72.4	123.6	82.2	79.6	49.8	11.3	20.0	8.2	508.7 121
Chunggang	17.5	7.6	26.8	69.4	72.7	96.9	180.6	155.1	79.0	68.2	58.0	17.6	946.4 124
Kanggye	18.4	5.0	24.1	81.8	82.0	161.3	123.6	683	77.6	57.3	71.7	14.7	889.2 141
Paegam	2.0	4.8	32.2	43.0	60.7	110.8	141.8	25.8	76.9	42.8	22.3	16.2	899.9 154

IMPORTANT MOUNTAINS, RIVERS AND LAKES

Important Mountains and Ridges

Name of Mountain	Height	Location
Mt. Paektu	2,714	Poch'on County, Yanggang Province
Mt. Tumbi	2,309	Paegam County, Yanggang " and Kwangch'on County, Hamnam Province
Kwanmo Peak	2,541	Yonsa and Kyongson Counties, Hambuk Province
Mt. Yonhwa	2,355	Yangrim County of Chagang Province, Puch'on County of Yanggang Province, and Changjin County of Hamnam Province
Mt. Myollak	816	Insan and P'yongsan Counties, Hwangbuk Province
Mt. Rangnim	2,184	Yongnim County of Chagang Province, Taehung and Changjin Counties of Hamnam Province
Ch'a'il Peak	2,506	Pujon and P'ungso Counties of Yanggang Province
Mt. Myohyang	1,909	Hoech'on County of Chagang Province, Hyangsan County of P'yongbuk Province, Nyongwon County of P'yongnam Province
Mt. Kuwol	954	Unyul and Anak Counties, Hwangnam Province
Mt. Changsu	747	Sinwon and Chaeryong Counties, Hwangnam Province
Mt. Song'ak	488	Changp'ung and Kaep'ung Counties, Hwangbuk Province, Kaesong City

Mt. Diamond	1,638	Kum'gang and Kosong Counties, Kangwon Province
Mt. Sollak	1,708	Inje and Yang'yang Counties, Kangwon Province
Mt. Odae	1,563	Hongch'on, Yang'yang and P'yongch'an Counties, Kangwon Province
Mt. T'aebaek	1,561	Samch'ok, Kangwon Province and Ponghwa County, North Kyongsang Province
Mt. Chiri	1,915	Hamyang and Sanch'ong Counties, South Kyongsang Province
Mt. Halla	1,950	Cheju Island, South Cholla Pro- vince
Mach'on Ridge	736	Kimch'aek, Hambuk Province and Kwangch'on County, Hwangnam Province
Huch'i Ridge	1,335	Toksong County, Hamnam Province P'ungsan County, Yanggang Pro- vince
Hwangch'o Ridge	1,200	Oru and Changjin Counties, Hwangnam Province
Aduk Ridge	1,479	Changgang and Nang'nim Counties, Chagang Province
Chogxu Ridge	963	Tongsin and Chonch'on Counties, Chagang Province
Masik Ridge	788	Munch'on and Poptong Counties, Kangwon Province
Ch'uga Ridge	500	Sep'o County, Kangwon Province
Taegwan Ridge	866	Kang'nung and P'yongch'ang Counties, Kangwon Province
Mun'gyong Hill	548	Koesan County, North Ch'ung- ch'ong Province and Mun'gyong County, North Kyongsang Province

Important Rivers

Name of River	Length	Acreage of River Basin (in km ²)
Yalu River	790.4	3,179.0
Naktong River	525.2	23,859.8
Tuman River	520.5	10,513.0
Han River	514.4	26,279.0
Taedong River	430.0	16,673.0
Kum River	401.4	9,885.8
Somjin River	212.3	4,896.5
Ch'ongch'on River	198.8	5,831.0
Yesong River	174.2	4,048.9

Important Lakes

Name of Lake/Pond	Acreage (in km ²)
Ch'onji Pond	7.81
Hwangsuwon Reservoir	17.00
Pujon Lake	22.47
Chang'yong Lake	7.48
Changjin Lake	54.16
Kwangp'o	13.39
Sup'ung Lake	365.00
Taeha Reservoir	3.56
Yonp'ung Reservoir	15.95

Name of International Organization	Date of Admission	Location
International Democratic Women's Federation	1946, 10	Berlin
World Federation of Trade Union	1947, 5	Prague
World Federation of Democratic Youth	1947, 6	Bucharest
International Union of Students	1948, 6	Prague
World Teacher's T. U. I	1949, 3	Paris
World Council of Peace	1949, 4	Vienna
Leather, Shoe, Fur and Leather Goods Worker's T. U. I	1949, 6	Prague
Metal and Engineering Industries Worker's T. U. I	1949, 6	Prague
Textile and Clothing Worker's T. U. I	1949, 6	Prague
Miner's T. U. I.	1949, 7	Paris
Building, Wood and Building Material's Worker's T. U. I	1949, 7	Helsinki
Food, Tobacco and Beverage Industries and Hotel, Cafe and Restaurant Worker's T. U. I	1949, 11	Sofia
Agricultural and Forestry Worker's T. U. I	1949, 12	Rome
International Organization of Journalists	1950, 1	Prague
Oil Chemical and Allied Worker's T. U. I	1950, 3	Bucharest
Peace Liaison Committee of the Asian and Pacific Regions	1952, 10	Peking
Transport, Port and Fishery Worker's T. U. I	1953, 3	Prague
Committee of Railroad Transport of Socialist Nations	1953, 7	Warsaw
International Broadcasting Organization	1954, 11	Prague
Permanent International Committee of Mothers	1955, 6	Berlin
International Association of Democratic Lawyers	1955, 4	Brussels
Conference of Afro-Asian Peoples	1955, 4	Cairo
Public and Allied Worker's T. U. I	1955, 4	Berlin
International Union of Architects	1955, 7	Paris
International Volley-Ball Association	1955, 12	Paris
League of Red Cross Societies	1956, 5	Geneva
Committee of West Pacific Fishery Research	1956, 6	Peking
International Shooting Union	1956, 9	Stockholm
International Amateur Basketball Federation	1956, 11	Berne
International Table Tennis Federation	1956, 11	Berne
United Nuclear Research Center	1956, 12	Moscow

Name of International Organization	Date of Admission	Location
World Federation of Scientific Workers	1956. 12	Paris
International Amateur Boxing Association	1957. 4	London
International Skating Union	1957. 6	Tabusu (Switzerland)
Federation Internationale de Football Association	1957. 6	Zurich
Comite Special De l'Annee Geophysique Internationale	1957. 7	Brussels
International Olympic committee	1957. 9	Lausanne
International Marionette Union	1957. 12	Bucharest
Organization for Postal and Communications Cooperation Among Socialist Nations	1958. 6	
Federation de Gymnastique Internationale	1958. 7	Moscow
International Amateur Wrestling Federation	1958. 7	Paris and Budapest
International Council of Scientific Union	1959. 4	London
International Aeronautical Federation	1959. 5	
Trade Unions International of Commercial Workers	1959. 6	
International Federation of Weight-Lift	1959. 9	
International Cyclist's Union	1960. 3	Paris
- Afro-Asian Organization for Economic Cooperation	1960. 5	Cairo

CHRONOLOGY OF IMPORTANT EVENTS
1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 1959

1. January

1: Premier Kim Il-sung delivered a speech at the New Year's party. *The first electric furnace built for in Korea (Kangsin Steel Mill) began to generate electricity. *Upon the invitation of the Korean Cultural Exchange Association, Hatanaka Masaharu, President of Japanese-Korean Association, arrived for a visit until the 14th.

3: Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly adopted a decree "Awarding the Title of Labor Hero to Cadres of State-Operated Farms and Pastures and Chairmen of Committees of Management of Agricultural Cooperatives".

4: A rally of P'yongyang citizens commemorating the successful launching of a space rocket in the Soviet Union was held at the National Art Theatre.

5: In connection with the successful launchings of space rockets in the Soviet Union and the completion of scientific tasks related thereto, Premier Kim Il-sung sent a congratulatory telegram to Comrade Khrushchev, Premier of the Soviet Union. * The convention of the All-Korea Agricultural Cooperatives was held in P'yongyang. Premier Kim Il-sung delivered a speech before the convention. It adjourned on the 9th, adopting the declaration of the convention, a letter to the peasants of South Korea and a decision concerning a model constitution for agricultural cooperatives. * An agreement on cultural exchange between Albania and Korea during 1959 was signed in Tirana. * An agreement on Scientific and Technical Aid during 1959 was

concluded between the German Democratic Republic and our country in Berlin.

9: Construction of a museum of the Korean revolution began. (The expected date of completion was 13 August.)
* The first phase of the Kiyang irrigation projects was completed.

12: The government of the DPRK issued a statement concerning the revision of the Mutual Defense Pact between Japan and the United States. * An agreement on Scientific and Technical Aid was signed between Poland and Korea. (Worker's Daily.)

14: The Convention of Activist Youth in the Metal Field of the All-Korean Metal Industry was held in P'yongyang. * An agreement on Cultural Exchange between our country and Rumania was signed in P'yongyang.

16: The report of the Central Bureau of Statistics of the State Planning Committee was published; [the report contained an] appraisal of the implementation of the plan for the development of people's economy. *An agreement on Cultural Exchange was signed in Berlin between our country and the German Democratic Republic. *Electric Furnace No. 1 of the nickel section of the Hung'nam Smelting Mill was connected. *Delegates of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Worker's Party came to Korea to observe our industries for one month.

19: The second phase of the Kiyang irrigation project was completed. * The first 1,800-horsepower motor ever built in Korea was built at the Tae'an electric equipment plant. * Cadres of the All-Korea Publications Supply met in P'yongyang until the 21st.

21: Delegates of the Central Committee of the KLP left for Moscow by air to attend the Twenty-first Special Communist Party Congress of the Soviet Union. On the 29th, Premier Kim Il-sung gave a speech at the Congress. * At the Nagwon machine building plant, a 40-inch pump was built; this was the largest of its kind ever built in Korea.

22: The government issued a statement regarding the plots of the Syngman Rhee clique with the help of the American imperialists to migrate people. * The Korean

Society of United Afro-Asian Peoples sent a telegram to the Prime Minister of Belgium, demanding a halt to the armed suppression of the Congo people who arose to fight for independence. (The Worker's Daily).

23: Construction began on a theatre with a capacity of 2,000 seats covering 24,000 p'yong. * An agreement on Cooperation in Agricultural Science was signed in P'yongyang by the Commission on Agricultural Science of our country and the Academy of Agricultural Science of Czechoslovakia.

24: Workers of the Kanggye Precision Machine Building factory built a kwongsagi [yarn testing machine?] for the first time in our country. * An agreement on trade and payments was concluded between our country and Poland in Warsaw.

25: Cadres of All-Korea Commerce held a meeting in P'yongyang to hear an interim appraisal of the task of implementing the decision of the June Plenum of the KLP Central Committee. The meeting last until the 29th.

26: The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly adopted a policy "welcoming and guaranteeing living conditions and all rights as citizens of the Republic to the South Koreans who will be coming to North Korea." *The government issued a statement supporting the proposal of the Soviet Government to conclude a peace treaty with Germany. *The week for showing movies for children and youth began.

27: Congratulatory message and a gift from Premier Kim Il-sung were presented to the Pukchung Machine Building factory, where the "Red Star 58" model bulldozer was first built in our country. The message of the Premier praised the work and accomplishments of the workers. *An agreement on Cultural Exchange during 1959 was signed in P'yongyang between our government and Bulgaria.

28: The Expanded Session of the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front adopted an appeal opposing plots of the Syngman Rhee clique to migrate people.

29: Leader groups, including leading cadres of the Party and the government, gave on-the-spot instructions to

workers throughout country in order to fulfill the Five-Year Plan this year by exceeding the goals. (The Worker's Daily) *A soil examination of farm acreage and an exploration of peat sources carried out pursuant to Cabinet Order No. 117; were completed throughout the country. *In order to accelerate the mechanization of agriculture, 21 farm machinery stations were started. (The Worker's Daily). * An Agreement on Motion Picture Exchange was signed between our country and the Soviet Union in Moscow.

30: The Central Committee of the KLP and Cabinet awarded a flag of honor to the P'yongyang weighing and measuring instruments factory. Premier Kim Il-sung presented a gift to the brethren Hungarian technicians who gave technical help and to our workers who performed exemplary work in the course of constructing the factory. *An Agreement on Trade and Payments was concluded between our country and Germany in Berlin. * A Treaty on Postal Exchanges and Communications was signed between our country and Vietnam in Hanoi.

31: An Agreement on Cultural Exchange was signed between our country and Hungary in P'yongyang.

*An Agreement on Cultural Cooperation and an Agreement on Cultural Exchange during 1959 was concluded in Jakarta between the Korean-Indonesian Friendship Association and the Indonesian-Korean Friendship Association. *The Second Convention of the Mixed Committee of Korean-Rumanian Scientific and Technical Cooperation was held in P'yongyang until 7 February.

2. February

1: An exhibition of inventions and designs of farm implements and farm machinery by rural youths opened in P'yongyang.

2: A national conference of young technicians in the rural areas was held in P'yongyang until the 5th.

3: The Presidium of the Central Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly announced the policy of revising the administrative districts of part of the Republic.

* Premier Kim Il-sung, who was attending the Twenty-first Special Communist Party Congress of the Soviet Union, made an inspection trip to a Moscow machine building factory and made a speech.

4: An Agreement on Cultural Exchange for 1959 was concluded between Mongolia and our country.

5: A ceremony of awarding "Honor Prizes of Youth Commemorating the Tenth Anniversary of the Foundation of Democratic Youth League" was held in P'yongyang. The prize went to 16 model junior organizations of the Democratic Youth League and 66 active members of the League.

6: The Prime Minister of the Soviet Union, N. S. Khrushchev, gave a reception for delegates of the KLP led by Comrade Kim Il-sung as chief delegate. *The Expanded Session of the Committee on Physical Training under the direct control of the cabinet awarded the title of the Best Sports Players of the Republic to five athletes.

7: A mass meeting commemorating the eleventh anniversary of the foundation of the people's armed forces was held in P'yongyang. *The delegates of the KLP who attended the Twenty-first Special Communist Party Congress of the Soviet Union returned.

8: The 2.8 Madong cement factory, built with the aid of the Soviet people, was completed. *A ceremony unveiling a monument in memory of the Korean People's Army was held in P'yongyang.

12: Cabinet Decision No. 11 regarding the issuance of new currency was adopted.

13: The Chinese Cultural Mission came to visit our country until 28th. Old currency was exchanged for new currency until the 17th.

16: A plenary session of the Cabinet was held to study measures for receiving the Koreans from Japan. The plenary session adopted Cabinet Decision No. 16, "Regarding Reception of the Koreans Returning from Japan". *An Agreement on Cultural Exchange during 1959 was signed between our country and the Soviet Union in P'yongyang. *An Agreement on Trade and Payments during 1959 was concluded in Bucharest between Rumania and our country.

* The Presidium of the Central Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly announced a policy of protecting and increasing useful animals and plants.

17: Premier Kim Il-sung gave on-the-spot instructions to the workers of the Kangson Steel Mill. *The convention of cadres of All-Korea Farm Construction was held in P'yongyang until the 18th.

18: The Presidium of the Central Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly issued a statement announcing the ratification of an Agreement on Cultural Cooperation concluded between our government and the United Arab Republic. * An Air Transport Treaty was signed in Peking between our country and the People's Republic of China.

19: The fifth session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly was held in P'yongyang until the 21st. After approving the budget accounts for the 1957 fiscal year, the Congress enacted laws, including laws relative to the budget for the 1959 fiscal year and farm crop taxes-in-kind.

21: Nam Il, Minister of Foreign Affairs, issued a statement concerning the policy of the royalist government of Laos of refusing to recognize the Geneva Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities in Laos and ignoring the existence of the International Supervision and Control Commission of Laos. * An Agreement on Cultural Cooperation was concluded between our country and the People's Republic of China in P'yongyang

22: A meeting commemorating the forty-first anniversary of the foundation of the Soviet Armed forces was held in P'yongyang.

23: The Plenary Session of the KLP Central Committee was held until the 25th. At the session, Comrade Kim Il-sung, chief delegate of the Korean Mission to the Twenty-first Special Communist Party Congress of the Soviet Union, gave a report on the activities of the Congress. The session also discussed problems such as improving the quality of industrial products and strengthening transportation and communication activities. The session adopted related decisions.

26: Delegates of the Japanese Communist Party arrived for a two-day visit in our country. On the 27th, a joint communique of the representatives of the KLP and delegates of the Japanese Communist Party was signed.

27: The second meeting of the Standing Committee on Korean-Albanian Scientific and Technical Cooperation was held until 6 March. *The fourth meeting of the United Committee of Korean-Czechoslovakian Scientific and Technical Cooperation was held in Prague. An Agreement on Cultural Exchange during 1959 was signed between our country and Czechoslovakia.

28: An election of representatives to Municipal, Kun (county), and ri (village and workers' district) People's councils was held. The turn-out was 99.99 percent and the vote for approval was also 99.99 percent. * A ceremony commemorating the fortieth anniversary of the March 1st Movement was held in P'yongyang.

3. March

1: A rally of the youth and students who participated in the construction of the democratic capitol was held.

2: The cabinet adopted Cabinet Decision No. 19, regarding the establishment of fifteen universities and colleges starting September 1st, and expanding the facilities of some already existing universities and colleges.

4: The supersonic passenger plane, the "T-104U," began to fly the P'yongyang-Moscow route.

5: Delegates of the KLP left for Poland to attend the Third Congress of the Polish United Worker's Party. (They returned on the 26th.) *A conference of educators of people's schools and junior middle schools was held in P'yongyang.

6: Premier Kim Il-sung and other leaders of the Party and the government inspected factories, farms, pastures, enterprises and agricultural cooperatives for twenty days and gave on-the-spot instructions.

7: The March 8th International Women's Day was observed in P'yongyang. Reports were heard at the meeting. The KRCS decided to send 333 sacks of rice to Algeria. *Our irrigation experts left for Vietnam to extend technical assistance in completing irrigation projects of Vietnam. * The first people's physical examination week in 1959 began. *Members of the work team of steel production team chief Chin Ung-won, Kangson Steel Mill, initiated a "Ch'ollima work team" movement, a new method of socialist competition.

9: Cadres in charge of purchasing grains for the state held a conference.

10: An Agreement on Exchange of Motion Picture Films was concluded in P'yongyang between Korea and Bulgaria.

14: The Twelfth Expanded Plenum of the Central Committee of the Federation of Trade Unions lasted to the 15th and adopted a decision to expand the "Ch'ollima work team" movement.

15: Premier Kim Il-sung sent a congratulatory telegram to Premier N. S. Khrushchev of the Soviet Union on the tenth anniversary of the conclusion of Treaty of Economic and Cultural Cooperation between the Soviet Union and Korea.

16: A meeting to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the conclusion of the Treaty of Economic and Cultural Cooperation between the Soviet Union and Korea was held in P'yongyang.

17: An Agreement on Technical Assistance by the Soviet Union for the construction and expansion of factories and enterprises was signed in Moscow. * The Central Committee of the Federation of Trade Unions awarded the title of "Ch'ollima Work Team" to members of the Chin Wong-jin work team of the Kangson Steel Mill, who initiated the "Ch'ollima work team" movement in our country. * Lenin Peace Prize Winner Dr. Brandt Weinel, a famed Austrian lawyer, arrived for a visit till 4 April.

20: Construction of Kim Ch'aek Iron Mill Blast Furnace No. 1 was completed. *The fortieth anniversary of the declaration of the Hungarian Soviet Republic was observed in P'yongyang.

21: The Expanded Plenum of the Hambuk Provincial Committee of the KLP was held until the 23rd. Premier Kim Il-sung delivered a speech at the meeting.

22: Delegates of the Japanese Socialist Party mission arrived for a visit until the 26th.

23: A ceremony was held upon commencing the operation of Kim Ch'aek iron mill furnaces Nos. 1 and 2 and open hearth No. 2. Premier Kim Il-sung made a speech at the ceremony. The Central Committee of the KLP and the cabinet of the DPRK awarded the flag of honor to the workers who built the blast and open hearth furnaces. *The tenth anniversary of the foundation of the All-Korea Committee for the Maintenance of Peace was observed in P'yongyang. Reports were heard at the meeting.

24: A meeting of cadres of local industrial cooperatives was held in P'yongyang until the 27th. The meeting dealt with the successful implementation of the decision of the February Plenum of the Central Committee of the KLP. The decision was concerned with the problem of "raising the quality of industrial products".

25: A meeting of technical school educators was held in P'yongyang, lasting until the 29th.

26: Leaders of the Party and the government, including Premier Kim Il-sung, returned to P'yongyang after giving on-the-spot instructions to agricultural and pastoral cooperatives, factories and enterprises of Hambuk Province.

28: The All-Korea Women's League for Socialist Construction held its convention through 2 April. *The Seventh Infantry Regiment of the Seoul Guard Corps, Third Infantry Division was awarded with the title of "Korean-Czechoslovakian Friendship Regiment".

4. April

1: The Central Committee of the KLP Party sent a message congratulating the All-Korea Women's League for

Socialist Construction and all women working for socialist construction.

2: The National Committee on Academic Degrees and Posts presented an honorary Doctor of Laws degree to Dr. Brandt Weinel, the famed Austrian lawyer.

3: The government issued a statement concerning the tenth anniversary of NATO. *Ch'oe Yong-gon, Chairman of Presidium of the Central Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, paid a friendly visit to the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, Albania and Outer Mongolia. He returned on 19 June. *Delegates of the KRCS left for Geneva to attend a meeting with the JRCS delegates. *Co-operative Plans for 1959 were signed between the Writers' Leagues of Korea and Czechoslovakia in Prague.

4: A machinery assembly team at the P'yongyang electric equipment factory built a multi-purpose electric saw (chondonggi sonsak'yong tagongi) capable of sawing eight sides.

7: The government issued a statement concerning the annual foreign ministers' meeting of SEATO. *A sulphuric acid plant with an annual production capacity of 15,000 tons began operating at the Namp'o Smelting Mill.

8: In support of the petition of the International Democratic Women's Federation to halt nuclear weapons tests and bring about disarmament immediately, 1,993,586 Korean women signed the petition. (3 March to 25 March). *An exhibition of local industrial cooperatives' products opened.

10: Workers of the Kanggye Machinery Building factory built a spinning machine (chobanggi) for the first time in our country.

11: The cabinet adopted Decision No. 20, concerning the successful implementation of the policy of Presidium of the Central Committee of Supreme People's Assembly for protecting and increasing useful animals and plants. *The Korean Esperanto Association was founded.

12: The P'yongyang-Man'gyongdae relay race was held among 300,000 P'yongyang students until the 15th.

13: The conference to resolve problems relating to the repatriation of the Koreans in Japan began in Geneva between delegates of the KRCS and JRCS.

14: An Agreement on Trade and Payments during 1959 was concluded in P'yongyang between our country and Albania.

16: A fertilizer plant at the Namp'o Smelting Mill with an annual capacity of 25,000 tons began operations.

21: A meeting was held in P'yongyang to commemorate the eightieth birthday of Lenin. * A convention of health service cadres was held in P'yongyang through the 24th.

24: A letter was sent by the Central Committee of the KLP to the convention of health service cadres.

25: Members of the International Broadcasting Organization met in P'yongyang to hold a conference of Technicians and Experts of the Asia Region. The conference lasted until the 30th.

29: Chaegyong reservoir of Sun'an County of P'yongnam Province was opened. Premier Kim Il-sung sent a congratulatory message to workers who constructed Chaegyong irrigation facilities. *The cabinet issued Order No. 20 to residents of cities and labor districts to set up a plan for the adequate supply of livestock products. *The first stage of the Kiyang irrigation project began operating. *Delegates of the Federation of Trade Unions of the Soviet Union and of the People's Republic of China, delegates of the Indonesian Labor Union, and delegates of the French Women's League arrived. They participated in the 1 May Celebration of our country.

5. May

1: The 1 May Outdoor Celebration was held; 200,000 citizens participated in the demonstration.

2: Upon the invitation of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, a mission consisting of members of the People's Assembly of the German Democratic Republic led by Herman Materun, member of the Politburo of the Central

Committee of the German United Socialist Party and the First Vice Chairman of People's Assembly arrived to stay until the 6th. On 5 May, a mass rally was held in P'yongyang to welcome the German mission.

4: An expanded Session of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the KLP was held until the 6th. The Session discussed problems concerning the plans for the people's economy during 1959 and their implementation, and appraised the results of the decision of the Standing Committee of the KLP Central Committee, made on 11 August 1958, for "strengthening and renovating the machine industry". The Session also dealt with the implementation of the decision of the June Plenum concerning the policy of "renovating and strengthening the food processing and consumer goods industries". The Session studied measures to be taken in the future. The accomplishments resulting from carrying out the decision of the September Plenum were examined. The decision of the September Plenum was aimed at "expanding the irrigated acreage of rice paddies and fields. Pertinent decisions were adopted at the Session.

6: Ratifications of the Treaty on Cultural Exchange concluded between our country and the United Arab Republic on 31 December 1958 were exchanged in Peking.

7: Upon the invitation of the KLP Central Committee and the DPRK government, a mission of the Hungarian Socialist Labor Party and workers-peasants revolutionary government arrived for a good will visit until the 15th. On the 13th, a mass rally was held in P'yongyang to welcome the mission. On the 14th, a joint communique was issued. *The Bulletin of the Standing Committee of the KLP was published. The Bulletin dealt with appraisal of projects for irrigating rice paddies and fields during the six months beginning with the last half of 1958, which was after the September Plenum of the KLP Central Committee was held to the first half of 1959. *The second phase of the embankment of the Taedong River was completed.

14: Delegates of the Soviet Lenin Communist Youth League arrived. Premier [Kim Il-sung] interviewed the delegates on the 27th. *An Agreement on Mutual Assistance in Broadcasting was concluded between the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee and the "Voice of Vietnam" Broadcasting Bureau. *A mass rally of P'yongyang workers was

held to support the appeal of the European Federation of Trade Unions and European workers for designating the period from 15 May to 15 June as a month of struggle for peace.

16: A mass rally of P'yongyang citizens was held to accuse the American imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique of their criminal plot to "migrate" the Koreans. About 200,000 citizens participated in the demonstration.

17: The first All-Korea gymnastic event of youth and school children sports was held, ending on the 19th.

18: A meeting of P'yonui ilkkun [clothes of clothing-mending industries?] was held in P'yongyang; it ended on the 20th.

21: Premier Kim Il-sung gave on-the-spot instructions on farm problems for three days in H'wangnam Province.

22: The government issued a statement concerning the final attempt of the Syngman Rhee clique to "migrate" people.

23: In support of the 22 May government statement accusing the Syngman Rhee clique of their attempt to "migrate" people, the Central Committee of the United Front for the Unification of the Fatherland announced an appeal addressed to the South Koreans.

24: The Kilju alloy plate plant began operations. An Agreement relative to returning the Korean War orphans raised in Mongolia was signed in Ulan Bator.

28: The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly adopted the policy of abolishing the Ministry of State Censorship and establishing the Ministry of Administration.

29: Premier Kim Il-sung visited factories and enterprises in the Namp'o area and gave on-the-spot instructions. *The Expanded Plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Architects Association was held. Measures for saving steel, lumber and cement through improved designs were discussed. *At the fifty-second meeting of the International Aeronautical Federation, the admission of our Central Aeronautical Club as a full member was approved. *Cabinet Decision No. 42 regarding "the strengthening of the banking system by

reform" was adopted.

30; An industrial mission to the People's Republic of China, led by Deputy Premier Chong Il-ryong, departed from P'yongyang. (The mission returned on 23 June)

6. June

2: At the round-table talk with manager cadres of agricultural cooperatives around P'yongyang, Premier Kim Il-sung gave assignments for strengthening the supply of vegetables and livestock products for city residents.

4: The cabinet adopted the Cabinet Order No. 25, concerning "the successful completion of the construction of the Soduso hydroelectric power plant and the Puryong No. 2 onje [dyke?]. *An Agreement on Health Service was reached in Prague between our country and Czechoslovakia. *The National Sports Games, commemorating the twenty-second anniversary of the victory at the Poch'onbo battle, was held at the revolutionary Poch'on village battlefield.

6: The Central Committee of the United Front for the Unification of the Fatherland issued an appeal addressed to all Korean people urging them to fight for the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea. *Premier Kim Il-sung and other Party and government leaders toured Kang'won Province and gave on-the-spot instructions. *At the Namp'o Smelting Refinery, a superphosphate of lime fertilizer plant and a sulphuric acid plant were completed.

10: The cabinet issued Order No. 23 to accelerate the construction of the P'yongyang zoo and botanical garden and to carry out the program of growing animals and plants widely.

11: Premier Kim Il-sung spoke at a meeting of the Party cadres of the fishery industries of Kang'won Province on "enhancing the fishing industry".

18: In P'yongyang, an All-Korean Rally for the Maintenance of Peace was held. At the rally, an appeal addressed to the peace-loving peoples of the world and

a letter to the Secretary General of the United Nations were adopted.

24: The Draft Agreement Relative to the Repatriation of the Korean Residents in Japan (including a Supplementary Agreement) was completed between the delegates of the Red Cross Societies of Korean and Japan. A joint communique also was drafted.

25: A mass rally of P'yongyang citizens was held to demand the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea. A mass street demonstration was held after the rally.

26: Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon of Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly made a speech at the meeting held in P'yongyang, reporting on his good will trip to the Soviet Union and other friendly nations. *A Plenum of the Central Committee of the KLP was held; it ended on 30 September. The meeting discussed problems relating to "further developing the livestock industry" and "accelerating the electric industry". *An Agreement on Trade and Payments between our country and Mongolia during 1960 was concluded in P'yongyang.

7. July

1: Premier Kim Il-sung met our youth student delegates who were to attend the Seventh World Youth and Student Festival. *The Mongolian Envoy and Ambassador-Plenipotentiary to Korea presented his credentials.

3: A government mission left P'yongyang to attend the Iraqi national holiday. (The mission returned on the 30th.) *The eleventh commencement was held at Kim Il-sung University. *An Agreement on Fish and Roe Exchange between our country and the People's Republic of China was signed in P'yongyang.

4: Hong Myong-hui, Chairman of the Olympic Committee of the Republic sent a telegram to the Chairman of the International Olympic Committee concerning the formation of one team composed of North and South Korean players.

8: Members of Team No. 2 of the Joint Military Armistice Inspection Commission undertook the investigation of charges that the American side had committed hostile acts by sending spies to our side.

10: An All-Korea Art Festival, commemorating the fourteenth anniversary of August 15th, was held in P'yongyang; it lasted until 2 September. *An exhibition hall for export goods opened in P'yongyang.

13: A mass rally celebrating the first anniversary of the Iraqi revolution was held in P'yongyang.

14: Delegates of the Russo-Japanese Association arrived for a visit until the 20th.

16: The Chairman of the Central Committee of the KRCS sent a telegram to the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Soviet Red-Cross, requesting the dispatch of steamships needed in repatriating the Koreans from Japan.

17: The government issued a statement regarding the American and British imperialists' armed intervention in Lebanon and Jordan. *An Agreement on Scientific Cooperation between the Academies of Science of the Soviet Union and our country was signed in P'yongyang.

18: Youth and student delegates to the Seventh World Youth and Student Festival departed. (They returned on 18 August.)

19: For the first time in our country, fish chasing was tried at the sea (between Najin and Hung'nam). *A meeting of All-Korea cadres of the Education, Culture and Health Public Workers's League was held. The meeting adopted an appeal addressed to governmental officials of the world asking for support in the struggle of the Korean people for the unification of the fatherland. *The Korean swimming contest was held in Sinuiju until the 23rd.

21: A meeting was held celebrating and reporting the occasion of the fifteenth anniversary of the rebirth of Poland.

23: An Agreement on Trade and Payments between our country and Iraq was signed in Baghdad.

25: Our people's delegates to Poland left and returned on 10 August. *Cadres of the All-Korea Livestock Industry opened their meeting.

26: Sahibu Sing Sokei, the famed Indian peace-lover, arrived for a visit till August 2nd. *The Secretary of the Swedish-Chinese Association arrived for a visit till 7 August.

29: A picture exhibition was held celebrating the thirty-second anniversary of the foundation of the People's Liberation Army of the People's Republic of China.

8. August

2: "Physical Examination of the People Week" began.

4: Fifteen species of rare animals that the people of the Soviet Union sent to the people of Korea arrived in P'yongyang.

5: The Central Committee of the KLP issued an appeal addressed to the people of Korea on the occasion of the fourteenth anniversary of the August 15th Liberation Day.

7: The head of the KRCS delegates left for Calcutta to sign an agreement relative to the repatriation of the Koreans in Japan. *The Korean-Soviet Friendship bridge, the Tuman River bridge, was opened. An agreement to transfer management of the Tuman Friendship bridge to joint management was ratified on the spot. *A theatrical team from Canton, China arrived in P'yongyang.

8: Premier Kim Il-sung toured Chagang Province for two days and gave on-the-spot instructions.

10: Korean-Soviet Friendship Motion Picture Month, commemorating the fourteenth anniversary of the August 15th Liberation Day, started.

14: The P'yongyang Municipal meeting celebrating the August 15th Liberation Day was held.

15: A military review commemorating the fourteenth anniversary of the August 15th Liberation Day was held in P'yongyang. *An All-Korea sports festival for students and children began; it commemorated the August 15th Liberation Day and ended on August 19th.

17: The cabinet adopted a Cabinet Decision regarding the task of strengthening P'yongyang construction programs.

18: The students, youths and masses of P'yongyang held a rally to welcome the youth and student delegates who attended the Seventh World Youth and Student Festival.

21: The committee on People's Prizes awarded People's Prizes to six exceptional technicians, writers and artists, including Dr. Yi Sang-gi, a member of the Academy of Science.

22: A meeting to observe the fifteenth anniversary of the liberation of Rumania was held in P'yongyang. *The Central Hospital of P'yongnam Province, built with the aid of the Rumanian people, was completed.

23: The students, youths and masses of P'yongyang held a rally to welcome the youth and student delegates of the Korean residents of Japan returning to the fatherland. The delegates attended the Seventh World Youth and Student Festival.

25: A Treat on Fisheries in the Yellow Sea was concluded in Peking between our country and China.

26: The National Youth Maritime Festival was held; it ended on the 30th.

27: A spokesman of the University Student Division of the Central Committee of the Democratic Youth League issued a statement concerning the illegal measures taken by the Italian government against the Korean student delegates to the Turin World University Students Sports Festival.

28: A meeting of cadres of fishing industries throughout Korea was held in Sinp'o.

29: The West P'yongyang railway factory was completed. *An Agreement on Payments for Factory Facilities was signed in Bucharest between our country and Rumania.

31: The cabinet adopted a decision regarding the task of establishing the local industry system and reforming the chain of command of bureaus of central ministries. *The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly adopted a decision unifying and abolishing some ministries. *Delegates of our government left to attend the "Brno" international market.

9. September

2: Premier Kim Il-sung inspected the Hwanghae Iron Mill and gave on-the-spot instructions. At the Expanded Meeting of the Party Committee of the Hwanghae Iron Mill, Premier Kim Il-sung indicated that they should firmly grasp the link to all problems and devote themselves to those problems. *Ratifications of the Treaty on Plant Protection and Quarantine and the Treaty on Veterinary Hygiene were exchanged in Sofia.

3: A ceremony presenting 192 species of plants and 62 kinds of seeds sent by the Chinese people was held in P'yongyang.

4: Workers and technicians of the Yongsong machine building factory built an eight-meter turning plate.

7: The Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a statement concerning the political situation in Laos. *An agreement that the Soviet Union would extend technical assistance to our country in using atomic energy for peaceful purposes was signed in Moscow. *The fifteenth anniversary of liberation of Bulgaria was observed in P'yongyang.

12: Premier Kim Il-sung met with the cadres of the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Rumania

and Bulgaria who were in charge of raising our war orphans. *Premier Kim Il-sung sent a congratulatory message and gift to the workers and technicians of the Yongsong machine building factory for building of the eight-meter turning plate.

14: Premier Kim Il-sung sent a telegram to Comrade N. S. Khrushchev, Premier of the Soviet Union, congratulating him on the successful launching of the second space rocket. *A mass rally of P'yongyang citizens was held to celebrate the event of the second Soviet space rocket reaching the moon.

15: The Hungsang ceramics factory, built with the aid of the German people, was completed.

16: Premier Kim Il-sung himself led the Expanded Session of the Party Committee of the Kangson Steel Mill. The Session ended on the 17th. The Session was concerned with such topics as rooting out bureaucratic methods of work in administrative and economic projects and overcoming formality in conducting Party programs.

International Lenin Peace Prize winner Andreine Andrea, member of the Board of Directors of the World Peace League, Vice Chairman of the International Democratic Women's Federation and Chairman of the Swedish Committee on the Maintenance of Peace, was welcomed at a rally held in P'yongyang.

18. Premier Kim Il-sung interviewed students who returned from Japan. *Kim Ung-gi, Chairman of the Central Committee of Red Cross made a statement concerning the Japanese violations of the agreement relative to the repatriation of the Korean residents in Japan.

19. A mass rally of P'yongyang citizens was held to accuse the Japanese of plots to obstruct the repatriation of the Koreans.

22. The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly adopted a policy of changing and establishing some existing administrative districts.

23. Cabinet Decision No. 60 was adopted. It provided measures to save and aid the stricken peoples of South Korea.

25: Delegates of the Party and the government led by Premier Kim Il-sung left P'yongyang to attend the tenth anniversary of the foundation of the People's Republic of China. *The cabinet issued Order No. 44, concerning the problem of successfully securing and preparing projects for the forthcoming winter. *The Chinese-Korean Friendship Society sent a mission to visit our country till 28 October. *The delegates of the armed forces to the ceremony of the tenth anniversary of the foundation of the People's Republic of China left for Peking.

26: Jen-min Jih-pao (The People's Daily), the official organ of the Chinese Communist Party, carried the thesis of Premier Kim Il-sung on "Militant Friendship Between the Chinese People and the Korean People" on page two. *The delegates of the working people left P'yongyang for Peking to participate in the ceremony of the tenth anniversary of the foundation of the People's Republic of China. (They returned on October 20th).

28: Premier Kim Il-sung delivered a congratulatory speech at the ceremony of the tenth anniversary of the foundation of the People's Republic of China. *Premier Kim Il-sung conferred with Comrade Mao Tse-tung. On 1 October Premier Kim Il-sung met with Comrades Liu Shao-chi and Chu Teh.

29: Chinese Motion Picture week began.

30: The tenth anniversary of the foundation of the People's Republic of China was observed in P'yongyang. *The newly appointed Polish Envoy Extraordinary and Ambassador Plenipotentiary presented his credentials. *Delegates of the Party and the government of our country attending the ceremony of the tenth anniversary of the foundation of the People's Republic of China presented a gift to the Chinese people. *The Central Committee of the Red Cross sent 300,000 won as aid for the Korean residents in Japan. *The chairman of the Central Committee of the KRCS sent letters to the chairmen of the Central Committees of the Red Cross of all nations regarding flagrant violations of the repatriation agreement by the Japanese authorities.

10. October

1: Korean-Chinese Friendship Month began.

2: Premier Kim Il-sung conferred with the chief delegate and members of the delegation of the Algerian Provisional Government. *Premier Kim Il-sung and members of the delegation of the Party and the government planted a memorial tree in Peking. *The Polish government trade mission to Korea arrived in P'yongyang.

3: Delegates of the Party and the government who attended the ceremony of the tenth anniversary of the foundation of the People's Republic of China returned to P'yongyang. *Delegates of the Party and the government left P'yongyang to attend the tenth anniversary ceremony of the foundation of the German Democratic Republic. (They returned on the 20th).

6: The tenth anniversary of the foundation of the German Democratic Republic was observed in P'yongyang. *Kim Ung-gi, Chairman of the Central Committee of the KRCS, sent a telegram to the President of the JRCS concerning relief goods (2,000 sacks of rice and 200,000 meters of cotton) for the Korean residents suffering from natural calamities. The government delegated the task of sending the relief goods to the Central Committee of the Red Cross. *German Motion Picture Week started. International Lenin Peace Prize winner Dr. Brandt Weinel, the famed Austrian lawyer, arrived in P'yongyang. *A picture exhibition commemorating the tenth anniversary of the foundation of the German Democratic Republic opened.

7: Antonin Novotny, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovakian Communist Party and President of the Czechoslovakian Republic, arrived in P'yongyang for a visit. On October 8th, a mass rally of P'yongyang citizens was held welcoming Comrade Antonin Novotny. Premier Kim Il-sung and other Party and government officials conferred with Antonin Novotny and members of the delegation.

9: The government issued a statement concerning the proposal of the Soviet Union for total disarmament. *The chairman of the Central Committee of the KRCS sent a telegram to the President of the JRCS pointing out the

flagrant violations of the repatriation agreement by the Japanese authorities.

11: Comrade Antonin Novotny left P'yongyang. On October 10th a joint communique was issued.

12: A meeting of cadres of local industrial cooperatives was held in P'yongyang; it lasted until the 15th. Premier Kim Il-sung gave the concluding talk at the meeting on the 15th. On the 17th Premier Kim Il-sung, at the round-table talk in honor of soldiers who attended the meeting, delivered an appeal addressed to workers, technicians and officials of all local industries and all working people.

13: The third meeting of the Korean-Rumanian Scientific and Technical Cooperation Committee was held; it ended on the 21st. The meeting was held in P'yongyang.

15: Comrade Alexandria Chawadsky, Chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the People's Republic of Poland, arrived in P'yongyang. On the 17th he conferred with Premier Kim Il-sung. Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon awarded our medal to Comrade Chawadsky. A mass rally welcoming him was held in P'yongyang on the 18th. A joint communique was issued on the 19th. He left on the same day.

18: The government dispatched a memorandum addressed to the President of the Fourteenth General Assembly of the United Nations and to the Secretary General, pointing out the fabricated stories contained in the "Ninth Annual Report" of the United Nations Korean Rehabilitation Agency.

22: A soccer game between Korea, China and Vietnam was held in P'yongyang through the 28th.

25: The Korean-Chinese Friendship Tower was unveiled in P'yongyang. *An All-Korea championship game was held celebrating the tenth anniversary of Sports Day. And the second all-Korea gymnastic event for youth and school children sports also was held. *Delegates of the World Federation of Workers arrived in P'yongyang to attend the third convention of the Federation of Workers.

26: The Sixth Session of the Second Term of Supreme People's Assembly was held through the 28th. At the Session, problems related to the peaceful unification of

the fatherland and the reform of education were discussed. In connection with the peaceful unification of the fatherland, a letter addressed to the "National Assembly of the Republic of Korea" and the people of South Korea was adopted. A letter on the same subject addressed to the national assemblies of the nations of the world also was adopted. *Foreign Minister Pak Song-ch'ol sent telegrams to the President of the Fourteenth General Assembly and the Secretary General of the United Nations, requesting that a delegation of the DPRK government should be permitted to participate in the debate on Korea.

28: The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly adopted a policy of reforming the people's education system. *Foreign Minister Pak Song-ch'ol sent telegrams to the President of the Fourteenth General Assembly and the Secretary General of the United Nations, revealing that the Sixth Session of the Second Term of Supreme People's had sent letters to the national assemblies of the nations of the world in order to bring about the peaceful unification of the fatherland.

31: The Korean Committee of the Conference of Afro-Asian People's issued a statement accusing the Sana Nikone clique of its attempt to try the patriots of Laos.

11. November

2: The third convention of the Federation of Workers was held in P'yongyang; it ended on the 6th. The convention amended the constitution and elected members of the Central Committee Guidance organ. The convention adopted letters addressed to the Central Committee of the KLP and to the South Korean workers. *Premier Kim Il-sung met with delegates of the World Federation of Workers and delegates of the Federation of Workers who came to our country to attend the third convention of the Federation of Workers. *The thirtieth anniversary commemorating the Kwangju Student Incident was observed in P'yongyang.

5: The Central Committee of the KLP cabled the Central Committee of the Danish Communist Party, sending congratulations the fortieth anniversary of the foundation of

the Danish Communist Party. *Comrade Ch'oe Yong-gon gave on-the-spot instructions at the Tokhyon Mining [Enterprise] of Uiju County, P'yongbuk Province.

6: A mass rally celebrating the forty-second anniversary of the great October Revolution was held in P'yongyang.

9: A meeting to establish the Korean-Nepalese Friendship Society was held.

11: A program for 1960 projects was exchanged in Moscow between the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society and the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society.

12: Premier Kim Il-sung toured Hwang'nam Province and gave on-the-spot instructions until the 14th in order to strengthen the programs set forth by the Supreme People's Assembly and accelerate the mechanization of agriculture.

13: Cadres of scenario writers and motion pictures held a meeting until the 15th.

19: An Agreement on Trade and Payments during 1950 was signed in P'yongyang between our country and Czechoslovakia.

21: In support of the letters that the Supreme People's Assembly of our country sent to the national assemblies of the world, the People's Assembly of the German Democratic Republic and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam sent reply letters. *The second meeting of the Korean-Hungarian Scientific and Technical Cooperation Committee was held in P'yongyang until the 26th.

25: The delegates of the KLP to the Seventh Hungarian Socialist Labor Party Congress departed. *The DPRK Cabinet adopted Decision No. 63, concerning the organization of programs to award honorary prizes to disabled veterans. *The fifteenth anniversary of the liberation of Albania was observed in P'yongyang.

29: In support of the letters that the Supreme People's Assembly of our country sent to the national assemblies of the world regarding the peaceful unification of

the fatherland, the Supreme Soviet sent a letter to the chairman of Supreme People's Assembly. *Premier Kim Il-sung attended a reception given by the Albanian Ambassador to the DPRK commemorating the fifteenth anniversary of the liberation of Albania. *In P'yongyang, a meeting was held to establish the Korean-Vietnamese Friendship Society.

12. December

1: The Expanded Plenum of the Central Committee of the Party was held until the 4th; it adopted plan for the people's economy in 1960 and measures for strengthening the programs and decisions of local governmental officials for organizing a movement of economizing. Premier Kim Il-sung spoke before the meeting.

2: An Agreement on Trade and Payments during 1960 was signed in P'yongong between our government and Poland.

3: The Central Committee of the Party sent a telegram to the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party on the occasion of the 100th birthday of Kanayama Bin, an ardent Marxist produced by the Japanese people and an exceptional enthusiast for the international labor movement. *Publication of the Korean translation of Capital was completed. *In support of the letters that the Supreme People's Assembly of our country sent to the national assemblies of the world regarding the peaceful unification of the fatherland, the People's Republic of Poland sent a letter in reply.

9: Representatives of the KRCS and the first repatriation ship departed from Ch'ongjin for Japan.

10: The ceremony of the Tongno River hydroelectric power plant operation proceeded.

16: The first group of the Korean residents of Japan arrived at Ch'ongjin. A mass welcoming rally was held in Ch'ongjin on the 17th.

17: An agricultural mechanization pioneers meeting was held until the 29th. The Central Committee of the

Party sent congratulatory letters to the meeting and workers and officials of farm implement stations and farm implement and machine building factories.

19: The Bulgaria trade mission to Korea arrived in P'yongyang.

21: Premier Kim Il-sung met with the first group of repatriates. A mass meeting welcoming the repatriates was held in P'yongyang. *An exhibition opened commemorating the 200th anniversary of the death of the excellent socialist painter Kyomje Ch'ongson.

22: The Committee for the Maintenance of Peace and Central Committee of the Red Cross sent 30,000 won to aid the stricken people of Aichi Prefecture in Japan.

23: In support of the letters that the Supreme People's Assembly sent to the national assemblies of the world regarding the peaceful unification of the fatherland, Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the All-China People's Congress, sent a letter in reply. *The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly adopted a declaration concerning the letter of the Supreme Soviet dated 31 October 1959 and addressed to the national assemblies of the world. *The second group of repatriates arrived at Ch'ongjin. *The third regular meeting of the Korean-Bulgarian Scientific and Technical Cooperation Committee was held in Sofia until the 29th.

25: An Agreement on Trade and Payments during 1960 was signed between our government and Bulgarian delegates in P'yongyang.

27: The Chogan rolling plant at the Songjin Steel Mill was completed. The Central Committee of the Party and the cabinet of the government presented a flag of honor to workers of that mill.

29: Premier Kim Il-sung paid a visit to Yi Chong-ch'ol's home; he had returned from Nada-ku of Kobe, Japan. He chatted with the family.

30: Premier Kim Il-sung met with the second group of repatriates. *A mass meeting welcoming the second group of repatriates was held in P'yongyang.

31: The third group of repatriates arrived in Ch'ongjin.

[Note: All proper nouns, including personal names, have been rendered in the McCune-Reischauer system of romanization, except for some of the more well-known individuals or places.]

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ASIA

CHINA (THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA)

1. General

Area: 9,597,000 Km² (over one fifth of the total area of Asia), including 35,759 Km² of Formosa.

Population: 650,000,000 (as of the end of 1957, excluding overseas Chinese). In 1953 the population numbered to 601,938,035 persons, with the Han race accounting for 547,283,057 persons or 93.94 percent, and sixty minority groups numbering 35,390,350 persons or 6.06 percent. The minority groups numbering over one million persons include the following: the Tong race (6,611,455); the Iguro race (3,640,125); the Hwoe race (3,559,350); the I race (3,254,269); the Chang race (2,775,622); the Miao-tse (2,511,339); Manchurians (2,418,931); Mongolians (1,462,956); and Koreans (1,120,405). In 1953, Formosa had a population of 7,590,000 persons including about 200,000 aborigines.

Capital: Peking, the capital, had a population of 6,630,000 persons in December 1958. The cities with populations exceeding one million persons include Tientsin, Shanghai, Shenyang, Luja, Harbin, Sian, Tsingtao, Nanking, Wuhan, Kwangchow, and Chungking.

2. Politics

a. Structure

Constitution: The Constitution of the People's Republic of China was adopted and promulgated at the first session of the first period of the All-China People's Congress (20 September 1954), comprising a preamble, four chapters and 106 articles.

All-China People's Congress: The term of membership of a delegate to the All-China People's Congress, constituting the supreme sovereign organ, lasts five years. The Congress consists of the delegates from the provinces, autonomous regions, provincially controlled municipalities, armed forces and overseas Chinese.

The Standing Committee: Following is the membership of the Standing Committee.

Chairman, Chu Te

Vice Chairmen: Yong-hang, Sim Kyun-yu,
Kwak Mal-yak, Hwang Yom-
bae, P'ang Jin, Li Yu-han,
Chin Suk-tong, Saip'tin,
Chong Jam, P'anchen Erudenl,
Ha Hyang-ung, Lyu Paek-sung,
Lim P'ung;

Secretary General: P'aeng Jin (this is an
addition post for him).

Following are the permanent committees of the All-China People's Congress.

The Nationalities Committee; chairman, Lyu
Kyok-p'ong

The Legislative Affairs Committee: chairman,
Chang So

The Budget Committee: chairman, Chung San

The Proposal Examination Committee: chairman,
Chang U-o

Chairman of the People's Republic of China: The chairman is elected by the All-China People's Congress. A Chinese citizen of 35 years of age or over is eligible and the tenure lasts four years. The chairman promulgates laws and ordinances as decided by the All-China People's Congress and its permanent committees, and appoints or dismisses the Premier and the Vice-Premier of the State Council, the Ministers of the Ministries, the Vice-Minister of the Ministry of National Defense and committee members.

In foreign relations, the Chairman represents the People's Republic of China, commands the State's armed forces and holds the chairmanship of the Committee of National Defense. The chairman also awards the State's medals and titles and proclaims the state of war. When the need arises, the Chairman calls the Supreme State Affairs Conference to discuss important matters, presides over the Conference and sends the results of the discussions to the pertinent agencies for examination. The chairman is Liu Shao-chi; the Vice-chairmen are Sung Ching-ling and Tung Pi-wu.

State Council: This is the State's supreme executive agency. The incumbent State Council was appointed 28 April 1959. [It is composed as follows.]

Premier, Chou En-lai

Vice Premiers: Chin Un, Lin P'yo, Teng Hsiao-ping, Teng Tzu-hui, Ho Lung, Chen Ui, O Lan-bu, Li Fu-chun, Li Son-nyon, Sop Yong-jin, Po I-po, Tam Chin-lin, Yik Chong-il, La So-gyong, Sup Chung-hun

Secretary-General, Sup Chung-hun (additional post)

Minister of the Interior Ministry, Chung San

Minister of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, Chin Ui
(additional post)

Minister of the National Defense Ministry, Lin Pial
(additional post)

Minister of the Public Security Ministry, Sa Pu-ch'i

The State Capital Construction Commission, Chairman, Chen Yun (additional post)

The Commission for National Planning, Chairman, Li Fu-chun (additional post)

The Commission for Scientific Techniques, Chairman, Sop Yong-jin (additional post)

Minister of the Finance Ministry, Chairman, Li Son-nyom (held concurrently)

Minister of the Food Ministry, Sa Ch'on-li

Minister of the Commerce Ministry, Yo Ui-rim

Minister of the Foreign Trade Ministry, Yom Kye-jang

Minister of the Fishery Ministry, Ho Tok-hyong

Minister of the Metallurgical Industry, Wang Hak-su

Minister of the Chemical Industry, P'aeng Do

Minister of the First Machine Industry, Cho I-duk

Minister of the Second Machine Industry, Song Im-gung

Minister of the Agricultural Machine Industry, Chin Chong-in

Minister of the Coal Industry Ministry, Chang Lim-ji

Minister of the Petroleum Industry Ministry, Yo Ch'u-li

Minister of the Geology Ministry, Li Sa-gwang

Minister of the Construction and Engineering Industry, Lyu Su-bong

Minister of the Textile Industry Ministry, Chang Kwang-nae

Minister of the Light Industry, Li Ch'ok-jin

Minister of the Railways Ministry, Teng Tai-yuan

Minister of the Communications Ministry, Wang Su-do

Minister of the Posts and Telecommunications Ministry, Chu Hak-pum

Minister of the Agriculture Ministry, Lyu Ro-in

Minister of the Nonggan Pu, Wang Jin

Minister of the Forestry Ministry, Li Mun-hwi

Minister of the Water Conservancy and Electric Power Ministry, Pu Chak-ui

Minister of the Labor Ministry, Ma Mun-so

Minister of the Culture Ministry, Sim An-bing

Minister of the Education Ministry, Yang Su-bong

Minister of the Health Ministry, Li Tok-chon

Chairman of the Commission for Physical Culture and Athletics, Ha Lung (concurrently held)

Chairman of the Commission for Nationalities Affairs, Lan-bu (concurrently held)

Chairman of the Commission for Overseas Chinese Affairs, Lyo Sung-ji

Chairman of the Commission for Liaison on Foreign Cultural Affairs, Chang Hae-ak

The Commission for National Defense is composed as follows:

Chairman, Liu Shao-chi;

Vice-Chairmen: Lim P'yo, Liu P-cheng, Ho Lung, Chin'Ui, Teng Hsiao-ping, La Yong-hang, So Hyang-jon, Nieh Jung-cheng, Yeh Chien-ying, Chung Cham, Chang Ch'i-jung, Fu Tso-i

Local Administration: The entire land is divided into 22 provinces, three provincially controlled municipalities, four autonomous regions, and one Tibetan local area or ch'ang-tu. In each of the administrative regions and at various levels there is a people's congress at the pertinent level; it constitutes the local sovereign organ, with the peoples committee at the corresponding level as its executive agency. Since the establishment of the people's communes (kongsas), the administrative organs of the hsiang, chen and hsien have been combined with the communes.

Nationality Autonomy: China is a unified multinationality State. Ethnic minorities establish autonomous regions, autonomous chou, autonomous hsien and autonomous hsiang on the principle of nationality autonomy.

Autonomous organs conduct the general functions of local State organs; they also operate their local finances and organize their local public security forces in accordance with the provisions of the constitution and the laws. At present there are four autonomous regions.

b. Political Parties and Social Organizations

The Communist Party was founded July 1921 at Shanghai. Its supreme leading organ, lasting five years, is the All-China Party Congress. The Party Congress meets once a year. The membership of the Party numbered 12,720,000 persons as of September 1957.

The Membership of the Central Political Bureau: Mao Tse-tung, Liu Shao-chi, Chou En-lai, Chu Te, Chen Yun, Teng Hsiao-ping, Lin P'yo, Tung Pi-wu, Peng Chen, La Yong-hwan, Chin Ui, Li Fu-chun, Liu Po-cheng, Ho Lung, Li Son-nyom, Ka Kyong-si, Tam Chin-nim, Li Chong-ch'on.

The Deputy Members of the Central Political Bureau: O Lan-bu, Yuk Chong-il, Chin Paek-tam, Kang Saeng, Pak Il-p'a.

The Members of the Standing Committee of the Central Political Bureau: Mao Tse-tung, Liu Shao-chi, Chou En-lai, Chu Te, Chen Yun, Teng Hsiao-peng, Lin P'yo,

Chairman of the Central Committee, Mao Tse-tung.

Vice-Chairmen: Liu Shao-chi, Chou En-lai, Chu Te,
Chen Yun, Lin P'yo

General Secretary: Teng Hsiao-peng

People's Political Consultative Conference: This is the united front organization of the Chinese people's democracy and was founded at the first period plenary sessions of the China People's Political Consultative Conference that were held 21-30 September 1949. The leading organ of the third national committee of the China People's Political Consultative Conference was elected 28 April 1959.

Honorary Chairman, Mao Tse-tung

Chairman, Chou En-lai

Vice-Chairmen, P'ang Jin, Kuo Mo-jo, Sim Kyun-yu,
Hwang Yom-bae, Li Yu-han, Li Sa-gwang, Chin
Suk-tong, Chin Ka-gyong, Pu Lu-han, Chin
Ui, Kang Saeng, P'eballa, Ch'olliehenamje,
Nugap'o Nugawang Jigume

Secretary General, So Bing

The Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang was established in January 1948.

The Democratic League was founded in 1941, and its chairman is Sim Kyun-yu.

The Democratic National Construction Association was founded in December 1945, and its chairman is Hwang Yom-bae.

The Association for Promoting Democracy was founded in December 1945, and its chairman is Ma So-lyun.

The Peasants' and Workers' Democratic Party was re-organized in February 1947 from the China People's Liberation Movement Committee, and the chairman of its Presidium is Kye Bang.

The Chih-kung-tang was organized in 1925, and its Chairman is Chin Ki-u.

The Chiu-san Society was founded 3 September 1945; its Chairman is Hi Tok-hyong.

The Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League was founded in November 1947.

The All-China Federation of Trade Unions was founded in 1925 and has a membership of 16,300,000 persons (December 1957). Its Honorary Chairman is Liu Shao-chi and its Chairman is Liu Nyong-il.

The China New Democracy Youth League was reorganized in May 1957 into the Communist Youth League. The former was officially established in May 1949. Ho Yo-bang is the first secretary of the Central Secretariat of the Communist Youth League.

The All-China Youths' Federation was founded 4 May 1949; its Chairman is Liu So-wen.

The All-China Students' Federation was founded in March 1949; its Chairman is Ho Kye-lim.

The All-China Women's Federation was founded in April 1949; its Honorary Chairmen are Sung Ching-ling and Ha Hyang-ung and its Chairman is Tsai Chang.

The All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce was founded in November 1953; the Chairman is Chin Suk-tong.

The China Federation of Literary and Art Circles was founded in July 1949. Its Chairman is Kuo Mo-jo and its Vice-Chairman is Mao Tun.

Affiliated Central Organizations: The China Authors' Society; Chairman, Mao Tun. The China Comedians' Society; Chairman, Chon Han. The China Musicians' Society; Chairman, Lyo Ki. The China Artists' Society. The China Cinema Workers' Society. The China Dancing Workers' Society. The China Photography Institute. The China Civilian Literature Study Society; Chairman, Kuo Mo-jo. The China Journalism Workers' Society was founded in September 1954; its Chairman is Tung Ch'o.

The China People's World Peace Defense Committee was reorganized from the China People's General Meeting for Assisting Anti-American Movements that was organized 26 October 1950; its Chairman is Kuo Mo-jo.

The China Asia-Africa Solidarity Committee; Chairman, Lyo Sung-ji.

The Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; Chairman, Cho To-nam.

The Chinese People's Institute for Foreign Affairs; Honorary Chairman, Chou En-lai; Chairman, Chang Hae-ak.

The China Committee for the Promotion of International Trade; Chairman, Nam Han-jin.

The National Red Cross Society of China; Chairman, Li Tok-chon.

The Sino-Korean Friendship Association; Chairman, Li Tok-chin.

The Sino-Soviet Friendship Association; Chairman, Sung Ching-ling. In addition, there are following friendship associations: Sino-Albanian, Sino-Bulgarian, Sino-Hungarian, Sino-Vietnamese Democratic Republic, Sino-German Democratic Republic, Sino-Mongolian People's Republic, Sino-Polish, Sino-Czechoslovak, Sino-Rumanian, Sino-Allied Arab Republic, Sino-Iraqi, Sino-African Peoples', Sino-Latin American.

c. Major Internal Affairs

On 10 March 1959, the Tibetan local government and high class cliques, in collusion with the imperialists, rebelled against the People's Republic of China. Regarding as powerless the Central Government that had postponed democratic reforms until the end of the Second Five-Year Plan period, these conspirators abducted the Dalai Lama to India and in violation of the article 17 of the agreement on the peaceful liberation of Tibet, launched an all-out attack on the People's Liberation Army garrisoned at Lhasa on 19 March. Therefore, on 28 March the State

Council ordered that the original Tibetan local government be dissolved and that the Committee for the Preparation of the Tibetan Autonomous Region take the place of the local government. In April the rebellion virtually came to an end with the entire territory of Tibet under the control of the China Liberation Army.

On 28 April the first session of the second period of the All-China People's Congress adopted a decision on the problem of Tibet. The decision provided that autonomy be put into effect under the leadership of the Committee for the Preparation of the Tibetan Autonomous Region, that democratic reforms be brought about gradually in accordance with the desires of the people, and that [there be] no interference by imperialism and any foreign nations in the affairs of Tibet. The decision also referred to the fact that some political leaders were interfering in the internal affairs of China. Thus the failure of the rebellion opened a new era of Tibetan history.

The seventh plenary session of the eighth period of the Central Committee of the China Communist Party took place 2 - 5 April at Shanghai. At that session the draft people's economic plan for 1959 was adopted. On April 15, the 16th session of the Supreme State Affairs Conference was called by Chairman Mao Tse-tung, there the work of the first session of the second period of the All-China People's Congress was discussed, as well as the work of the first session of the third period of the National Committee of the China People's Political Consultative Conference.

The first session of the second period of the All-China People's Congress took place April 18 through 28, and the first session of the third period of the National Committee of the China People's Political Consultative Conference took place April 17 through 28. (cf. the 1959 edition.)

The eighth session of the eighth period of the Central Committee of the China Communist Party took place August 2 through 16 at Lushan.

At the session, decisions were adopted as follows: that the attack launched by the enemy on the Communist

Party and people of China in order to take advantage of temporary and partial difficulties and defects should be crushed; that pessimistic and rightist opportunistic tendencies within the Party reflecting the bourgeois ideology that opposes socialism should be eliminated; that the cause of socialist construction and that of the people's communes be upheld; that the original people's economic plan for 1959 be modified in part; that appeals be made to the entire Party and people to fulfill major goals of the Second Five-Year Plan (1958-1962) in 1959; and that campaigns be launched for increased production and economies.

In accordance with the decisions adopted by the Standing Committee of the All-China People's Congress on 17 September, Chairman Liu Shao-chi announced an amnesty for reformed war criminals, antirevolutionary criminals and other types of criminals; and he appointed Comrade Lin Piao to the post of Minister of National Defense and Comrade Ra So-gyong to the office of Chief of the General Staff of the People's Liberation Army.

Earlier, on 16 September, decisions were taken by the Central Committee of the China Communist Party and the State Council on what to do with reformed rightist elements.

On 28 and 29 September the tenth anniversary of the foundation of the People's Republic of China was celebrated in Peking. Representatives of Communist parties, government and social organizations from 83 countries, including the Soviet Union and other socialist countries participated in the celebration.

d. Foreign Relations

A delegation of our Party and government, headed by Comrade Kim Il-sung, made a goodwill visit to China to participate in the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the foundation of the People's Republic of China.

In addition, the following groups made goodwill visits to China: an industrial inspection group led by Vice-Premier Chong Chun-t'aek, May through June; a military delegation headed by Minister of National Defense

(Minjok Powi Sang), Kim Kwang-hyop, September through October; an agricultural delegation led by Minister of Agriculture Kim Man-gum, September through November.

Also, the following groups from Korea toured in China: the Democratic Youth delegation, in December; the Construction Inspection Delegation, in December; the Journalist Delegation, May through June; the swimming team, in April; and the basketball and other athletic teams.

On the other hand, Korea was visited by various groups from China: the China culture delegation headed by Cho Do-nam, February 16-18; the Sino-Korean Friendship Association Delegation led by Wi Chon-dong, (September 25 -- October 28; the China Water Transport Technicians' Delegation, January; the Pisciculturists' Delegation and the Educationists' Delegation, June; the Canton Actors' Delegation, August; the Journalists' Delegation, December; and the Gymnastics Delegation, June.

As a result of such visits, the friendship between the two nations has been further consolidated and stronger support has been extended by the Chinese people to the struggle of the Koreans for the unification of their fatherland.

After receiving one of the letters sent out to the national legislatures all over the world by the Korean Supreme People's Assembly (Ch'oego Inmin Hoeui), Comrade Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the All-China People's Congress, sent his answer to Comrade Ch'oe Yong-gon, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Korean Supreme People's Assembly, expressing his support of the letter he had received.

On 4 March the Chinese Foreign Ministry sent a memorandum to the British Diplomatic Mission (Yongguk Taep'anch'o) in its own name and at the request of the DPRK government; it was in answer to the memorandum that was sent on 4 December 1958 by the British government in behalf of the governments of the allied forces.

The memorandum from China pointed out that the British memorandum had evaded the problem of withdrawing all foreign troops from Korea and requested the governments of the United Nations forces to withdraw all foreign troops from South Korea immediately.

On 24 June citizens of Peking in many fields held a meeting in support of the struggle of the Korean people demanding the immediate withdrawal of US forces from South Korea.

f. Relations With Socialist Countries

In January 1959 a China Communist Party Delegation headed by Premier Chou En-lai went to the Soviet Union to attend the 21st Congress of the CPSU. On 27 January when he was in the Soviet Union, Premier Chou En-lai concluded an agreement with Premier Krushchev providing that the Soviet Union would set up 78 large enterprises and power plants in China during the interval from 1959 thru 1967.

On 21 January, the Chinese People's Republic government published a statement in full support of the 10 January proposal of the Soviet Union for a peace conference to examine and conclude a peace treaty with Germany.

On 19 March various delegations of China and other people's democracies exchanged visits, further strengthening their friendship and solidarity.

The following delegations visited China: The German Democratic Republic Government Delegation headed by Premier Otto Grotewohl, 22-29 January; the Hungarian Party and Government Delegation led by Premier Munich P'yeren-su, 27 April -- 7 May; the German Democratic Republic People's Parliament Delegation headed by Johannes Tiku-man, 30 April -- 12 May.

Goodwill visits were made by the following groups from China. The Chinese Communist Party Delegation headed by Comrade Chu Teh went to Poland in March to attend the third session of the Polish Unified Labor Party Congress; the All-China People's Congress Delegation led by Lim Paek-ko went to Mongolia, 28 August -- 4 September; the Chinese Party and Government Delegation headed by Vice-Premier Sop Yong-sin went to the German Democratic Republic in October; the Chinese Communist Party Delegation led by Tam Chin-lip went to Hungary to attend the seventh congress of the Hungarian Social Labor Party in December.

On 19 February Premier Chou En-lai broadcast a letter to Premier Pop Mun-dong of Thailand in support of the proposal of the Vietnam Democratic Republic government demanding that Thai authorities be prohibited from interfering with Vietnamese living in Thailand.

On 23 March Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the All-China People's Congress, broadcast his answer to the letter from Johannes Tikuman, Chairman of the German Democratic Republic People's Parliament with regard to the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany.

The Sino-Indian Boundary Problem and the Issue of the Chinese in Indonesia: the Chinese People's Republic government has consistently been advocating that these disputes, provoked by foreign imperialists and reactionaries of India and Indonesia, be solved by peaceful negotiations.

On 26 October the Chinese Foreign Ministry published a statement on the Sino-Indian boundary dispute. In this statement, the Chinese government identified the invasion of the Kongga Canyon by the Indian troops that had clashed [with Chinese forces] on 20 and 21 October as illegal aggression and military provocation, and demanded that Indian government prevent the recurrence of aggression and provocation in view of the importance of friendship between the two nations.

The Kongga Canyon is located at the northwestern tip of the Sino-Tibetan area. On 7 November Premier Chou En-lai answered the letter of 26 September from Premier Nehru. In his answer Premier Chou proposed that the troops of both sides withdraw 20 km from the McMahon line on the east and 20 km on the west from the points now under the control of both countries; furthermore, he proposed that the premiers of both nations get together at an early date to discuss concretely the boundary problem and other problems connected with the relations of two countries.

These proposals were put forward for the purpose of creating an atmosphere favorable to the solution of the boundary problem, effectively maintaining the status quo of the boundary, and guaranteeing the stability of the boundary area.

On 26 December the Foreign Ministry sent a memorandum in answer to the 26 September letter from Premier Nehru and the 4 November memorandum from the Indian Foreign Office. The Chinese memorandum asserted that the general boundary between the two nations had never been established and that this problem should be regulated through conversations; the Chinese memorandum also stated that on the west 33,000 km of Chinese territory have been included in the boundary line between China's Sinkiang, Tibet and India's Ladakh, the boundary line insisted on by India; and that on the east 90,000 km of Chinese territory is contained in the boundary line east of Bhutan. Thus, the Chinese memorandum refuted the Indian position that most of the Sino-Indian boundary has been officially determined by international agreements.

In April 1960 Premier Chou En-lai visited India and had a series of talks with Premier Nehru on the issues connected with the boundary areas. In these talks the representatives of the two governments agreed to report to the two governments by the end of September, after examining and analyzing all the data related to the boundary issue.

The following also was agreed at the parleys: that a boundary dispute existed between the two nations; that, pending the solution of the boundary problem through negotiations, both sides should maintain the boundary lines under their actual control; that separate adjustments might be made on the assumption that no territorial demands should be made; and that the patrolling of all parts of the boundary should be conducted with caution.

On 7-11 October, Indonesian Foreign Minister Subandrio visited China. In the conversations during his visit, the two foreign ministers agreed to formulate plans on the development of relations between two nations, that the question of the economic status of the Chinese residents in Indonesia should be worked out in a manner favorable to the economic development of Indonesia and the legitimate interests of the Chinese residents concerned, and that the economic power of the Chinese residents is playing a useful part in the Indonesian economy.

The foreign ministers put their signatures to the joint statement of 11 October. Nevertheless, since the Indonesian President announced on 18 November the law prohibiting foreign residents from engaging in small business and retail commerce, agitations have been actively conducted against Chinese residents.

On 9 December Foreign Minister Chin Ui sent a letter to Foreign Minister Subandrio proposing full adjustments by immediately exchanging ratifications of the treaty on dual nationality (concluded 22 April 1955), by organizing a joint committee to discuss methods of implementing the provisions of the treaty, by protecting the legitimate interests of those Chinese residents who had chosen Chinese nationality under the treaty provisions, and by guaranteeing the repatriation of those Chinese residents who find it impossible to support themselves in Indonesia and want to return to China.

On 20 January 1960, the two nations exchanged the treaty ratifications on dual nationality. Conversations on the question of the Chinese residents were held between Hwang Sin, Chinese ambassador to Indonesia, and Foreign Minister Subandrio. Nevertheless, the problem of the residents has not been yet been solved fully. Between December 1959 and the end of March 1960, a total of 11,000 residents went back to China.

f. Relations With Japan

Currying favor with the American imperialists, the reactionary government of Japan has concluded an aggressive Japanese-American military alliance and has been taking a hostile attitude against China.

Therefore, the Chinese Government has condemned their position, extended active support to the struggle of the Japanese people and made all possible efforts to strengthen the friendly relations between Japan and China.

In February, Yasui Kaoru, Chairman of the Japan Council for Prohibiting Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs, visited China.

On 23 February a Japanese Communist Party delegation headed by Miyamoto Kenji came to China and published a joint communique with the Chinese Communist Party. In this communique, the two parties reaffirmed their determination to make efforts at normalizing the relations of the two nations in the fields of politics, economy and culture and emphasized the need to combat revisionism in a resolute manner. The Japanese delegation returned on 9 March.

Another delegation from the Japanese Communist Party, headed by Nozaka Sanzo visited China during September and October. The two parties expressed their identical positions on the need to normalize the relations between the two countries, on the need to conclude a mutual non-aggression treaty, on the need to maintain the purity of Marxism-Leninism, and on the need to fight against contemporary revisionism and Trotskyites so as to solidify the ranks of communism. A joint statement was published on 20 October.

In March a Japanese socialist delegation visited China, with Asanuma Inejiro as its leader. On 17 March a joint statement was made public by Chang Hae-yak, Chairman of the China People's Diplomacy Institute, and Asanuma Inejiro, head of the Japanese Socialist Delegation.

In that statement, the Japanese Socialist Party fully agreed to China's three principles: the Kishi government should give up its hostile policies toward China; the government should take no part in the "Two China's" conspiracy; and the government should stop hampering the restoration of normal relations between China and Japan and take appropriate measures.

In September, Japan's ex-Premier, Ishibashi Tanzan, visited China, and had a conversation with Premier Chou En-lai. The two leaders agreed that the peoples of China and Japan should be united in their efforts to restore normal relations between the two nations and that political relations and economic relations could not be separated from each other. On 20 September, a communique was published on the conversation.

g. Relations With Other Asian and African Countries

The Chinese government has supported the struggle of Asian and African peoples for liberty and national independence, and has condemned the maneuvers of some countries in Asia that have curried favor with the American imperialists and taken a hostile attitude toward China.

The Malayan authorities notified the Chinese banks in Kuala Lumpur that their operation should be put to an end on and after 1 January. With regard to this matter, the Board Director of the Bank of China, Nam Han-sin, on 31 January published his talk to the effect that this was another unfriendly act by Malaya that hampered or limited China's trade with Malaya.

With regard to the Laotian Government that had defied the international committee and refused to implement the Geneva Agreement on Laos, Foreign Minister Chin Ui published a statement on 18 February calling for the resumption of the work of the international committee.

In addition, the Chinese government asserted to the two chairman states of the Geneva conference, e.e., the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom (in its letters dated respectively 19 February, 25 May, and 31 October, in the 18 May statement of the Foreign Ministry and in the 15 September statement of the government) that measures should be taken to observe the provisions of the Geneva Agreements, halt the civil war in Laos and stop the illegal trials of Souphanavong and other Laotian patriots.

The Chinese Government also supported the Soviet proposal for calling a conference of the countries that had participated in the 1954 Geneva conference.

With reference to the ban on imports from China imposed by the Thai government on 17 January, the spokesman for the Committee for the Promotion of the Foreign Trade of China declared that the ban did not affect China because trade between China and Thailand had been started on the proposal of Thailand.

On 21 July, the Chinese Foreign Ministry sent a protest memorandum to Pakistan because of its recognition of the activities of a Chinese Islamite inspection team belonging to the Chiang Kai-shek clique and because the Pakistani Foreign Minister had met with the inspection team.

h: Relations With Other Capitalist Countries

Before the first session of the second period of all-China People's Congress on 18 April, Premier Chou En-lai stated in the report that no diplomatic relations existed between China and the US, that relations between them were very bad, that all US armed forces in the Taiwan area should be withdrawn, and that the people of China would not permit the conspiracy involved in the attempt at fabricating "Two China's."

Since they created tensions in the Taiwan Straits in 1958 the US imperialists have been occupying the territorial air space and territorial seas of China. Indeed, US war vessels and planes invaded China's territorial air space and sea all over the Province of Fukien 156 times; severe warnings against such invasions were sent to the United States by the Chinese Government on no less than 100 occasions between 7 September 1958 and 25 May 1960.

On 26 November, a staff member of the Chinese Consulate General at Bombay, India was abducted by some members of the US Consulate General in that city. In protest against this, the Publishing and Information Center of the Chinese Foreign Ministry published a statement on 29 November.

On 17 January Chairman Mao Tse-tung sent his answer to the letter from William Foster, Honorary Chairman of the US Communist Party. In that letter Chairman Mao averred that the friendship between the peoples of China and America will crush the obstacles presented by Dulles and his like and that the mutual friendship of the two nations will grow stronger with the passage of time.

On 3 March Chairman Mao Tse-tung met with Communist Party leaders from twelve Latin American countries who were on a visit in China; he declared that contact between the Communist Parties in Latin America had the Party in China should continue to be expanded in order to advance the cause of peace and social progress. He also stressed the need to promote friendship between the Latin Americans and the Chinese.

In March a Chinese Communist Party delegation led by Wang Ka-sang went to the United Kingdom to attend the 26th Congress of the British Communist Party.

In April an Italian Communist Party delegation came to China. On 19 April Chinese Communist leaders and the Italian delegation put their signatures to a communique of their conversations. During the conversations the participants declared that the normalization of relations between the two nations would contribute to the easing of international tensions and stressed the need of remaining loyal to the November 1957 Moscow Declaration of Communist and Labor representatives.

In June a Colombian Parliament delegation came to China. The Chinese People's Republic has established diplomatic relations with 34 nations, including Korea. On 4 October 1959, [Columbia] went into diplomatic relations with China.

1. Agreements and Major Documents Concluded in 1959

The agreement by which China is to offer a loan of one hundred million rubles to Mongolia (7 January); a long-term trade agreement between China and Albania and the agreement by which China is to offer a loan of 55 million rubles (January 16); the consul agreement between China and the German Democratic Republic (27 January); the commodity exchange and payments agreement between China and the German Democratic Republic for 1959 (5 February); the agreement between the Soviet Union and China on further expansion of economic cooperation (7 February); the agreement between Korea and China on air transport (18 February); the agreement by which China is to extend economic and technological assistance to the

Democratic Republic of Vietnam (a long-term loan of three hundred million rubles and a grant of one hundred million rubles toward the construction of 49 industrial and transport enterprises); an agreement between China and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam on mutual delivery of commodities and payments, a trade agreement for 1960-1962 between the same countries (18 February); the agreement between Korea and China on cultural cooperation (21 February); the trade agreement between China and Poland for 1959 (6 March); the trade and payments agreement between Czechoslovakia and China for 1959 (12 March); the agreement on cooperation between the German Democratic Republic's Science Institute and the Chinese Democratic Republic's Science Institute (17 March); the agreement between China and Hungary on trade and payments for 1959 (18 March); the agreement between Czechoslovakia and China on long-term trade during 1960-1962 (14 April); the agreement between the Chinese Science Institute and the Rumanian Science Institute on scientific cooperation (14 April); the agreement between China and Poland on cooperation in the field of television broadcasting (15 April); the agreement between China and Albania on non-commercial payments; the agreement between the Bulgarian Science Institute and the Chinese Science Institute on scientific cooperation during 1959-1963 (23 April); the agreement between China and Czechoslovakia on cooperation in the field of radio and television broadcasting (30 April); the agreement between China and Hungary on friendship and cooperation (6 May); the agreement between China and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam on currency exchange rates and non-commercial payments (20 June); the consular treaty between the Soviet Union and China; the agreement between China and Albania on cooperation in the field of broadcasting (11 July); the agreement between China and Bulgaria on cooperation in the field of radio and television broadcasting (6 August); the agreement between Korea and China on fishing in the Yellow Sea (25 August); the agreement between China and Hungary on civilian aviation (11 December); and the agreement between China and Mongolia on non-trade (pit'ongsang) payments (22 December).

3. Economy

a. General

The Chinese People's Republic is blessed with a vast territory, a large population, fertile land and rich natural resources. Especially abundant are her underground resources such as coal, iron, wolfram, molybdenum, antimony, manganese, tin, lead and zinc as well as water power sources. During the Second Five-Year Plan period, investigations of the deposits of useful minerals have been considerably expanded in scope. Coal deposits are estimated to be about 100,000,000 t, exceeded only by the Soviet Union and the United States. Water power resources amount to approximately 580,000,000 Kw. Crude petroleum deposits are estimated to be over 8,000,000,000 t. The deposits of iron ore are the second largest in Asia. The deposits of antimony, wolfram, tin and molybdenum are the largest in the world. The area covered by forests amounts to 47,000,000 ha, or 5.1 percent of the total land area of the country; the wood resources total 5,150,000 000m³.

Prior to liberation, China was a semi-feudal and semi-colonial country; according to 1933 data, industrial output as a proportion of the total industrial and agricultural output was only nine percent. After the establishment of the Chinese People's Republic and since the period of the people's economy's economic restoration (1949-1952) came to an end, output in the basic sectors of industry and agricultural output have exceeded the peaks of the prewar period. During the First Five-Year Plan period (1953-1957), the Chinese people established the basis for socialist industrialization and transformed agriculture, handicraft, and capitalist commerce and industry along socialist lines.

During the same period, the total industrial output plan was overfulfilled by 17.3 percent, and during the same period total industrial and agricultural output increased an average 10.9 percent each year. In 1957, total industrial and agricultural output had increased 68 percent over 1952, and industrial output (with handicraft output included) as a proportion of combined industrial and agricultural output also had increased, from 41.5 percent in 1952 to 56.5 percent in 1957.

After successfully completing the First Five-Year Plan, the Chinese people proceeded to implement the Second Five-Year Plan (1958-1962) based on the recommendations adopted at the eighth All-China Party Congress (September 1956). The Second Five-Year Plan aimed at promoting socialist industrialization by taking the Party line of "Let us walk on two legs"; i.e. the line of concurrent development of industry and agriculture with priority given to heavy industry, the simultaneous development of central industry and local industry, the simultaneous development of large-scale industry and medium and small enterprises, and the simultaneous development of modern and traditional production methods.

In 1959, the Chinese people fulfilled and overfulfilled the production goals for major goods of the Second Five-Year Plan three years ahead of the original schedule.

By the end of 1959, total industrial and agricultural output had increased 31.1 percent over 1958 and 94.4 percent over 1957.

The Growth of Total Industrial and Agricultural
Output
(in 100,000,000 won)

	1958	1959	<u>1959</u> <u>1958</u>
Total Industrial and Agricultural Output	1,841	2,413	131.1
Industrial	1,170	1,630	139.3
Agricultural	671	783	116.7

In 1959, the growth pace of total industrial and agricultural output increased 190 percent over the average annual growth pace prevailing during the First Five-Year Plan period.

As a result of the growth in the social [sic] productivity of China, the share of industrial production in the people's economy increased from 40 percent in 1957 to 67.5 percent in 1959. In 1959, the total investment in capital construction provided by the nation's budget amounted to 26,700,000,000 won (excluding 5,000,000,000 won provided by localities and enterprises), an increase of 24.5 percent over 1958. In 1959, a total of 1,341 modern enterprises were under construction, of which 671 were ready to be used in production; i.e. two large enterprises per day were made ready to participate in production.

In addition, in 1959, a total of 75,000 medium and small enterprises were under construction, of which 54,000 began to operate.

The productive capacity of the heavy industry enterprises that engaged in producing rolled goods, coal, electric power and cement in 1959 increased 50 percent over 1958. Included among the completed enterprises are the large melting furnaces and open-hearth furnaces at the metallurgical bases of Wuhan and Paotow, the Loyang Tractor Plant, the Lanchow Crude Petroleum Refinery, the Sinangang Hydro-electric Power Plant in Chekiang Province, the Pingdingsha Coal Mine in Honan Province which produces 1,500,000 t of coal per year, the Kwangtung Chemical Plant with a capacity of processing 3,000 tons of sugar cane during a 24 hour period and the Number 7 Cotton Spinning Plant in Shansi Province with 110,000 looms.

A characteristic of capital construction in 1959 was that many installations were medium and small enterprises that were set up one after another in short intervals. Investment in the construction of medium and small enterprises accounted for 37 percent of total investment in industrial construction. As much as 30 [these figures are not clear in the photostat] percent of the total planted area was adversely affected by natural disasters in 1959; nevertheless, agricultural output increased as a result of the consolidation and development of people's communes, with grain output increasing eight percent over the previous year. With the rapid increase in industrial and agricultural output the volume of cargo carried by various means of transport increased 67 percent over 1958. Continual great increases were effected not only in vari-

ous sectors of the people's economy but also in all fields of science, education and culture.

As a result of such great advances in all sectors of the people's economy in 1958 and 1959, major indexes envisaged in the Second Five-Year Plan were fulfilled three years ahead of schedule.

	The Growth Rate En- visaged in the Second Five-Year Plan (1962) <u>1957</u>	Actual Growth Rate <u>1959</u> <u>1957</u>
Total Industrial and Agricultural Output	175% or so	194.4%
National Income	150% or so	162.86%

Of the 24 industrial and agricultural goods provided for in the Second Five-Year Plan, the original indexes of 15 items were fulfilled or overfulfilled in 1959.

At the second session of the second period of the All-China People's Congress, a resolution was adopted in regard to ratifying the people's economic plan for 1960 in light of the accomplishments mentioned above. The session was held from 30 March to 10 April 1960. The economic development task for 1960 is to effect more satisfactorily a great continuous advance of the people's economy by realizing the total Party line on the construction of socialism, and by carrying out more successfully the Party policy of developing industry and agriculture at the same time.

Major Indexes of the 1960 People's Economic Plan

	1960 (plan)	1960 1959 [1959 = 100]
Total Industrial and Agricultural Output (in hundred million won)	2,980	123
Total Industrial Output (in hundred million won)	2,100	129
Total Agricultural Output (in hundred million won)	880	112
Investment in Capital Construction (in hundred million won)	325	121.7
Steel (steel produced by traditional methods not included. In ten thousand t)	1,840	138
Coal (in ten thousand t)	42,500	122
Grain (in ten thousand t)	--	110 or so

b. Industry

In 1959, total industrial output increased 39.3 percent [over the previous year]. (The average annual growth rate was 27.1 percent during 1951-58)

Industrial Output Index (1949=100)			
1953	1957	1958	1959
319	559	929	about 12.9 times

In 1959, with the growth of heavy industry the growth pace of light industry also was accelerated proportionately. The ratio of the growth paces between heavy industry and light industry was 1.98 to 1 during the First Five-Year Plan period; in 1959 the corresponding ratio was 1.27 to 1.

The Output of Major Industrial Goods			
	1958	1959	1962(plan)
Steel (steel by traditional methods excluded, In ten thousand t)	1 108	1 335	1 050 - 1 200
Coal (in ten thousand t)	13 000	34 780	19 000 - 21 000
Electric Power (in hundred million Kwh)	275	415	400 - 430
Metallurgical Equipment (in ten thousand Kw)	--	20	3 - 4
Power Generating Equipment	810	215	140 - 150
Machines for Cutting Metals (in ten thousand machines)	5	7	6 - 6.5

Table--Continued:

Chemical Fertilizers (in ten thousand t)	81.1	133.5	300 - 320
Wood Material (in million m ³)	35	41.2	31 - 34
Cement (in ten thousand t)	930	1 227	1 250 - 1 450
Cotton Fabrics (in hundred million m)	57	75	72.9 - 80.6
Paper (in ten thousand t)	163	170	150 - 160
Edible Oils (in ten thousand t)	125	146	310 - 320
Sugar (in ten thou- sand t)	90	113	240 - 250
Salt (in million t)	10.4	11.04	10 - 11

The rapid increase in industrial output brought about a great change in its geographical distribution. Industrial production has been spread more rationally, utilization of resources has been expanded in scope, and development of some weaker sectors of production has been stimulated. This was connected with the great development of large-scale, modern productive construction at the center, and the rapid development of productive construction by medium and small simple methods in widespread localities. In 1959, the total output of local industry increased 39 percent over 1958. The enterprises set up in 1958 to be operated by simple traditional methods were eliminated, the scale of production for the overwhelming majority of them has been expanded, and their technological provisions have been improved.

During 1958 and 1959, over 1,300 small iron foundries were set up; of these about 200 have been reorganized into medium and small integrated iron and steel foundries. At present, apart from Tibet, all provinces, cities and autonomous regions have iron and steel plants. In 1959, the output of pig iron from small and medium melting furnaces amounted to 11,050,000 t. This represented over half the total output of pig iron, with the output by traditional methods excluded (20,500,000 t), and exceeded Japan's output in the same year.

The industry of China is advancing at a pace faster than [that which characterized all] all capitalist countries in their best periods. The steel output in China (output by traditional methods excluded) rose from 5,350,000 t in 1957 to 13,350,000 t in 1959. It took only two years for China to bring about this much of an increase. But it required nine years in America to accomplish the same increase; and prior to the Second world war it took Germany thirteen years, France 33 years, and the United Kingdom 31 years; after the second world war it took Japan eight years. Of total steel output in 1959, the output by medium and small revolving furnaces amounted to 4,720,000 t, or over one third of the total.

In 1959, the output of coal was 347,800,000 t, an increase of 29 percent over 1956. Whereas it took the United States as many as sixteen years to increase annual coal output from 130,000,000 to 350,000,000 t, it took China only two years to attain to the same production level. In 1959, there were fifteen coal-mines in China that each produced five million tons; seven of these mines produced over ten million tons each. In power output amounted to 41,500,000,000 Kwh, a 51 percent increase over 1958 and an increase of over 960 percent over 1949. The United Kingdom took the past ten years to increase her power output less than 100 percent.

Machinery output increased about 50 percent over 1958. China used to depend upon other countries for medium size machinery and equipment, but now her industry is in a position to meet such needs.

The construction materials industry also made rapid progress. It took the United Kingdom five years and France four years to increase cement output from 9,000,000 t to 12,000,000 t; but China accomplished this in only one year.

c. Agriculture

The Chinese peasants and their countrymen, who number over five hundred million, are successfully carrying out the 1956-1957 program for agricultural development aiming at the rapid expansion of agricultural productivity. This program was proposed by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party in January 1956, revised in 1957 and adopted at the second session of the second period of the All-China People's Congress on 10 April 1960.

This program is aimed at developing socialist agricultural production and construction of China at a rapid pace by [increasing?] the output of agriculture, forestry, livestock industry, fishing, and subsidiary industry in a short period of time and at transforming the countryside by promoting the culture, education and public health of the rural areas.

By 1959, when the program had been carried out for four years, a great change had taken place in the countryside of China. In particular, the emergence of the people's communes has brought about a huge and profound change. In 1958, there were over 740,000 high-class agricultural cooperatives (kikup nongop hapchaksa), and in 1960 these cooperatives were reorganized into 24,000 people's communes. An average commune possesses 64,000 mu of land (one mu is equivalent to 207 p'yong) and a labor force of ten thousand persons. Indeed, one commune is the same as 30 cooperatives.

The operation of the people's communes in the countryside opened a wide path to further expansion of productivity. During these two years the output of grain and cotton increased 46 percent and 47 percent, respectively. In 1959, China was struck by the worst natural disasters in several decades, with 650,000,000 mu of land adversely affected. Nevertheless, the people's communes brought about a considerable increase in agricultural output by organizing efficiently for overcoming drought and thoroughly carrying out the "Eight Word Constitution".

It is stipulated in the "All-China Agricultural Development Program" that grain output per mu of land vary from area to area between 400 kun (200 Kg; i.e., one kun equals 0.5 Kg), 500 kun, and 800 kun; and that the cotton

output range from 60 kun, 80 kun to 100 kun. By 1959, these goals were already overfulfilled in many areas. In 1959 the grain production goal per mu was attained in 504 hsien, or 28 percent of the total number, and the cotton output goal per mu was attained in 20 percent of the 1,027 hsien where that crop was cultivated.

Output of Major Agricultural Products (in 1,000 t)

	1949	1958	1959
Grain (million t)	108.95	250	270
Cotton	444	2 100	2 410
Soybeans	5 086	10 500	11 500
Peanuts	1 268	2 800	3 058
Sugar Cane	2 642	13 525	13 931
Tobacco	43	380	422
Tea	41	140	151
Fruit	--	3 900	4 680
Sugar Beets	191	2 900	3 683

Increase in the Number of Major Livestock (in 10,000 head)

	1949	1957	1958	1959
Major Livestock	5 977.6	8 276	8 506	8 538
Minor Livestock	10 009.9	22 269	28 886	29 253
Pigs	4 234.7	9 769	18 000	18 000

NOTE: Major livestock includes cows, horses, donkeys and camels; included in the minor livestock category are pigs and sheep.

In accordance with the agricultural development program for the protection and increase of livestock and fowl, a drive for raising pigs was launched in October 1959 in various parts of China. In 1959, the average farm household raised 1.5 pigs. (It is expected that the figure will rise to 2.5 to 3 by 1967).

The subsidiary industries, fishing and forestry, also made a considerable advance. The fish catch, both at sea and in fresh water, rose from 3,120,000 t in 1957 to 5,020,000 t in 1959.

d. Commerce and Foreign Trade

In 1959, domestic trade sales increased 16.4 percent over 1958.

Increase in Commodity Circulation (in hundred million won)

1950	1952	1958	1959
170	348	548	638

In 1959, the year-end inventory in the various sectors of domestic trade increased 26 percent over the 1958 year-end figure. The temporary commodity shortage was improved and prices all over the country continued to be stabilized with market kept busy. Foreign trade also showed considerable growth.

In 1959, China conducted trade and commerce with 93 countries and areas; China had trade agreement with 27 countries. With the rapid growth of the people's economy, the proportion of industrial goods in total exports also increased gradually. The share of industrial exports rose from 27.5 percent in 1958 to 40 percent in 1959. On the other hand, imported machinery as a proportion of total imported industrial goods fell from 40 percent in the First Five-Year Plan period to 22 percent in 1958 and to 20 percent in 1959.

China's trade with socialist countries, especially with the Soviet Union, accounts for the larger part of China's foreign trade. During the first part of 1959, trade with the Soviet Union constituted 49 percent of China's total foreign trade.

In 1959 trade with Czechoslovakia amounted to 738 million rubles, that with Hungary was 335 million rubles, and that with Rumania increased 20 percent over 1958.

The main imports from these countries were machinery and industrial equipment: 90 percent in the case of Czechoslovakia and 60.4 percent, Poland.

The trade with people's democracies in Asia also increased considerably: according to the tentative data for 1959, trade with Mongolia increased 12 percent over 1958, and that with the Democratic Republic of Vietnam rose ten times over the previous year.

Trade with capitalist countries also was expanded.

Trade With Capitalist Countries
(in Million Rubles)

	<u>Imports</u>		<u>Exports</u>	
	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>
West Germany	233.7	264.7	649.1	515.1
United Kingdom	207.7	220.8	299.1	277.7
Italy	52.7	39.4 ¹	130.6	115.1 ¹
Belgium	24.2	31.0 ²	208.4	91.4 ²
Finland	15.2	17.6	33.6	65.9
Australia	4.2	10.0 ²	55.8	51.7 ²

Note: 1=10 months
2=11 months

e. Finance

In 1959, the total revenues of the State budget amounted to 54,160,000,000 won as against 41,860,000,000 won in 1958; this was a 29.4 percent increase. Of the 1959 revenues, the income from enterprises and non-productive enterprises was 33,360,000,000 won, income from various taxes was 20,400,000,000 won, and the balance was 330,000,000 won.

In 1959, the total expenditures of the State budget were 52,700,000,000 won against 40,900,000,000 won in 1958, an increase of 28.8 percent. Of the 1959 expenditure settlement, the expenditures for economic construction were 32,170,000,000 won (60.8 percent), those for social, cultural and educational purposes were 5,860,000,000 won, those for national defense were 5,800,000,000 won, and those for administration and maintenance were 2,900,000,000 won. In addition, the repayment of debts totaled 970,000,000 won and foreign assistance amounted to 350,000,000 won.

Material and Cultural Life With the rapid development of the people's economy, the material and cultural level of the people improved considerably.

In 1959, the average wage of workers and office workers (newly recruited workers and office workers not included) was raised five percent over 1958. Expenditures by the State for workers and office workers in the form of labor protection funds, medical service expenditures, and other collective benefits increased over 10 percent.

According to a rough estimate, dwelling houses encompassing a total floor space of 128,000, 000m² have been provided to working people between the period immediately after the liberation and the end of 1958.

Under the reactionary rule of the Nationalist Party, the problem of unemployment was chronic in nature. In 1949 prior to the liberation, there were eight million workers and office workers in China; as of January 1960, the corresponding number was forty million. The cultural level of workers and office workers has been raised considerably. As of the beginning of 1960, 50 percent of

the workers and office workers at factories and mines had an education extending to the upper grades of primary school, and one out of every five of them had a junior high school education. Prior to the liberation, eight out of every ten workers were illiterate.

At present, 170,000 workers and office workers are being educated in spare time colleges and through correspondence courses of colleges; another 170,000 of them are being instructed in spare time high schools and technical schools; and seven million workers are being educated in the upper grades of elementary schools.

In 1949, the total savings of city dwellers were ten million won; in 1960, the corresponding sum was 4,720,000,000 won. During 1958 and 1959, the savings of workers in urban areas were over 2,000,000,000 won.

The average incomes of the members of people's communes rose by about 10 percent over 1958. As the material status of the people's commune membership improved, their savings also increased: to one hundred million won as of February 1960. In China, one in every three persons is either attending one of various level schools or is participating in illiteracy elimination programs.

In 1959, enrollment in schools and colleges amounted to one hundred million persons, an increase of five million over 1958; this represents 400 percent of the highest figures [ever achieved] under the rule of the Nationalist Party.

As of 1959, 87 percent of the school age children were attending school. In 1959, there were ninety million students in elementary schools and twelve million in high schools. The enrollment in the institutions of higher education amounted to 810,000 persons. There were ten million students in spare time high schools and spare time colleges, an increased of 94 percent over 1958.

As of the end of 1958, there were 410,000 beds in modern-type hospitals, 6.7 times the highest number before the liberation. Until the liberation there were no medi-

cal facilities in the areas inhabited by ethnic minorities; now, as of September 1959, there are 14,000 integrated clinics and simple clinics.

In the past ten years, that is, since the foundation of the Chinese People's Republic, about forty thousand students have been graduated from medical colleges, or four times the medical college graduates during the twenty years prior to the liberation. Before the liberation, China had to import 80 percent to [her] medical supplies and hospital equipment; as of September 1959, 80 percent of such needs are met with domestic products.

As of the end of 1958, there were 840 research institutions in the fields of natural science and technology, including 91 scientific and technological research agencies under the control of the Academia Sinica. Thus, there are now 21 times as many research institutions as immediately before the liberation.

Much progress has been made in the production of moving pictures. In 1949, only three pictures were produced; in 1958 the number went up to 103. At present, there are a number of cinema studios in various provinces and autonomous regions. In 1958, there were 2,800,000,000 visitors to moving picture theaters, and the corresponding number stood at 4,000,000,000 persons in 1959. As of 1959, about sixty thousand workers were engaged in the production of moving pictures.

The major newspapers are Jen-min Jih-pao (the organ of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party), Kuang-ming Jih-pao (the joint organ of various democratic parties), Kung-len Jih-pa (the organ of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions), Chung-kuo Ching-nien Pao (the organ of the China Communist Youth League), Chung-kuo Hsiao-nien Pao (the organ of the China Communist Youth League), and Ta Kung Pao (a newspaper for industry and commerce).

The major periodicals are Hsueh-hsi, Cheng-chih, Hsueh-hsi, Hsin Chien-she, Hung-ch'i, Hsin-hua, Pan-yueh-k'an, Jen-min Wen hsueh, Wen-i Pao, Chieh-fang chun, Wen-i, Chung-kuo Fu-nu, Chung-kuo Ching-nien, Kuo-chi Wen-i, Yen-chiu, Shih-chieh, Chih-shih; there are following

illustrated magazines: Jen-min Hua-pao, Chieh-fang-chun Hua-pao. In addition, there are magazines featuring translated articles such as Problems of Peace and Socialism and International Problems.

As of May 1959, there were 107 radio broadcasting stations. In Peking there is the Central People's Broadcasting Station. As of January 1960, there were television broadcasting stations in Peiping, Shanghai, Kwangchow, Harbin, and Changchun. There is the State press agency, the Hsin-hua T'ung-hsin-she.

[Note: All proper nouns, including personal names, have been rendered in the McCune-Reischauer system of romanization, except for some of the more well-known individuals or places.]

MONGOLIA (THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC)

1. General

Area: 1,531,000Km²

Population: about one million (1958)

Capital: Ulan Bator (as of December 1957, its population stood at 156,192 persons.)

2. Politics

a. Structure

Constitution: Adopted on 30 June 1940. On 5 July 1960, it underwent a large revision at the first session of the fourth period of the Great People's Hural.

The Great People's Hural: This is the supreme sovereign organ, consisting of delegates who represent every 3,500 voters. Their term of membership lasts four years.

The present Hural was elected in June 1960 and is now in its fourth period; it consists of 267 delegates. The Chairman of the Great People's Hural is Pu. Jarukap-saihan. The Chairman of the Standing Committee of the G.P.H. is Chu. Salbu.

Cabinet: This was constituted on 6 July 1960. [It is composed as follows]

Premier: Yu. Chaetanbal

First Vice Premier and Chairman of the State Planning Commission: Tu. Molomjamju

Vice Premier and Minister of Agriculture: Nu. Jagubaram

Vice Premier and Chairman of the Committee for Liason with Foreign Economies: Su. Rumsan

Vice Premier and Chairman of the Construction Committee: Tu. Maidaru

Vice Premier: Pu. Ruhansuran

Minister of Industry: Mu. Rumsanch'oilbal

Foreign Minister: Pu Shagudarusuran

Minister of Transport and Communications: Ru. Tamdinjabu

Minister for the People's Army: Chu. Ruhagubasuran

Minister of Social Safety: Pu. Toruju

Minister of Commerce and Purchasing: Shu. Jagaan-doruju

Minister of Trade: O. Telgerujabu

Minister of Finance: Pu. Dugarusuran

Minister of Education: Ru. Jamsaran

Minister of Health: Ku. Tuban

Chairman of the State Censor Committee: Chu. Jamian

Local Sovereign Organ: This is the Worker Delegates Hural, and its term lasts two years. In the elections of 25 October 1959, 16,138 delegates were elected.

c. Political Parties and Social Organizations

The People's Revolution Party was founded 1 March 1921, and is the only political party in Mongolia. It has a membership of about 42,000 persons.

Members of the Political Bureau: Tu. Palohnyam; Chu. Dugerusuran; Ju. Sambu; Ru. Sandu; Yu. Jadanbal; Tu. Molomohamju; Nu. Jagubaral.

Deputy Members of the Political Bureau: Tu. Maidaru; Tu. Maidaru; Nu. Rubsonraldan.

Members of the Secretariat: Yu. Jedebal (First Secretary); Ru. Jendu (Second Secretary); Chu. Tugerusuran

Occupation League: Founded in August 1927. A membership of 84,000 persons (1960) Chairman of the Central Council: Tu. Palchinam

Revolutionary Youth League: Founded in August 1921. A membership of 60,000 persons. First Secretary of the Central Committee: Chu. Pulebujabu

Working Women's League: Chairman of the Central Council, Su. Anjuma

The Committee for Defense of Peace: Chairman, Chu. Damdinsuran

c. Major Internal Affairs

The plenary session of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party was held 27-30 March 1959. The reports on the 21st session of the CPSU Congress and on the conclusions reached at the congress for the activities of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party as well as the report on the revisions made in the Three-Year Plan (1958-1960) were discussed and appropriate decisions were adopted.

The third session of the Great People's Hural met 30 March - 1 April; after hearing the report on the Three-Year Plan for the development of the people's economy

and culture, it adopted appropriate laws and ratified the State budget for 1959.

The seventh convention of the Mongolian Occupation League was held 27-30 April; after hearing the report on the tasks for the League Organizations to carry out the Three-Year Plan, it adopted appropriate decisions and elected the leading organ.

On October 25, the elections of the local sovereign organs were held; 99.97 percent of the voters participated.

The fourth plenary session of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party was held. The plenary session adopted appropriate decisions after economy and the measures taken to strengthen agricultural cooperatives in structure and economy.

The fourth regular session of the Great People's Hural was held December 19-21; it heard and discussed the report on the people's economic development plan for 1960, the State budget for 1960, and the review of the implementation of the 1958 State budget.

The second convention of agricultural cooperatives took place 21-25 December. The convention adopted appropriate decisions after discussing the report on the task for strengthening agricultural cooperatives and on the partial revision of and supplement to the basic regulations of the agricultural cooperatives.

d. Foreign Relations

During 13-18 June 1959, the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly (Ch'oego Inmin Hwoeui) of Korea, Ch'oe Yong-gun, visited the Mongolian People's Republic. During his stay there, Chairman Ch'oe had friendly conversations with Mongolian Party and government leaders, reaching complete agreement with them on the matters discussed in the talks.

On 21 December, the Great People's Hural held its fourth session and adopted a statement to support the letter of 27 October sent by the Supreme People's Assembly of Korea, and addressed to the legislatures of the world.

In May a delegation of the Korean people visited Mongolia and put their signatures on the statement (uijongso) in regard to the repatriation of the Korean war orphans who had been living in Mongolia.

In June, a Korean trade delegation visited Mongolia.

On 17 July, the Mongolian Press Agency concluded an agreement with the Korean Central Press Agency on the exchange of information.

During 20 to 27 October, the "flying horse" exhibit sponsored by Korea was held in Ulan Bator. It was a success.

On 25 January, a Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party delegation headed by Yu. Jedenbal, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Mongolian Premier, visited the Soviet Union to attend the 21st Congress of the CPSU.

On 10 February, Premier Yu. Chedenbal, on a visit in the Soviet Union, signed a new agreement on economic and technological cooperation between the Soviet Union and Mongolia.

During 30 August - 7 September, a Mongolian Party and government delegation led by Premier Yu. Chedenbal visited the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and held friendly talks with the latter's party and Government leaders. In these conversations the participants exchanged views on the international situation and on the need for further strengthening brotherly friendship and cooperation, reaching complete agreement on the subjects discussed. During 10-16 September, Premier Yu. Chedenbal visited India. A Hungarian Party and government delegation headed by Premier Munich Perens visited Mongolia in April; in May, a German Democratic Republic legislature delegation visited Mongolia; in October, Antonin Novotny, first Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovakian Communist Party and the President of the Republic visited Mongolia; and, in October, A. Jawadsky, Chairman of the State Soviet of the Polish People's Republic visited Mongolia.

On 5 February, the Mongolian government issued a statement supporting the Soviet proposal on the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany. The Mongolian Foreign Ministry issued the following statements: a statement in regard to the NATO council meeting (4 April); a statement in support of the Soviet proposal on the conclusion of a non-aggression treaty between the NATO nations and the Warsaw Treaty nations (April); a statement condemning the illegal resolution adopted at the 14th session of the U.N. General Assembly on the "Tibetan Problem" (29 October).

Mongolia has established diplomatic relations with 15 nations, including socialist countries.

3. Economy

a. General

The important factor in the people's economy is the livestock industry, with sheep, horses, cattle and camels as the major stock. Underground resources include coal, petroleum, iron, gold, silver, copper, manganese and tungsten. Major industry is represented by the processing of livestock products; there are also of coal, petroleum, mining, wood-processing, textile, and food-processing industries. By successful implementation of two Five-Year Plans, Mongolia has been transformed into a socialist agricultural-industrial state. A Three-Year Plan has been in force since 1958; this plan is aimed at raising productivity, strengthening and developing the socialist elements in agriculture, strengthening all sectors of the economy and raising the level of the material and cultural livelihood of the working people.

It is expected that by the end of the Three-Year Plan period the number of livestock will be increased to 24,300,000 head and the total output of wheat alone will rise to 158,000 t; thus, the Mongolian people will meet their food needs with their own produce.

It is envisaged in the Three-Year Plan that total industrial output will increase 63.2 percent over 1957

and that the growth rate of industrial output will be 13 percent per year. During the Three-Year Plan period, 1,300,000,000 dugrik will be invested in capital construction, 28 light industry and foodstuff plants will be established, and ten industrial enterprises will be expanded.

b. Agriculture

In 1959, the number of livestock increased by 452,500 head over the previous year, totaling 22,895,000 head.

In 1959, the transformation of agriculture along socialist lines was completed. At the end of 1958, there were 727 agricultural cooperatives, and they were reorganized in 1959 into 389 cooperatives. Included in the agricultural cooperatives are 99 percent of arid administration (kyongni) and 73.3 percent of the total number of livestock. In 1959, a total of 163,800 ha of virgin land was reclaimed, the planted area increased 56.5 percent over 1958, and the grain production plan was fulfilled at 123.1 percent of target.

In 1959, grain crops were planted on 150,000 ha of arable land, and 8,000,000 budu of grain were harvested, including 5,600,000 budu from state-operated farms.

The mechanization of agriculture has been considerably effected. There are over 2,5000 tractors and about 500 grains combines and other farm machines in the countryside.

c. Industry

In 1959, the industrial output plan was implemented at 103.5 percent of target, including rates of 102 percent for state industry and 110.1 percent for collective industry. In 1959, total industrial output increased 7.3 percent over 1958, an increase of 480 percent over 1940.

In 1959, the state production plans for electric power, diesel oil, volatile oil, wood and various livestock products were overfulfilled considerably.

With the assistance of brotherly nations, including the Soviet Union, a great many industrial enterprises were established last year, including a flour plant capable of producing 25,000 t of wheat flour per year, large-scale coal-mines, paper mills, glass mills, cow milk plants, brick plants and steam power plants.

d. Foreign Trade

In 1959, foreign trade was conducted at a rate of 600,000,000 rubles, with exports increasing 11 percent over 1958. In 1952, machinery and chemical goods accounted for 24 percent of the imports; in 1959, the corresponding figure rose to 40 percent.

e. State Budget

The currency unit is the dugrik, one dugrik being equivalent to one ruble (as of 1 January 1959).

In 1959, the state budget revenues were 815,300,000 dugrik, and expenditures totalled 809,900,000 dugrik.

f. Material and Cultural Livelihood

In 1959, the number of workers and office workers increased 8.1 percent over 1958, and the wage fund increased 15.8 percent. The state's purchasing prices for agricultural products were raised; as a result, the cash income of rural inhabitants increased rapidly.

In 1959, various subsidies and pensions per person in the population were increased 44.8 percent, and expenditures for social insurance were increased 15.2 percent over the previous year. In 1959, over 4,000 persons availed themselves of recreation centers and sanatoriums.

In 1959, the floor space of dwelling houses, hospitals, club houses, kindergartens and public nurseries increased over 100 percent over 1958.

During the 1959-1960 school year, the number of ten-year schools increased 54 percent over the previous school year, enrollment in general educational institutions in-

creased 3.2 percent, the number of college students increased 7.8 percent, and that of university students five percent over the previous year. There were 129.6 students for every 1,000 persons.

In 1959, the state's expenditures for improvements in the field of health increased 18.2 percent over 1958. The number of doctors also increased 22.2 percent over the previous year; the number of beds in hospitals increased by seven percent. At present, there is one doctor per 1,070 persons in Mongolia. In 1959, the population increased by 7.5 percent over 1958.

g. Publications

There is the Mongolian Press Agency and following newspapers: Unen (organ of the People's Revolutionary Party); Jamuujuudoen Unen (organ of the Revolutionary Youth League); Hodulmoru (organ of the Occupation League); Jamjk Nminbaiguulmaldu (theoretical journal of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party).

[Note: All proper nouns, including personal names, have been rendered in the McCune-Reischauer system of romanization, except for some of the more well-known individuals or places.]

VIETNAM (THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM)

1. General

Area: 3,208,000Km² (with 17 degrees, northern latitude as the temporary military boundary with the South Vietnam)

Population: 15,903,000 persons (March 1960)

Capital: Hanoi (population, 639,000 persons)

2. Politics

a. Structure

Constitution: It was adopted at the Second People's Conference on 8 November 1946. At the 11th People's Conference, 18 December 1959, the constitution was revised to suit the newly changed situation.

National Assembly: This is the supreme sovereign organ. One delegate represents 50,000 citizens. Their tenure lasts three years. The Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly is Chang Chong.

Government: The State's supreme executive organ, consisting of the Chairman, Vice Chairman, Premier, Ministers and Deputy Ministers. [It is composed as follows]

Chairman: Ho Chi Minh

Vice Chairman: Son Tok-sung

Premier and Foreign Minister: Pham Van Dong

Vice Premier: Pom Ung

Vice Premier and Minister of Internal Affairs: Pan-Gye-su

**Vice Premier and Minister of National Defense:
Mu Won-gap**

Vice Premier and Industrial Minister: Lyo Ch'ong-ui

Chairman of the State Planning Commission: Won Yu-jong

Chief Inspector of the Government Inspection Commission: Won Yang-bong

Minister of Public Security: Chin Kuk-hwan

Minister of Justice: Mu Ch'ing-gwi

Minister of Education: Won Mun-sin

Minister of Culture: Hwang Myong-gam

Minister of Health: Pom Ok-sik

Minister of Finance: Hwang Yong

Minister of Commerce: Tu Mae

Minister of Trade: Pan Hong

Minister of Agriculture: Om Ch'un-am

Minister of Transport and Communications: Won Mun-jun

Minister of Architecture: Pae Kwang-jo

Minister of Repairs (Suri): Chin Ton gwa

Minister of Labor: Won Mun-jo

Chairman of the Science Commission: Chang Chong

Chairman of the Commission for Nationalities
Affairs: Chu Mun-jin

Local Sovereign Organs: Administrative units are divided into chou (at present there are 11 chou) municipalities, hsiang, and wards (ku). In each unit, there is the people's delegates conference. The executive organ is the executive committee at the various levels.

b. Political Parties and Social Organizations

The Vietnam Lao Dong Party was founded 3 March 1951. Its predecessor was the Indo-Chinese Communist Party, founded 6 January 1930. A membership of about 650,000 persons in 1954. Chairman and Secretary, Ho Chi-minh.

Members of the Politbureau of the Central Committee: Ho Chi-minh, Lyo Sun, Chang Chong, Pham Van-dong, Mu Won-ka, Won Yu-jong, Won Chi-ch'ong, Lyo Tok-su, Hwang Mun-hwan, Pom Ung, Lyo Ch'ong-ui.

The Fatherland Front: Founded 10 September 1955. Honorary Chairman, Ho Chi-minh.

The Democratic Party: Founded on 30 June 1944, consisting of patriotic petit bourgeois, intellectuals and nationalist bourgeois. A membership of about 30,000 persons. General Secretary Om Ch'un-am.

The Socialist Party: Founded on 22 July 1946. A membership of 7,000 persons. General Secretary, Won Ch'on.

The Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions: Reorganized from the Vietnam Association of Workers for Saving the Country. Founded on 20 July 1946 and immediately joined the International Federation of Trade Unions. Chairman of the Executive Committee, Hwang Kuk-wim.

Workers' Youth League: A rear guard for the workers' Party; founded on 24 April 1941. Its predecessor was the Vietnam Youth's League for Saving the Country. The present title was adopted on 24 April 1955. A membership of 700,000 persons (April 1956). First Secretary, Won Lam.

Vietnam Youth League: Founded 15 October 1956. Chairman, Pom Ok-sin.

Women's League: Founded 20 October 1946. Chairman, Won Si-sim.

The Committee for Defending Peace: Founded 19 November 1950. Chairman of the Standing Committee, Lyo Chong-nam.

The Vietnam Committee for the Solidarity of Asia: Founded 19 October 1956. Chairman, Son Kwang-bom.

The Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association: Founded June 1950. Chairman, Sou Tok-sung.

The Vietnam-China Friendship Association: Founded 6 February 1950. Chairman, Pae Ki.

c. Major Internal Events

The Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party met 17 February 1959. After hearing the report from Chairman Ho-chi-minh, who had attended the 21st Congress of the CPSU, the Committee adopted a decision to inform the people of the decisions of the Committee and to organize an extensive discussion of the literature on the Congress.

On 27 February, the decree on the revaluation of the currency was published, exchanging one thousand tong of the old currency for one tong of the new currency.

On 13 May, at the 15th session of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party, the development of the struggle for the reunification of the country was surveyed and the following decision was adopted: "National unification should be strengthened, a decisive struggle should be carried out for the unification of the country based

on independence and democracy, efforts should be made to complete the democratic revolution in the entire territory of Vietnam; and all efforts should be devoted to strengthen the northern part of the country, lead it along the way to socialism, build up a peace-loving, democratic, unified, independent and prosperous Vietnam, and establish peace in Indo-china, Southeast Asia and the world."

On 20 May, at the 16th session of the Vietnam Workers' Party, the need to struggle for the completion of the collectivization of agriculture in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and for the transformation of capitalist industry and commerce along socialist lines was emphasized. (Reported by the Korean Central Press Agency).

The tenth session of the People's Conference was held 20-27 May. Government reports on agricultural cooperativization, plans of the State, and the 1959 budget were heard and discussed; decisions were adopted to accept the reports. A statement was issued on the increasing terrorism in South Vietnam by U.S. imperialists and the Ngo Dinh-Diem clique.

On 18 December, at the 11th session of the People's Conference, the new Constitution, the election laws and the marriage and family laws were discussed and adopted; Premier Pom Mun-dong's report on the work of the Government in 1959 was heard, discussed and accepted.

In 1959, the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam made all possible efforts to promote the unification of the country and establish normal relations, as a first step toward that end, between the south and north. On 9 April 1959, the Central Committee on Physical Training and Sports of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam proposed that the sportsmen of South Vietnam hold friendship contests each year at Saigon, Yue, Hanoi, Haiphong or suitable places in the demilitarized zone. On 20 April, the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam proposed that the pictures drawn by the children in the south and north be collected.

On 2 May, the Republic's Minister of Health proposed to the authorities of South Vietnam that medical data, medical experiences and medical groups be exchanged between south and north. On 4 July, the Ministry of Agriculture

and Forestry proposed technological cooperation in the field of agriculture to the South Vietnam authorities. On 17 July, the Ministry of Transport and Communications requested that normal relations be established between south and north.

On 1 August, the State Bank of Vietnam made its seventh request to the authorities of South Vietnam that a remittance system be set up between south and north. On 13 August, the state-operated trading houses of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam proposed to the authorities of South Vietnam that trade between south and north be normalized.

On 10 September, Hwang Myong-gam, Minister of Cultural Affairs, proposed that a conference be held to normalize cultural relations between north and south.

On 13 October, the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry sent a letter to his counterpart in the south; he proposed to assist the peasants being plagued by noxious insects.

On 11 November, the Minister of Transport and Communications sent a letter to his counterpart in the south proposing to exchange mail between north and south; the General Bureau of Communications also sent a letter to the same effect to the authorities of the south.

d. Foreign Relations

On 20 November 1959, the Standing Committee of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam adopted a letter in full support of the letter sent by the Supreme People's Assembly of Korea to the legislatures of the world.

In 1959, economic and cultural relations between the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and Korea were strengthened.

The following documents were signed between Korea and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam: an agreement on mail exchange and an agreement on the regular exchange of information (30 January); an agreement between "the Voice of Vietnam" and the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee on cooperation in the field of broadcasting (14 May); the

joint protocol (uijongso) of first session of the Joint Committee on Korean-Vietnamese Scientific Technological Cooperation (2 July). A group of irrigation workers of Korea went to Vietnam to offer technological assistance (3 July).

On 17 January 1959, a German Democratic Republic government delegation headed by Premier Otto Grotewohl visited the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and signed a joint statement on 21 January.

During 2-12, April, a delegation of the Party and Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam visited Poland, Hungary, and Mongolia. The delegation was headed by Vice Premier Mu Won-gap. On 21 April, a delegation of the Hungarian Party and government led by Premier Munc Perens visited the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. On 26 April, a joint communique was issued.

On 2 July Premier Ho Chi-minh visited the Soviet Union. On 30 August, the Mongolian Party and government delegation led by Premier Yu. Jedenbal came to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and signed a joint communique on 6 September. During 26 September - 4 October, a Party and government delegation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam headed by Premier Ho Chi-minh went to China to attend the tenth anniversary of the foundation of the Chinese Democratic Republic.

On 6 October, the Polish People's Republic delegation headed by the Chairman of the Polish State Soviet, Alexander Jawadsky, came to Vietnam.

During 27 February - 8 March, Premier Ho Chi-minh visited Indonesia at the invitation of the Indonesian President. Vietnam was visited by President Prasad of India (22-25 March), the Indonesian Communist Party delegation headed by Party General Secretary Ti. Hen. Aiditu (26 March - 4 April), and President Sukarno of Indonesia (end of June).

In 1959, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam condemned the U.S. imperialists and the sananikone clique for the conspiracies of perpetrating provocations by aggravating tensions in Laos and violating the Geneva Agreement and the Vientiane Agreement. On 15 February, the government

of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam issued a statement requesting the Laotian government to observe the Geneva Agreement accurately and completely. Subsequently, statements and protests were sent 30 times in the names of the Premier and Foreign Minister.

e. Agreements With Other Countries in 1959

The Mongolian-Vietnamese Trade and Payments Agreement (15 January); the Bulgaria-Vietnam Trade Agreement for 1959-60 and the Protocol (uijongso) on Commodity Exchange and Payments (23 January); the Vietnam-Poland Trade Agreement for 1959-60 (10 February); the China-Vietnam Trade and Assistance Agreement, by which China is to extend long term credit of three hundred million won and armament assistance of one hundred million won (18 February); the Vietnam-Czechoslovakia Economic, Scientific and Technological Assistance Agreement (30 April); the Agreement between China and Vietnam on Currency Exchange and Non-Commercial Payments (20 June); the Vietnam-Iraq Trade Agreement (8 July); the Vietnam-Czechoslovakia Protocol on Commodity Exchange and Payments (2 December).

3. Economy

a. General

There are abundant deposits of underground resources such as coal, iron, tungsten, gold, zinc, chrome, antimony, lead and apatite. The major agricultural produces are rice and maize; in addition, rubber, sugar cane, palm and coffee are produced. There are also abundant fishing and forestry resources. The forests cover 60 percent of the total land area.

By 1957, the basic tasks of economic restoration were successfully accomplished. Now the Three-Year Economic Plan (1958-60) is being implemented. The aim of this plan is to transform agriculture, handicrafts, industry and commerce along socialist lines. The socialist transformation and development of agriculture constitutes the basic link.

The socialist transformation effected in 1959 was "of a decisive character". As a result, agriculture was transformed along socialist lines at a rapid pace. At the end of 1958, only five percent of farm households were included in agricultural cooperatives; but at the end of 1959, 45.4 percent were included in 28,775 agricultural cooperatives, including over 800 high-class or advanced type cooperatives.

Private commerce and handicrafts also were transformed with great success along socialist lines. In 1959, 45 percent of the capitalist commercial and industrial enterprises were reorganized into corporations, 65 percent of all handicraft workers joined cooperatives, and 12.9 percent of all small tradesmen joined cooperatives.

The proportion of the state sector in total industrial output rose from 12 percent in 1955 to 47.5 percent in 1959.

According to the year-end statistics for 1958, state-operated industrial output had increased 16-fold over 1954, and the output of handicrafts and capitalist industry both increased 65 percent. The output of handicrafts and industry increased each year an average of about 30 percent. Industrial output as a proportion of total industrial and agricultural output increased from 20 percent in 1955 to 37.1 percent in 1959. (The share of agricultural output decreased during the same period from 80 percent to 62.9 percent.)

b. Industry

Industrial output in 1959 increased 31 percent over 1958. The output of the machine construction and metallurgical industries increased 400 times compared with the 1958 level; the output of coal increased to about 2.5 times the 1958 level; the output of electric power per person increased to about 3.5 times the 1955 level.

In 1959, Vietnam began to produce enamelled metal utensils, electric appliances, etc.

Great advances were made in local industry. By 1956, there were over 50 local industry enterprises and their

output was about one-eighth of the output of the state-operated enterprises under the control of central agencies.

Industrial Production Indexes (1956=100)

1956	1957	1958	1959
100	143	167	218

In total industrial output, the proportions of the output of means of production and consumer goods are as follows:

Shares of Output of Means of Production and Consumer Goods in Total Industrial Output

	1956	1957	1958	1959
Means of Production	28.2	22.6	24.8	29.5
Consumer Goods	71.8	77.4	75.2	70.5

Industrial Goods Output

	1939	1959	$\frac{1959}{1939} \%$
Electric Power (in million Kwh)	122.6	208	170
Cement (in 1000 t)	305.8	400	130
Textile Fabrics (in million m)	55.6	88	160
Phosphate Fertilizer (in 1000 t)	35.7	51	145

Table--Continued:

Sugar (in 1000 t)	7	13.3	190
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Of over 130 major construction projects that were under way in 1959, 68 were either completed or almost completed.

c. Agriculture

The 1959 harvests in North Vietnam were the best bumper crops. Despite droughts, floods and other natural disasters, total agricultural output increased 8.2 percent over 1958. Rice output amounted to 5,194,000 t, a 13.2 percent increase, exceeding the highest output under French rule by over one hundred percent. The output of rice per unit also exceeded all previous records: the output of fall rice was 2,071 Kg per ha and that of summer rice 2,413 Kg per ha. Thus, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam has the highest per capita output of rice per ha in all Southeast Asia. As compared with 1958, the output of cotton increased 10.6 percent, maize 28.6 percent, sweet potatoes 69.2 percent, jute 23.9 percent, peanuts 5.8 percent, and sesame 14.7 percent.

During the past year the number of livestock increased considerably. As compared with 1958, the number of buffaloes increased 6.1 percent, pigs 6.4 percent and horses 16.4 percent.

In 1959, the state gave a loan of 19,000,000 tong to the peasants, of which 15,000,000 tons were given to agricultural cooperatives.

d. Foreign Trade

The Democratic Republic of Vietnam has trade relations with 25 nations, including socialist countries. In 1959, exports and imports combined increased 44.5 percent over 1958. Of this, exports increased 33.3 percent, im-

ports 49 percent. Imports of machinery, equipment, and raw materials accounted for 86.7 percent, and the imports of consumer goods 13.3 percent of the total.

e. Finance

The state budget for 1959 increased to 200 percent of the 1958 level. In 1959, revenues from state-operated enterprises accounted for 50.8 percent of total basic revenues. Expenditures for economic and cultural construction constituted 68.9 percent of the total.

On 27 February 1959, the decree on the revaluation of the currency was issued. The ratio between the new currency and the old was 1 to 1,000. The new currency was classified into 1-tong, 2-tong, 5-tong and 10-tong bank notes and 1-chon, 2-chon, 5-chon, 10-chon, 20-chon, and 50-chon coins.

f. Material and Cultural Livelihood

As a result of the economic accomplishments effected in 1959, the level of material and cultural livelihood among the working people of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam improved rapidly. In 1959, national income per person was 277 tong, a 90 percent increase over 1958.

In 1959, the purchasing power of the inhabitants rose 14.7 percent over 1958. In the past five years, the consumption of rice per person rose from 115 Kg to 172 Kg and that of meat from 3.4 Kg to 7.4 Kg. In 1959, there were 40,000 newly recruited workers and office workers. In 1959, the wage fund increased 15.7 percent over 1958, and real wages increased an average of 2.8 percent.

In 1959, the prices continued to decline; the price index of 10 major consumer good items fell 1.37 percent.

In 1959, the number of students in general schools [probably elementary schools] rose to 1,520,000 persons, an increased of 34 percent over 1958. This was 10.5 percent of the total population. There were 17,656 students in the supplementary classes of secondary or middle schools; the enrollment in colleges was 7,957 students. The children

of workers and office workers constituted 40.5 percent of the total enrollment in schools of various levels.

In 1959, the inhabitants of North Vietnam were shown moving pictures at a rate of 3.2 times per person.

In 1959, there were 138 hospitals and 1,500 rural clinics.

g. Publications

The People (organ of the Vietnam Workers' Party), Independence (organ of the Vietnam Democratic Party), Fatherland (organ the Vietnam Socialist Party), Labor (organ of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions), the People's Army (organ the Vietnam People's Army), and the Vietnam Press Agency.

EUROPE

THE SOVIET UNION

[Note: All proper nouns, including personal names have been rendered in the McCune-Reischauer system of romanization, except for some of the more well-known individuals or places.]

1. General

a. Area

The area of the Soviet Union is 22,403,000 km², out of which 5,600,000 km² covers the European portion of the Soviet Union and 16,800,000 km² covers the Asian portion.

b. Population

Population of the Soviet Union is 208,826,650 persons (as of 15 January 1959). The sex ratio is as follows: male, 94,050,303 and female, 114,776,347 (which is 48 percent of the total inhabitants). The peasant population is 108,848,955 persons (which comprises 52 percent of the total inhabitants). In the Soviet Union there are about 100 nationalities.

The population of the Soviet Union has increased by 1,810,000 persons since the pre-war (World War II) years, when the Soviet population was about 190,700,000 persons,

persons, to 1959. The rate of increase was about 9.5 percent. The rate of increase in the Ural area was over 32 percent, while an increase of 24 percent was noted in West Siberia and 34 percent in East Siberia. In the Far East portion of the Soviet Union, the increase was 70 percent, while it was 38 percent in Central Asia and Kazakhstan.

c. Capitals

The capital of the Soviet Union is Moscow, with a population of 5,032,000 persons (as of 15 January 1959).

[The capitals of the Republics of the Union and their populations are as follows.]

Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic
Moscow (5,032,000)

Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic: Kiev
(1,110,200)

Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic (White
Russia): Minsk (509,000)

Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic: Tashkent
(911,000)

Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic: Alma-Ata
(455,000)

Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic: Tbilisi
(694,000)

Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic: Baku
(968,000)

Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic: Vilna
(235,000)

Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic: Kishinev
(214,000)

Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic: Riga
(605,000)

Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic : Frunze
(217,000)

Tadjik Soviet Socialist Republic: Stalinabad
(224,000)

Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic: Erevan
(509,000)

Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic: Ashkhabad
(170,000)

Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic: Tallinn
(280,000)

Following are some other important cities: Lenin-
grad (330,000); Gorki (942,000); Kharkov (930,000);
Novosibirsk (887,000); Kuibyshev (806,000).

2. Politics

a. Constitution

The Constitution of the Soviet Union, which was promulgated at the Eighth Special Session of the Soviet of the Union on 5 December 1936, provides the principles and foundation for the socialist system of the Soviet Union. The political foundation of the Soviet Union is the Soviet, the assembly of workers. The economic foundation is the socialist economic system based on socialist ownership of the means of production. The cornerstone of the socialist democracy of the Soviet Union is the socialist order in which there are two friendly classes, the working class and the peasant class. The forms of socialist ownership of the means of production are of two kinds: state-people's ownership and kolkhoz ownership.

The Soviet Union, which is a multi-nationality state, is a voluntary union founded on the principles of equality and self-determination.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was founded on 30 December 1922, and now consists of fifteen Union Republics, nineteen Autonomous Republics, nine Autonomous Regions and ten National Areas.

b. The Supreme Soviet of the U. S. S. R.

The Supreme Soviet consists of two Chambers: the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities. Both Chambers have equal powers. The Supreme Soviet is elected for a term of four years. The Soviet of the Union represents the interests of the Soviet people as a whole and is elected on the basis of one deputy for every 300,000 persons of the population. The Soviet of Nationalities represents the interests of the nationalities of each republic and is elected on the basis of twenty-five deputies from each Union Republic, eleven deputies from each Autonomous Republic, five deputies from each Autonomous Region and one deputy from each National Area. The present Soviet is the fifth Supreme Soviet elected on 16 March 1958. At the election, 1,378 deputies (738 for the Soviet of the Union and 640 for the Soviet of Nationalities) were chosen.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U. S. S. R. is as follows.

President: El I Bruzhnebu [Bredzhnev]

Vice Presidents: Te Es Koruttuch'enk'o
Woe I Kozulobu [Kozlov]
En En Oruganobu
Sha El Lashwidobu
Ef Ze Karibujanobu
I Ka Abudollaebu
Yu I P'allechukhissu
I. Es Kkojiccha
Ya E Kkallulberujin
Tte Kurattobu
En Lafumattobu
Sha En Arushyaning
En Pairanobu
O Ke Eip'ildu

Secretary: Em Ppe Keorugaje

President of the Soviet of the Union: Ppe Ppe Lubanobu

President of the Soviet of Nationalities: Ya Woe
Ppaeibae

c. Cabinet

The present cabinet was formed when the first meeting of the fifth session of the Supreme Soviet was held. (27-31 March 1958)

Chairman of the Council of Ministers: N. Es
Hurussobu (N. S. Khrushchev)

First Deputy Chairmen of the Council of Ministers:
A. I Mikoyan (S. I. Mikoyan)
A En Kkocchoegin

Deputy Chairmen of the Council of Ministers:
Woe En Nobikkov
En Ke Igunattov
Ya Ef Chacchajigo
Te Ef Ussucchinov

President of the National Planning Committee:
Woe En Nobikkov

Minister of Foreign Trade: En Es Ppattollach'ebu

Minister of Higher, Middle and Vocational Education:
Woe Ppe Ellucchin

Minister of Geology and Natural Resource Conservation:
Ppe Ya Antturoppubu

Minister of Health: Es Woe Kkurashobu

Minister of Foreign Affairs: A A Gromyko

Minister of Culture: Ye A P'uruccheba

Minister of Maritime Shipping:
Woe Ke Bakkayebu

Minister of Defense: El Ya Malinowsky

Minister of Transportation: Pae Ppae Pesswoebu

Minister of Communications: En Te Ppussurucchebu

Minister of Agriculture: Woe Woe Macchukkebich'i

Minister of Medium Size Machine Building Industry:

Ye Ppae Ssullabssukki

Minister of Transportation Construction:

Ye Ef Kkodebnikkobu

Minister of Finance: A Ke Chuberaebu

Minister of Power Plant Construction: I Me Nobikkobu

State Planning Committee: First Deputy Chairmen-
Ministers:

Ke Woe Ppaerobu
Em A Lessech'ikko

Deputy Chairmen - Ministers: Woe Ppe Chottobu
En I Ssuttorokkin
En Woe Hurunich'ebu

Bureau Chiefs - Ministers:

Ke Es Hullamobu
A A Isukkobu
E Es Nobossullobu

Cabinet Soviet Control Committee Chairman:

Ke Woe Enyuochil

State Food Grains Inspection Committee:
Chairman: El Eru Kkorunieochu

State Work and Wage Committee:

Chairman: A Ppe Wolkkobu

State Science and Economy Committee:

Chairman: A Ef Chacohajikko

State Science and Technology Committee:

Chairman: Kka Te Ppaettuhobu

State Aeronautical Technology Committee:

Chairman - Minister: Ppae Woe Chemencchiyeu

State Defense Committee:

Chairman - Minister: Kka En Ludunyeu

State Automation and Machine Building Committee:

Chairman - Minister: A I Kkossuttossobu

State Radio Electronics Committee:

Chairman-Minister: Woe Te Kkalmuikkobu

State Ship Building Committee:

Chairman - Minister: Pe Ye Puttoma

State Chemistry Committee:

Chairman: Woe Es P'yodorobu

State Construction Committee:

Chairman: Woe A Kkuch'ellenkko

State Foreign Economy Liason Committee:

Chairman: Es A Ssukkach'ikkobu

State Foreign Culture Liason Committee:

Chairman: Ke A Chukkobu

State Occupation and Vocational Education Committee:

Chairman: Ke I Chellenkko

Cabinet State Security Committee:

Chairman: A En Sheolleppin

Cabinet State Central Statistics Bureau:

Chief: Woen En Sauttarulssukki

Chairman of Board of Directors of the State Bank:
A K Korobushwikkin

Premier of Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic:

Te Es Pollyanssukki

Premier of Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic:

En Tte Kkallich'enkko

Premier of Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic:

Cohihon Kkissaellyobu

Premier of Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic:

A A Wallimobu

Premier of Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic:

Chumabek'u Ttashwoenebu

Premier of Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic:

Ke Te Chawahishubilli

Premier of Azerbaidzan Soviet Socialist Republic:
Es Ke Lakimobu

Premier of Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic:
Em Yu Shumaussukkassu

Premier of Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic:

A Ef Chiorujiocha

Premier of Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic:

Moocheyussu Shuaussukkisu

Premier of Kirgiz Soviet Socialist Republic:

Kka Te Chikkambayebu

Premier of Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic:
En Toduhudoyebu

Premier of Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic:

A Ye Kkoch'inyat

Premier of Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic:

Te Te Kkaraebu

Premier of Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic:

A A Myurisseppu

d. Political Parties and Social Organizations

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union [CPSU] was founded in 1903 as a Party of Lenin's design. The CPSU is the source of energy of the state and foundation of the socialist system. It had 8,708,000 Party members as of 1 January 1960.

Members of the Presidium of the Central Committee are as follows:

A Pae Arissottov
El I Brejunebu
Kka Ye Wiroschwillobu
En Ke Igunattobu
Ef El Kozulobu
A En Kkossigin
O Woe Kkuochinen
A I Mikoyang [Minoyan]
En A Muhittujinobu
En Woe Ppodugorunui
Te Es Ppollyanssuki
Em A Suslobu
Ye A P'uruchhaeba
En Es Hurussobu
En Em Shuwoerunigu

Candidate Members are as follows:

Ppe En Ppossuppaemruba
Te Es Kkorottuch'enk'o
A E Kallunberujin
A Ppe Kkirilrenkko

Kka Tte Mazulobu
Woe Ppae Mujabanafe
Em Ke Ppaerubuhin

Members of the Secretariat of the Central Committee
are as follows:

First Secretary: En Es Hurussobu

Secretaries: O Woe Kkuussinen; El I Brujunev;
Ef El Kozulobu [Kozlov]
En A Muhittujinobu;
En A Suslobu [Suslov]

Chairman of the Control Committee of the Central
Committee: En Em Shyuwoerunik'u

Chairman of the Inspection Committee of the Central
Committee: Ppe Ke Mossukkattobu

The Soviet Federation of Trade Unions; Membership
is about fifty-three million persons and the Chairman
of the Central Committee is Woe Woe Kurishwin.

Lenin Communist Youth League (Komsomol): Founded
on 29 October 1918; membership is about 18,500,000
persons (as of July 1958); the First Secretary of the
Central Committee is Es Ppae Ppabullobu.

The Soviet Youth Organizations Committee: The or-
ganization that represents the Soviet Union in the Inter-
national democratic youth movement; Chairman is Es Kka
Lomanobssukki.

The Soviet Women's League: Until May 1956 it was
entitled the Soviet Anti-Fascist Women's League; founded
in 1941. President is En Woe Ppoppoba.

Federation of Friendship and Culture Liason with the
Foreign Nations Association: Chairman of the Standing
Committee of the Board of Directors is En Woe Ppoppoba.

All-Union Political and Scientific Knowledge Propa-
gation Association, Army, Navy and Air Forces Association:
President is Ppe A Pellobu.

Committee for Peace: Chairman is En Es Cchihonobu.

Committee on United Afro-Asia: Chairman is
Em Tturusunjadae

Writer's League: First Secretary of the Guidance
Committee is Kka P'ejin

Slav Committee: Chairman is A E Ssu Kundorobu.

Central Federation of Consumers Cooperatives:

Chairman of the Guidance Committee's A Ppae
K'uullimobu

Federation of Red Cross and Red New Moos Association:
tion:

Chairman of the Executive Committee is Ke A Micchel-
lebu

The Soviet-Korean Friendship Society:

Chairman: Em Ppae Ttarassobu

c. Important Internal Events

The Twenty-first, Special Congress of the CPSU was held from 27 January 1959 to 5 February 1959. At the Congress, a report on "statistics of development of the people's economy of the Soviet Union in 1959-65" was discussed.

The report consists of chapters dealing with the "great victory of the Soviet people," "main tasks of the Seven-Year Plan for the development of people's economy," "decisive stage in the economic competition between socialism and capitalism," "new stage of communist construction and some theoretical problems of Marxism-Leninism," and "the Communist Party is the source of energy in the struggle for the victory of communism and is the guide for the people of the Soviet Union".

In connection with the report, 86 participants debated at the Congress. After the concluding speech of Comrade Khrushchev, the Congress adopted related decisions and the statistical report for the development of the people's economy of the Soviet Union during 1959-65.

Including the delegates of the KLP led by Comrade Kim Il-sung as chief delegate, delegates of Communist Parties and Worker's Parties from 72 nations attended the Congress.

On 1 March, elections for the Soviet of the Union Republics, the Supreme Soviet of the Autonomous Republics and local Soviets of Workers were held in the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic, Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic, Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic, Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic, Tadjik Soviet Socialist Republic and Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic. Elections in the remaining six Union Republics were held on 15 March 1959. The rate of vote for approval in the elections of Party member candidates as well as non-Party members candidates exceeded 99 percent.

On 9 March, the Communist Party and the cabinet adopted a decision to "have workers participate in maintaining the social order in the country".

It was pointed out in the decision that the political enthusiasm and self-realization of the workers had been enhanced and that the Soviet democracy had been leaping forward. Under these circumstances, the struggle against acts injurious to society should be carried out by the workers and social organizations together with the administrative organs of the government. The Communist Party and cabinet adopted a temporary draft for establishing security police whose main task was to maintain the social order and explain the rules of socialist community life to the people.

From 24 to 29 June, a Plenary session of the Central Committee of the CPSU was held. The session heard reports on the programs of the Party, Soviet organs and Soviet people's economy to implement the decision of the Twenty-first Party Congress, which was designed to accelerate technical improvements in industry and construction. The session also heard reports on the development of the chemical industry and the textile industry. Decisions relating to these subjects were adopted.

An appeal addressed to the people was adopted at the session; the appeal stated that socialist competition among the people should be widely carried out in order to fulfill the Seven-Year Plan before the target date and to bring about technical improvement. The appeal further stated that a struggle for high labor productivity, automation and unified mechanization of factories should be carried out, while at the same time opposing conservatism, stagnation and falling behind in techniques.

From 27 to 31 October, the third meeting of the fifth session of the Supreme Soviet was held in Moscow. The Supreme Soviet adopted laws relating to the following subjects: national planning for the development of the people's economy in 1960; auditing and executing the Soviet national budget for the 1960 fiscal year and 1958 fiscal year; the authority and powers of the Soviet Union and Union Republics in budget matters; the procedure for recalling deputies of the Supreme Soviet; and the international situation and the policy that the Soviet Union should take. The session also approved an appeal addressed to the national assemblies of the world requesting that a struggle for total and complete disarmament should be waged.

From December 22 to 25, the Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Soviet Union was held. The session appraised the accomplishments in the field of farm management resulting from implementation of the first year's portion of the Seven-Year Plan. Confronting tasks such as further developing agriculture and the livestock industry were discussed, and relevant decisions were adopted during the session. Among the decisions that the Plenary Session adopted, it was pointed out that annual crop output should be increased at least to 100 billion-110 billion ppuduru [sacks?] and that the annual output of meat should be 20,000-2,100 tons, in order to raise the reserves of crops.

f. Foreign Relations--For Cooperation and Solidarity of the Socialist Camp: Relations with Our Country

A delegation of the KLP led by Comrade Kim Il-sung visited the Soviet Union to attend the Twenty-first Special Congress of the CPSU.

A conference celebrating the tenth anniversary of the conclusion of a Treaty of Economic and Cultural Cooperation between Korea and the Soviet Union was held at the Federation of Trade Unions' building in Moscow on 16 March. At the conference, Em Ppe Ttarassov, President of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Association, emphasized that the treaty accelerated the furtherance of total economic and cultural cooperation between Korea and the Soviet Union. He also stated that the treaty strengthened the perpetual brotherly friendship between the peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union.

From 3 to 18 April, Comrade Ch'oe Yong-gon, Chairman of the Presidium of Supreme People's Assembly visited the Soviet Union at the invitation of Comrade Kka E Worosh-willobu [Voroshilov], President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

The Soviet Union continually supported the struggle of the Korean people for the peaceful unification of our country. In the reply letter supporting the letter of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, date 27 October 1959 and addressed to the national assemblies of the world, the Supreme Soviet urged the nations that were maintaining troops in South Korea to withdraw the troops

in response to the letter of Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, and, in doing so, take the steps necessary for the unification of Korea in accordance with peaceful and democratic principles. The Supreme Soviet advised that the nations maintaining troops would be contributing toward peace in the Far East if they followed the letter of the Supreme People's Assembly. At the meeting of the Political Committee of the Fourteenth Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, the Soviet Union insisted that all foreign troops should be withdrawn from South Korea and that the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea should be dissolved since it was no more than a pretext for the American imperialists to invade Korea. (November 23-27).

On 7 September, an Agreement on Technical Assistance for the Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy was signed between our country and the Soviet Union.

On 17 February, an Agreement on Cultural Cooperation between our country and the Soviet Union was signed in P'yongyang.

g. [Foreign Relations:] Relations with Other Brother Nations

From January 5 to 22, delegates of the Soviet leader cadres of the People's Republic of Poland led by Vice Premier Chenon Nobak'u visited the Soviet Union and studied the work experiences of the deputies of the working people.

On 7 February, Premier Khrushchev of the Soviet Union and Premier Chou En-lai of the People's Republic of China signed an agreement in Moscow guaranteeing the existing agreement on Soviet aid to China. According to this, the Soviet Union agreed to assist China in constructing 78 large industrial enterprises during 1959-67. (The total amount of aid was to be about fifty billion rubles).

On 10 February, an agreement was concluded in Moscow that the Soviet Union would assist Mongolia in the opening of virgin lands and the exploration of the geologic structure.

On 18 March, delegates of the Party and government led by Comrade A. P. Arisauttobu, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the CPSU and member of the Secretariat (Secretary), visited Hungary to attend the fortieth anniversary of the declaration of the Soviet Republic of Hungary.

Delegates of the Party and government with Comrade N. S. Khrushchev as chief delegate made a good will visit to Albania between 25 May and 4 June. At the meeting with leaders of the Party and government of Albania, an agreement was reached to strengthening cooperation and friendly ties between two countries; an agreement also was reached on the international situation, which was a focal point of mutual interest. At the meeting, both sides indicated that they would endeavor to establish an area in the Balkan Peninsula and the Adriatic Sea where possession of atomic weapons would not be allowed.

During 8 - 20 June, delegates of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party, the Government of the German Democratic Republic, and the National Front for a Democratic Germany stayed in the Soviet Union. In a joint communique published on the 19th, it was pointed out that the delegates of both countries held the same views in the discussion of problems pertaining to international affairs, the security of Europe, Germany and the West Berlin situation, and the further promotion of cooperation between the two countries in the fields of science and technology.

From 11 to 23 July, Comrade Khrushchev and delegates of the Party and government of the Soviet Union stayed in the People's Republic of Poland. In a joint communique, it was emphasized that both sides shared [the same] views regarding the problems of expanding and strengthening brotherly cooperation between the peoples of two countries. The communique also pointed out that they were in agreement concerning the international situation.

Delegates of the Party and government of the Soviet Union led by Comrade N. S. Khrushchev visited China from 27 September to 4 October. During their stay, they attended a ceremony commemorating the tenth anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. On 5 October, they arrived in Germany, where they attended a

ceremony [commemorating] the tenth anniversary of the founding of German Democratic Republic.

On 29 November, delegates of the Party and government of the Soviet Union, with Comrade N. S. Khrushchev as chief delegate, visited Hungary to attend the Seventh Socialist Worker's Party Congress of Hungary.

h. [Foreign Relation:] Efforts of the Soviet Union for the Conclusion of a Peace Treaty with Germany and for Disarmament

On 1 January 1959, the Soviet Government dispatched a memorandum to the governments of the United States, Great Britain and France, all of which were participants in the war against Germany, and East Germany and West Germany; it was proposed that a peace conference be held either in Warsaw or Prague to examine the draft of peace treaty with Germany and to draw the text of a treaty within two months. The memorandum was sent with a draft of the treaty.

On 22 January, (according to Tass), the Soviet Government issued a statement concerning the Geneva Conference on Banning Atomic and Hydrogen Bomb Tests and, at the same time, refuting the argument of the United States that underground explosions of nuclear weapons were difficult to detect.

The Soviet Government sent a memorandum on 2 March to the United States Government, proposing that a summit meeting be held in order to bring about a peace treaty with Germany and terminate the occupation of West Berlin. The memorandum further stated that a meeting of the foreign ministers of the Soviet Union, the United States, Great Britain, France, Poland and Czechoslovakia might be called for if the governments of the western powers were not willing to have a summit meeting.

Subsequently, on 30 March, the Soviet Government sent a memorandum to the governments of the United States, Great Britain and France, concurring with the proposal to hold a meeting at the foreign ministers' level in November at Geneva to discuss the problems relating to Germany, including the questions of a peace treaty and the status of West Berlin.

On 23 April, Premier Khrushchev sent letters to Eisenhower and Macmillan, urging them to sign a treaty that would foresee a nuclear test ban under conditions of setting up an efficient control, as a rational means of solving the problem of a nuclear test ban that affected the interests of the peoples of the world whether they had nuclear weapons or not.

The foreign ministers' meeting of the Warsaw Pact members, which the foreign minister of People's Republic of China attended, was held in Warsaw from 27 to 28 April. A communique issued by the meeting emphasized that a peace treaty with Germany should be concluded speedily and that the occupation status of West Berlin should be terminated immediately. The communique further emphasized that the question of the unification of Germany should be resolved by the Germans themselves.

On 28 August, the Soviet Government made a statement to the effect that "if the western powers would not resume atomic and hydrogen weapons tests, the Soviet Union would not reopen the tests either. However, if the western powers resume the tests, the Soviet Union would be free to act in its own interests and would no longer be bound by the commitments it had made."

On 18 September, the Soviet Government submitted for debate to the Fourteenth United Nations General Assembly "the declaration of the Government of the Soviet Union concerning total and complete disarmament".

The Soviet Government proposed that total and complete disarmament should be completed within four years and in three stages.

1. [Foreign Relations:] Efforts of the Soviet Union to Relax International Tensions and Protect the Security of the People

Tass reported on 30 January 1959 that the decision of the Soviet Government of 21 December 1957 concerning the reduction of the Soviet Armed Forces by 300,000 persons was completed by 1 January 1959.

On 16 February, Tass assailed the groundless and fabricated statement issued by the State Department that Soviet interceptors had forced an American airplane to

enter the territorial air space of the Soviet Union and then shot it down; the fact was that it invaded the air space of the Soviet Union and was shot down.

On 28 February, Foreign Minister Gromyko handed the Foreign Minister of Great Britain a proposal for concluding a Soviet-British non-aggression pact. (The proposal was turned down by the British Government.)

On 3 March, Premier Khrushchev conferred with British Prime Minister Macmillan and signed a joint communique. The communique stated the necessity for solutions to disarmament and the prohibition of nuclear weapons, and the principle of peaceful settlement of disputes was recognized.

On 25 March, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a statement accusing the United States of intervention in Laotian internal affairs by sending a large quantity of various weapons and munitions and a large number of service men.

The Soviet Government also indicated that the Mutual Defense Pacts that the United States concluded with Iran, Turkey and Pakistan were hostile acts toward the Soviet Union.

In connection with establishing military bases in Norway for foreign troops, the Soviet Government dispatched a memorandum to the Norwegian Government on 16 April; the memorandum warned that by agreeing with the West German militarists to have military bases in Norway, the Norwegian Government was acting against the peace and security of Europe and especially Northern Europe.

On 28 April, the Soviet Government sent a memorandum to the Turkish Government protesting its agreement with the United States to build rocket and nuclear weapons bases in Turkey.

Attacking the plots of American imperialists to arm Japan with atomic and hydrogen weapons and turning it into their rocket and nuclear weapons base, the Soviet Government dispatched a memorandum to the Japanese Government in which acts of the Japanese Government were denounced as threats to the peace in the Far East. The memo was dated 4 May.

The Soviet Government, pointing out that the danger of building American rocket and nuclear weapons bases in Greece had increased, warned the Greek Government in a memorandum on 13 May that the Soviet Government would consider it [the building of American rocket and nuclear weapons bases] a hostile act toward the peoples of the Soviet Union and the Balkan Peninsula.

On 23 May, the Soviet Government forwarded a memorandum to the United States Government, reminding it that the American policy to arm the member nations of NATO with nuclear weapons contained an extremely dangerous element to peace and was in fact a contradiction of the work of Geneva Foreign Ministers' meeting and summit meeting. The Soviet Government also sent a similar memorandum to the West German Government.

On 10 June, the Soviet Government sent a protest to the Italian Government for allowing the United States to build military bases in Italy.

At a mass rally held in Riga, the capital of the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic, on 11 June, Premier Khrushchev said that the Scandinavian Peninsula and the Baltic Sea area should be made an area free from rocketary and nuclear weapons.

On 25 June, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union sent letters to Albania, Bulgaria, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Greece, Italy, Turkey, the United States, Great Britain and France, urging them to support the Soviet proposal to establish the Balkan and Adriatic Sea areas as non-rocket and non-nuclear weapons areas.

On 11 November, the Soviet Government sent memoranda to the governments of the United States, Great Britain and France, opposing the measure to set up in West Berlin a broadcasting station "Toich'willand-P'ungk'u" designed for hostile propaganda and destructive activities.

j. Important Foreign Visitors to the Soviet Union

During 1959 [the Soviet Union was host to the following foreign visitors:] K'ek'onen, President of Finland (April); Mohamed Naim, Vice Premier and Foreign Minister of Afghanistan (five days from 5 January); an Iraqi Govern-

ment mission (25 February - 17 March); a Rumanian Government mission (arrived on 2 March); Dag Hammarskjold, Secretary-General of the United Nations (25-28 March); K'aran Singh, Governor of Jaima and Kashmir, India (23 April - 16 May); British Marshall Montgomery (28 April-1 May); President Sukarno of Indonesia (7-13 May); an Indian economic mission (14-29 May); Premier Mohammed Taudu of Afghanistan (18-22 May); delegates of the Peruvian National Assembly (arrived on 14 May); delegates of the Colombian National Assembly (arrived on 29 May); a Burmese Government trade mission (16-24 June); King of Ethiopia Haillie Sellassie (29 June- 13 July); Comrade Ho Chi-minh, Chairman of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (arrived on 2 July); a Guinean Government mission (arrived on 14 August); delegates of the Guinean National Assembly (arrived on 18 August); delegates of the British Parliament (arrived on 29 August); the Italian Government mission (15-25 October); President Shwoerup'u of Austria (arrived on 5 October); Sekou Toure; President and Premier of the Rpublic of Guinea (arrived on 19 November).

k. Visits to Foreign Nations by Leaders of the Soviet Union

During 1959 [the following leading figures of the Soviet Union visited foreign countries:] Deputy Premier of the Soviet Union A. I. Mikoyan visited the United States (4-20 January); a Soviet Government mission visited India (24 February-19 March); a group of members of the [The Supreme of Soviet?] visited England (13-24 March); a group of members of [the Supreme Soviet?] visited Canada (June); Ef El Kkozulobu, First Deputy Premier of the Soviet Union, visited the United States (28 June- 13 July); delegates of the CPSU visited France to attend the Fifteenth French Communist Party Congress (23 June); delegates of the Supreme Soviet visited Ceylon (departed on 2 October); delegates of the Supreme Soviet visited Indonesia (10-21 October); a Soviet Government mission visited Ceylon (rrived on 1 November).

1. Trade Agreements Concluded in 1959

In Baghdad, a Soviet-Iraqi Trade Agreement was signed and ratifications were exchanged on 3 January. In Conakry, a Soviet-Guinean Treaty of Commerce was signed on 14 February. In Colombo, a contract to extend technical assistance to Ceylon in building a tire manufacturing factory was signed on 10 March. In Khartoum, a Soviet-Sudanese Trade Agreement was concluded on 16 March. An agreement to extend thirty million rubles to Nepal as technical and economic aid was signed on 24 April. The aid was free. A Trade Agreement between the Soviet Union and Great Britain was signed on 24 May for a term of five years. An agreement to expand the Treaty of Soviet-Afghanistan Economic and Technical Cooperation was signed in Moscow on 28 May. An agreement between the Soviet Union and India was signed on 29 May in Moscow; the agreement concerned Soviet aid to India in constructing industrial enterprises for drug and medical facilities. On 30 May, an Agreement on Trade between the Soviet Union and Denmark from 1 June 1959 to 31 May 1961 together with an Agreement on Balance of Payments was signed in Moscow.

In Accra, a Soviet Union-Ghana Trade Agreement was signed on 10 June. In Moscow, a Soviet Union-Ethiopia Trade Agreement was concluded on 11 July. On 28 July in Jakarta, an agreement guaranteeing economic and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Indonesia was signed. In Moscow, an agreement to expand trade between Hungary and the Soviet Union was reached on 7 August. On same day, an agreement to expand Soviet technical assistance to Hungary also was signed. On 22 October, an agreement on trade with Finland was concluded in Helsinki.

In Moscow, a Long Term Trade Agreement covering 1961-65 was signed between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria, and an agreement to extend Soviet aid in constructing industries and hydroelectric power plants was concluded between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria on 4 November. On 21 November, a trade agreement for 1961-65 was concluded in Moscow between the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic.

On 9 December, an agreement to re-establish commercial relations between the Soviet Union and Brazil was signed in Moscow. In Rome, an agreement on the exchange

of goods between the Soviet Union and Italy was concluded on 22 December.

2. Economy

a. General

The Soviet Union occupies first place in the world in already explored reserves of the following minerals: iron; manganese; coal; petroleum; copper; lead; zinc; nickel; bauxite; tungsten; mica; and sylvine. In particular, the iron ore reserves of the Soviet Union are 38.3 billion tons (as of the end of 1958); this is eleven times the iron ore reserves of the United States and is equal to the total reserves of all capitalist nations. Coal deposits represent about 57 percent of the world deposits; this is equivalent to 8,669 billion tons (as of the beginning of 1959). The hydro-power reserves represent more than one-third of the world reserves.

The forest area of the Soviet Union is one billion ha, and forest resources amount to fifty billion cubic meters; this is equivalent to one-half of the world forest resources. The arable area is almost five hundred million ha [hectares?], and total cultivated area in 1959 was 196,300,000 ha [hectares?]. The wheat, sugar beet, barley, hemp and flax outputs are the largest quantities in the world.

In a relatively short period following the great October Revolution, and under the leadership of the Party, the socialist industrialization and collectivization of farm management were completed in the Soviet Union. Under the leadership of the Party, the Soviet people brought about reforms in every field, including economic, social and political life; this in turn enabled the Soviet Union to enter into the stage of all-out construction of the communist society.

Indexes of Development of the People's Economy

	<u>1958</u> <u>1940</u>	<u>[1940=</u> <u>100]</u>
Capital output of the people's economy	320	
Number of office workers:	175	
In industry	179	
In construction	235	
Efficiency of Labor productivity:		
In industry	240	
In construction	230	
In kolkhoz and subsidiary agricultural enterprises	143	
In kolkhoz under socialist management	170	
National income	371	
Gross industrial output	428	
Gross agricultural output	156	
Freight tonnage of all kinds	329	

Average Rate of Growth per Annum of Soviet [and US] Industries

	<u>The Soviet</u> <u>Union</u>	<u>The United</u> <u>States</u>
In forty-two years (1918-1959)	10.1	3.3
In twelve years (1918-1929)	6.9	3.1
In eleven years (1930-1940)	16.5	1.2
In fifteen post-war years (1945-1959)	10.7	1.7

Table--Continued:

In most recent six years
(1954-1959)

11.3

2.4

In the report on "statistics of the development of the people's economy from 1959 to 1965," which Premier N. S. Khrushchev delivered before the Twenty-first Special Congress of the CPSU, it was stated that the aims of the Seven-Year Plan were directed toward "raising and developing over-all industrial capacity and laying the technical and material foundations of Communism." The report further stated that "by developing industrial capacity with a priority development of heavy industry, which would ensure victory of the Soviet Union in peaceful economic competition with the capitalist nations, the goals set forth in the plan could be achieved in every field of the economy."

During the Seven-Year Plan and within a short period following the plan, electrification will be achieved throughout the entire Soviet Union. During this period, the use of atomic energy will be widely introduced and manual labor will be totally eliminated. Also, during this period, the mechanization of every field of industry will be completed. The automation of the means of production and the utilization of chemistry in the people's economy will be greatly expanded.

The CPSU and government of the Soviet Union are studying plans for the development of the economy and culture of the nation in the next twenty years. Such plans will accelerate the construction of the technological and material foundations of communism.

b. Industry

Industry of the Soviet Union grew eleven-fold in 1959 as compared to 1958. In 1959, industrial products worth five million rubles were produced in addition to the planned products. This additional output was more

than the annual industrial output in 1913 under the Czar. In 1959, output of the means of production increased 12 percent, exceeding the 8.1 percent envisioned; and the output of consumer goods increased 10.3 percent, instead of 6.6 percent as envisaged.

Output of Various Industries

	$\frac{1959}{1958} \%$
Ferrous and non-ferrous metals	109
Fuel and electric power industries	109
Machine building and metal processing industries	115
Chemical and rubber industries	110
Building materials industry	122
Forestry, paper and lumber manufacturing industries	109
Light Industry and stationery manufacturing industry	109
Food processing industry	111

Output of Important Industries

	1943	1958	1959	$\frac{1959}{1958} \%$
Pig iron (mill. ton)	4.2	39.6	43	109
Steel (" ")	4.2	54.9	59.9	109
Rolled plate (" ")	3.5	42.9	47	109
Iron ore (" ")	9.2	88.8	94.4	106

Table--Continued:

	1943	1958	1959	$\frac{1959}{1958} \%$
Coke (mill. ton)	4.4	50.9	53.4	105
Crude oil (")	9.2	113	129.5	144
Gas (bill. m ³)	0.17	29.8	37.2	125
Coal (mill. ton)	29.1	496	506.5	102
Electric power (bill. kwh)	1.9	233	264	112
Mineral Fertilizer (mill. ton)	0.069	12.1	12.9	104
Staple fibers and chemical fibers (1,000 ton)	-	166	179	108
Lathes (1,000 lathes)	1.5	138	146	105
Metallurgy facilities (1,000 ton)	-	176	200	144
Chemical Industry facilities (one billion rubles)	-	1.1	1.7	105
Electric locomotives (number of)	-	344	435	126
Diesel locomotives (")	-	712	1 002	141
Vehicles (1,000 vehicles)	-	511	195	97
Trucks	-	389	370.5	95
Passenger cars	-	122	124.5	102
Tractors (1,000 tractors - absolute number)	-	220	213.5	97
Chikp'ogi [Spinning and weaving machine?] (1,000)	4.6	44.4	15.9	111
Cement (mill. ton)	-	33.3	38.8	116
Glass plates (mill. m ²)	23.7	133	140	103

Pursuant to the decision of the May Plenary Session (1958) of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the chemical industry, especially the synthetic materials component, has been expanded. In 1959, synthetic resins and plastic products increased by 13 percent over 1958.

In 1959, the reason for the decrease in the output of vehicles, tractors and other farm implements from the 1958 level was to produce better and more complete machinery.

Upholding the decisions of the Twenty-first Special Congress of the CPSU and the decisions of the Party Central Committee which outlined the details of the Party Congress decisions, Soviet workers successfully carried out the tasks of preparing for the production of highly efficient machinery in order to bring about the mechanization and automation of every industry of the people's economy. In 1959, 2,000 new models of machine and implements were either built or their preparation stage was completed. Production of about 600 outmoded machine and implements was discontinued, while production of about 400 new machine and implements was begun. In 1959, more than 1,4000 automatic and semi-automatic lines were introduced. Under the supervision of the Soviet people's economy, more than 50,000 machines, implements and tools were renovated at machine building enterprises.

More than two million inventors and rationalization movement supporters proposed more than 3,300,000 renovation plans in 1959. Among the proposed plans, more than two million plans and designs were adopted and more than 1,100,000 rubles were thereby saved for the State.

In the ferrous metals industry, blast furnace construction was improved somewhat over 1958; as a result, the quantity of melting steel per average furnace per square meter rose about four percent.

In 1959, the total amount of capital investment by state and cooperative organizations (except kolkhoz) was 275 billion rubles; this was a 12 percent increase over 1958. Compared to 1958, capital investment of the state increased 59 percent in the chemical industry, 22 percent in the metallurgy industry, 14 percent in the crude oil and gas industries, four percent in the construction of

electric power plants, 39 percent in the machine building industry, 15 percent in the building materials industry, 17 percent in the forestry and paper manufacturing industries, 34 percent in light industry, 34 percent in the food processing industry and 12 percent in railroad transport. Thus, more than 1,000 large scale enterprises and numerous [other] enterprises operated in 1959.

In metallurgy, three blast furnaces, ten open hearthes, three electric furnaces, seven rolling plate machines and five coke ovens commenced operations in 1959. In the field of mining, mines with 23,000,000 tons of mineral reserves were opened in 1959. Electric power plants with a total capacity of 5,500,000 kw began operations. At the Stalingrad electric power plant, nine agurekat'u [generators?] started operation. A high voltage wire of 500,000 volts was connected between Moscow and Stalingrad, which is more than 1,000 km.

In light industry, a number of important goods were produced in quantities greater than the plan had envisioned.

Growth of Consumer Goods Output

	1943	1958	1959	1958 1959 %
Cotton (bill. m ²)	-	-	4.6	107
Woolens (mill. m ²)	-	-	416	108
Hemp (" ")	-	-	484	110
Stockings and socks (mill. pairs)	-	887	926	104
Underwear (million pieces)	-	398	438	110
Sweaters (million)	-	97	103	106
Shoes of all types (mill. pairs)	60.0	356	389	109
Watches and clocks of all types (million)	0.7	25	26.2	106
Cameras (million)	-	1.5	1.6	110
Radios (million)	-	-	4.0	103
Televisions (million)	-	-	1.3	131
Refrigerators (1,000)	-	360	426	118
Washing machines (1,000)	-	538	724	134
Motorcycles (1,000)	0.1	400	500	125
Pianos and organs (1,000)	-	-	75.6	114
Paper (mill. tons)	0.2	2.2	2.3	104
Meat (" ")	-	-	8.6	112
Sausages (" ")	-	1.0	1.2	115
Fish (" ")	1.0	2.8	3.0	105
Butter (1,000 tons)	-	-	845	108

Table--Continued:

Sugar (mill. tons)	1.3	4.5	6.0	111
Canned foods (in billion cans)	0.09	4.1	4.3	106

Industry in the Soviet Union has grown forty-fold over a period from 1913 to 1959. More specifically, the growth of various industries has been as follows: fourteen-fold in steel and crude oil; seventeen-fold in coal; 136-fold in electric power; 270-fold in the machine building and metal processing industries (98-fold in work shop machinery and 1,300-fold in turning plates); 140-fold in chemicals; twenty-six-fold in cement; fifty-fold in stationery products; thirty-eight-fold in the clothing industry; 2.4 times in cotton products; 3.2 times in woolen materials; nineteen-fold in silk production and forty-fifty times in the canned food industry. The over-all growth of the consumer goods industry during this period was fifteen-fold.

As a result of the constant increase of output in every field of the people's economy, the task of surpassing the most advanced capitalist nation--the United States-- is [being] successfully carried out. The task of surpassing the United States was proposed at the twenty-first Special Congress of the CPSU.

Comparison Between the Soviet Union and the
United States in the Growth of Major Industries (1954-1959)

	Rate of average annual growth (%)	
	The Soviet Union	The United States
Pig iron	7.8	-3.6
Steel	7.8	-2.9

Table--Continued:

	Rate of average annual growth (%)	
	The Soviet Union	The United States
Iron ore (for the United States, 1954-1958)	7.9	-10.0
Coal	8.0	- 2.2
Crude Oil	16.1	1.5
Cement	15.9	3.9
Cotton	3.3	-1.3
Woolens	7.8	-1.7
Leather shoes	8.5	3.1

	Absolute value of average annual increase	
	The Soviet Union	The United States
Pig Iron	2,600,00 tons	-2,300,000 tons
Steel	3,600,000 "	-2,700,000 "
Iron ore (for U.S., 1954-58)	5,800,000 "	-10,200,000 "
Coal	26,900,000 "	-9,400,000 "
Crude Oil	12,800,000 "	4,800,000 "
Cement	3,800,000 "	2,000,000 "
Cotton	148,000,000 "	-117,000,000 "
[not indicated]	10,000 square meters	10,000 sq. meters
Woolens	19,800,000 "	-5,100,000 "
Leather Shoes	25,200,000 pairs	18,000,000 pairs

NOTE: Figures marked with - sign indicate a decrease of output in the United States

c. Agriculture

The planted land area of the Soviet Union in 1959 was 196,300,000 ha (hectares); this was an increase of 40,000,000 ha (hectares) over the land area planted in 1953. The land area planted with corn was 22,400,000 ha (hectares); this was an increase of 19,000,000 ha (hectares) over 1953.

The total output of food grain crops in 1959 exceeded the average annual output during the 1954-1958 period by 700,000,000 ppudu [sacks?] and the 1949-1953 average annual output by 2.7 billion ppudu [sacks?]. According to reserve materials, 7.6 billion ppudu [sacks?] of grains (124,800,000 tons) were produced in 1959; this would be a quantity sufficient to meet the demands of the inhabitants of the Soviet Union and other nations. An unprecedented output was achieved in cotton products, amounting to 4,700,000 tons; this was an excess of 500,000 tons over the average annual output during 1954-1958.

Number of Major Livestock (in millions; as of
end of the year)

	1953	1958	1959
Horned livestock	55.8	70.8	74.1
Cows	25.2	33.3	33.9
Hogs	33.3	48.7	53.3
Lambs	99.8	129.9	136.1

As compared to 1958, the number of socialized horned livestock at sovkhoz and kolkhoz increased by 7,100,000 head or 18 percent (among them were 1,900,000 cows, a 14 percent increase). The number of hogs increased over 5,400,000 head or 17 percent, while lambs increased by 5,700,000 head or six percent. Poultry and ducks increased more than 26,000,000 or 26 percent.

Output of Livestock Products			
	1953	1958	1959
Meat (total amount slaughtered, in mill. tons)	5.8	7.7	8.6
Milk (mill. tons)	361.5	58.7	62
Butter (including products of kolkhoz and household) (in mill. tons)	497	779	845
Eggs (bill. eggs)	16.1	23.0	24.8
Lamb wool (1,000 tons)	235	322	350

In 1959, meat output by kolkhoz and solkhoz was 900,000 tons, a 27 percent increase over 1958; milk output was 3,800,000 tons, a 15 percent increase over 1958; and lamb wool output was 25,000 tons, a 10 percent increase over 1958.

Comparison of the Growth of Major Agricultural
and Livestock Output in the Soviet Union and
the United States (1953 -1959)

	The Soviet Union	The United States
Grains	7.2 (%)	3.4 (%)
Cotton	3.4	-1.8
Horned livestock	4.9	0.5
Cows among horned livestock	5.0	-1.8
Hogs	8.2	0.7
Lambs	5.3	0.5
Meat	6.9	2.4
Milk	9.3	0
Butter	9.3	-1.6
Lamb wool	6.9	0

NOTE: The figures marked with a - sign indicate a decrease in output.

The Soviet Union already surpassed the United States in the gross output of milk in 1958. In 1959, the gross output of milk reached 62,000,000 tons (as against 56,600,000 tons in the United States). In 1959, 845,000 tons of butter, about four kg per capita, were produced (as against 658,000 tons or 3.7 kg per capita in the United States.).

In increased livestock production, which was of significance in connection with the socialist competition of working people, the agricultural workers of Ryajinju (Yajin Province?) contributed a large quantity of meat to the government; it was three times more than in 1958.

In 1959, several measures were taken to strengthen sokhoz. As a result of organizing 500 new solkhoz in 1959, the number of solkhoz as of 1 January 1960 reached 6,500. In 1959, the proportion of government purchases from solkhoz was 38 percent in grains, 22 percent in livestock and poultry, 25 percent in milk and 28 percent in lamb wool.

During the 1958-1959 Em Me Es reform period, the kolkhoz procured 32 billion rubles' worth of tractors, machinery and other parts. (18 billion rubles' worth of machinery and tractors were used before the Em Me Es reform period, while 14 billion rubles' worth of machinery were new.) In the two years from 1958 to 1959, kolkhoz purchased more than 660,000 tractors and some 300,000 crop combines and other implements; this amounted to 32 billion rubles.

During 1959, 4,000 tractors (calculated on the basis of fifteen horsepower), 77,000 trucks and 52,000 crop combines were supplied to farm enterprises in the Soviet Union.

The undistributed "p'ondou" of kolkhozes were 4.7 billion rubles in 1952; it reached 100 billion rubles by 1 January 1958.

d. Internal Commerce and Foreign Trade

In 1959, commerce carried out by the state and other cooperative organizations accumulated 709.6 billion

rubles as a result of circulating retail merchandise; this was 47.6 billion rubles more than 1958. (An eight percent increase by comparable price schedules.) In farm areas, consumer goods cooperatives that were engaged in commercial activities increased the amount of retail circulation by ten percent.

Beginning 1 July 1957, state-fixed retail prices for consumer goods, including watches, bicycles and phonographs, became effective. As compared to the last half of 1958, during the last half of 1959, 43 percent more watches were sold, while 37 percent more bicycles and 24 percent more radios were sold.

The total amount of foreign trade in one year, 1959, grew more than 20 percent, or 25 percent on the basis of comparable prices. The foreign trade of the Soviet Union increased every year as follows: (in 100 million rubles)

1938 - 21	1955 - 259
1946 - 57	1958 - 346
1950 - 130	1959 - 420

Compared to 1938, the volume of foreign trade of the Soviet Union increased eight and one-half times, calculated on the basis of comparable prices, whereas the foreign trade of capitalist nations increased about two times.

The total volume of imports of the Soviet Union in 1959 increased to 20.3 billion rubles from 17.4 billion rubles of 1958.

Imports of machinery increased to 5.4 billion rubles from 4.3 billion rubles in 1958. (Imports from people's democratic nations amounted to 4.2 billion rubles).

Total exports increased from 17.2 billion rubles in 1958 to 21.7 billion rubles in 1959. Iron ore exports increased from 6,300,000 tons in 1958 to 13,400,000 tons in 1959. Crude oil and petroleum products were exported in the amount of 25,000,000 tons, as compared to 4,200,000 tons 1958. As for timber, 4,400,000 cubic meters were exported, whereas in 1958 11,300,000 cubic meters of timber were exported. Exports of ferrous

rolled plates increased to 2,400,000 tons from 1,200,000 tons in 1958. The percentage of machinery exports increased to 21 percent in 1959 from five percent in 1958.

Trade with socialist camp nations reached 31.6 billion rubles; this was a 24 percent increase over 1958. It represented three-quarters of the gross volume of trade.

The total volume of trade with capitalist nations increased from 3.8 billion rubles in 1958 to 10.4 billion rubles in 1959. During 1959, the volume of trade with capitalist nations grew by 14 percent.

Trade with underdeveloped nations increased eight-fold on the basis of constant prices of the 1953-1958 period.

Economic ties were strengthened with Afro-Asian nations such as Iraq, Afghanistan, Turkey, India, Indonesia, Ceylon, Cambodia, the United Arab Republic, Morocco, Tunisia, Guinea, Sudan, Ethiopia and Ghana, and with Latin American nations.

e. Foreign Aid

In 1959, cooperation between the Soviet Union and socialist camp nations was further strengthened.

With the aid of the Soviet Union, forty-five metallurgical mills, more than sixty machine building factories, and 550 large scale industrial enterprises, including an automobile factory, either commenced operations or are under construction in the people's democratic nations. In 1960, the Soviet Union is constructing 288 objects in the people's democratic nations.

In 1959, economic cooperation among socialist nations was further diversified; as a result, specialization and collaboration, which are higher forms of the international division of labor, developed. Aid for underdeveloped nations was also expanded. Without attaching any strings or conditions, the Soviet Union, from 1956 to 1959, extended long term loans in the amount of one billion

rubles to India, 410,000,000 rubles to Indonesia, 480,000,000 rubles to Afghanistan, 120,000,000 rubles to Ceylon, 400,000,000 rubles to Ethiopia, 550,000,000 rubles to Iraq, and 1,100,000,000 rubles to the United Arab Republic. The interest rate of the loans was two to two and one-half percent a year (whereas loans extended by capitalist nations carry four to seven percent interest a year).

With the aid of the Soviet Union, a modern metallurgical factory, heavy machine building factories, coal power stations and other industrial objects are under construction in India. On 12 September 1958, the Soviet Union decided to give an additional long term loan in the sum of 1.5 billion rubles to India. In Indonesia, two large scale metallurgical factories and other industrial enterprises are under construction with the Soviet aid; in Afghanistan an asphalt factory, a bakery, hydroelectric power plants, and irrigation projects are in the process of completion.

In Ceylon, Soviet aid was material to the construction of a metallurgical factory and sixteen other industrial enterprises. In the United Arab Republic, Soviet aid enabled the undertaking of the Aswan Dam construction. In Yemen, Soviet aid is building a large port, while in Iraq Soviet aid is being used to build a metallurgical factory, a machine building factory and chemical factories. In Burma, Soviet aid is being appropriated to build a technological university and hospital.

Cooperation and trade were strengthened with Latin American nations, especially with Argentina, Brazil and Cuba.

f. Labor and Labor Productivity Efficiencies

There are 59,000,000 working people in the Soviet Union (as of May 1960). The total becomes 100,000,000 persons when kolkhozes are added. Workers, skilled workers, technicians and other specialists engaged in industry, construction, sovkhoz, transportation and communication agencies increased by more than 1,700,000 persons in 1959 over 1958.

The number of specialists with either university or some university or vocational education reached 13,400,000 persons in 1959; this was a forty-six-fold increase over 1913. Workers engaged in education, scientific research, culture and medical institutions increased by 450,000 persons in 1959, compared to 1958.

The number of workers in commerce and public cooperatives increased more than 300,000 persons in 1959. Workers in farm implement and tractor stations decreased by 750,000 as a result of the implementation of farm implement station reform early in 1959. Some workers of tractor work teams and farm specialist were transferred to kolkhozes.

In 1959, youthful skilled workers assigned to various places after receiving a technical education numbered more than 560,000 persons, while nine million workers either received new qualifications or were promoted.

Although working hours in most of industries were reduced from seven hours to six hours a day (as of 1 April, 16,000,000 workers were affected), the efficiency of labor productivity rose 7.4 percent in industry and nine percent in construction over 1958. In the communist work purigada [brigade?] movement, about 200,000 purigada [brigades?], teams and working districts are participating.

Plan For Shortening The Work Day

	Work Week (hours)	Work Days (hours)
1960	41	6 - 7
1962	40	6 - 7
1964	30 - 35	5 - 6

Reduction in work days will not affect wages.

Comparison of Growth of Labor Productivity Efficiency in the Soviet Union and the United States
(1913=100)

	The Soviet Union	The United States
1928	120	137
1937	318	147
1940	422	166
1950	580	209
1955	837	250
1958	10 times	269
1959	10.9 times	291

g. Finance and Budget

In the budget of the Soviet Union for the 1959 fiscal year, revenues were shown as 735.8 billion rubles while expenditures were 698.8 billion rubles, and there was thus a surplus of 3.7 billion rubles.

In the 1960 budget, revenues were to be 772,990,487,000 rubles while expenditures were to be 745,808,593,000 rubles. It thus envisages a revenue surplus of 81,894,000 rubles. The budget shows that 702,569,881,000 rubles, which is 90.9 percent of the revenues of the whole budget, come from state and cooperative enterprises.

The 1960 budget appropriates expenditures in the sum of 328,487,963,000 rubles for the people's economy. This sum is 5.6 times the 1940 expenditure level and 2.5 times the 1950 expenditure level. The expenditures will be used for the further development of heavy industry and construction of the building materials industry, light industry and the food processing industry, the farm economy, transportation, housing, and other public projects. The expenditures also will be used to subsidize education, scientific research institutions, libraries, various clubs,

theatres, publications, broadcasting stations, hospitals, maternity hospitals, nurseries, gymnastics, culture and pensions. The amount to be spent for these social and cultural purposes is 247,782,162,000 rubles; this is 2.1 times the 1950 expenditures and six times the 1940 expenditures appropriated for these purposes. For defense spending, the 1960 budget allocates 96,121,000,000 rubles; [defense spending] as a percentage of total expenditures has been reduced by 19.9 percent in 1955 and 12.9 percent in 1960. For the maintenance of government agencies, 11.1 billion rubles were appropriated.

The budgetary revenues of the Union Republics in the 1960 fiscal year are 390,194,214,000 rubles, and expenditures total 363,012,320,000 rubles.

Main Items of Budgetary Revenue
(in billions of rubles)

	Executed in 1958	Ratified and approved in 1959
Revenues from socialist management	570.3	650.0
Capital revenues of the peoples	72.7	67.3
Out of capital revenues of the peoples, income tax	49.8	56.1

Main Items of Budgetary Expenditure
(in billions of rubles)

	Executed in 1958	Ratified and approved in 1959
People's economy	257.2	308.9
Social and cultural expenditures	212.8	232.2
Defense expenditures	96.3	96.1
Maintenance expenditures	11.9	11.5

3. Material and Cultural Life

a. National Income and Material Life

The gross national income in 1959 increased by three percent or 100 billion rubles over 1958.

Growth of National Income [earlier year=base year=1]

	1959 1953	1959 1913
Gross National Income	1.8	28
Per Capital National Income	1.6	16

Over the period from 1958 to 1959, the net income of workers and peasants increased by 45 percent and by 64 percent, respectively. At the fifth meeting of the Fifth Session of the Supreme Soviet, which was held from 5 May 1960 to 7 May 1960, a law [was passed] pertaining to the abolition of the income tax levied on workers and office workers. The law was to become effective some time between 1960 and 1965.

The gross cash income of kolkhozes reached 140 billion rubles from 34.2 billion rubles in 1950, notwithstanding the agricultural products distributed in kind to members of kolkhozes and the agricultural products that kolkhozes paid in kind for accounting convenience.

In a period of two years, 1958-1959, the savings of the people reached more than 105 billion rubles by May 1960; this was an increase of 20 billion rubles. There were more than 5,000 depositors.

Compared to 1947, per capita purchasing power increased 2.4 times in bread, three times in meat, 2.4 times

in cheese.

As of March 1960, there were about twenty million people living with pensions from kolkhozes and social organizations in the Soviet Union.

Pension, subsidiary, free education and free medical care, and other social welfare programs absorbed 230 billion rubles, while in 1958 it was 215 billion rubles.

In 1959, eighty million square meters or 2.2 million well-appointed rooms were constructed, in addition to housing built by kolkhoz members and farm intellectuals. Kolkhoz members and farm intellectuals built about 350,000 housing units in 1959. Over the three years from 1957 to 1959, housing covering four million square meters was constructed; this was 1,600 square meters more than the plan had envisaged.

b. Public Health

In 1959, the Soviet Government spent 210 rubles per capital in order to promote the health of the people. The amount spent in 1913 for the same purpose was only sixty-nine hopeks. Compared to 1958, the number of hospital beds increased by more than 90,000 while there was an increase of 19,000 doctors. At the end of April 1960, the availability of medical doctors per capita was seventeen doctors and fifty-six assistants. These figures are the highest in the world.

The number was an increase of almost 380,000 while beds at sanatoriums and recreation centers increased by 15,000. In the Soviet Union, there are some 3,000 sanatoriums and recreation centers.

As a result of materialistic welfare and medical services, the population of the Soviet Union in 1959 alone increased 3,360,000 persons and the life expectancy of the people has been prolonged to sixty-eight years; it was thirty-two years before the revolution and forty-four years during 1926-1927.

c. Education

Reforms to invigorate the relations of elementary schools, universities and vocational schools with new life were actively carried out. In 1959, there were more than fifty million students of all grades. There were more than thirty-three million students of elementary schools (including worker's schools, farm youth schools and adult schools); this was an increase of 1,850,000 students over 1958. There were about 1,400,000 middle school graduates. In 1959, 4,150,000 students were studying at 766 universities and colleges and 3,346 vocational and other middle schools (including communications). Among the 1959 fall university entrants, about forty-nine percent or 112,000 were youths who had practical training in their fields of studies for about two years after graduation from middle school. Without falling behind in production, those who finished university or vocational schools in 1959 numbered about two million persons.

As of February 1960, the number of university students in the Soviet Union is about four times more than the number of students of England, France, West Germany and Italy put together (about 600,000).

In 1959, more than 330,000 youth specialists finished university programs and 530,000 specialists were graduated from vocational schools. More than 860,000 specialists were thus produced in a year. Among them, 106,000 persons were technicians, while 260,000 were engineers in the fields of industry, construction, transportation and communications; 125,000 persons were agriculture specialists and about 200,000 persons were teachers. And about 100,000 persons were cadres engaged in medicine.

The Soviet Union annually produces more than three times the number of technicians produced in the United States.

Number of University and Vocational School Students
(in thousands of students)

	Total Number	Among them [total number]	
		Male	Female
University	2 200	1 181	1 019
Vocational School (including speci- alized schools)	1 868	1 025	843

**Number of University and Vocational School Students
per 1,000 Inhabitants**

	Number of students per 1,000 inhabitants		
	1939	1959	$\frac{1959}{1939} \%$
University	5.2	10.5	202
Vocational Schools (in- cluding specialized schools)	6.7	8.9	133

Education of the Soviet People

	Total Number (in 1,000 persons)		Ratio per 1,000 persons	
	1939	1959	1939	1959
University gradu- ates	1 177	3 778	6	18
Those who withdrew from University, vocational school graduates, elemen- tary school gradu- ates	14 689	54 930	77	263

Male and Female Education Among the Soviet People

		Total number (in 1,000 persons)		1959 1939 %
		1939	1959	
<hr/>				
University graduates -				
	male	799	1 933	242
	female	378	1 845	488
Middle school graduates-				
	male	8 053	2 5 712	319
	female	6 636	2 9 218	440

d. Science

In the Soviet Union, there are about 3,000 scientific institutions (as of 1958) and 310,000 scientist cadres (as of 1959). In 1959, there were 104,000 persons with doctorate and bachelor of arts degrees. In 1959, the number of scientists in engineering, physics, mathematics and chemistry increased by fourteen percent over 1958.

The Academy of Science of the Soviet Union (founded in 1724), which is the central institution of scientific research, has 167 Academy members and 361 Candidate members (as of the end of June 1958).

The Academy of Science of the Soviet Union embraces ten research institutions, under which there are various research institutes. In addition to the Academy, in the Soviet Union there the Lenin Academy of All-Union Agricultural Science, the Academy of Medical Science of the Soviet Union, the Academy of Arts, and the Academy of Construction and Architecture of the Soviet Union. In most of the Republics, there is an Academy of Nationality.

In 1959, unprecedented scientific feats that would be marked in human history forever were achieved in the Soviet Union. By launching a space rocket to the moon, the first man-made planet came into being.

On 12 September, the second Soviet space rocket reached the surface of the moon. On 4 October, a third Soviet space rocket was launched; it took pictures of the far side of the moon. As an outcome of the research with space rockets, a new scientific discipline emerged; it is called experimental astronomy and combines earth physics and astronomy into a single discipline.

In May 1960, a satellite weighing four tons was launched from the Soviet Union.

In 1959, the atomic-powered ice breaker Lenin sailed, and it thus became possible to conduct full scale polar region research. The Lenin proceeded to the Antarctica.

The nuclear research center located at Tubuna has a synchrotron wave apparatus with ten billion volts, the largest of its kind in the world; it began to function and contributed a great deal to nuclear physics.

Research on the control of thermo nuclear reactions and thermal elements of semi-conductors and plasmas is being carried out successfully to solve energy source problems forever. In the chemical industry, research on synthetic materials was successfully conducted.

As a result of improvements in electronic computers, solutions were obtained for numerous problems which had been impossible to solve.

In the Soviet Union, new academic disciplines such as chemical physics, biophysics, biochemistry, physical and chemical biology and earth chemistry emerged.

e. Cultural Activities

As of the beginning of 1960, Soviet workers received instruction in history, philosophy, ethics, music and literature at 2,000 universities. In the Soviet Union, there are about 400,000 libraries, containing about 1.5 billion books.

At the beginning of 1959, more than twenty million athletes listed in 190,000 gymnastic organizations participated in forty types of games. In the Soviet Union, there are more than 200,000 music, drama, and choral circles in which workers, members of kolkhozes, and office workers participate.

In the Soviet Union there are 170 people's theatres, In 1958, there were about 128,473 clubs.

At the end of 1959, there were about 89,000 motion picture projectors; this was an increase of 11,000 over 1958. About eighty percent of the motion picture projectors are in rural areas. The number of movie spectators in 1959 was 3.5 billion persons; this was an increase of more than 140,000,000 persons over 1958.

In 1959, 145 motion pictures were made; of these, 117 were art films and 28 were documentary and scientific films. There were 750 short subject films, excluding newsreels.

In 1959, there were about four million television sets, 31 television stations and 40 relay stations.

There were about 500 specialized theatres in 1958.

In 1958, about 320 publishing companies published about 1.1 billion volume of books covering 80,000 subjects. Today, in the Soviet Union, 3,500,000 volumes of books are being published every day in eighty-nine languages.

Newspaper circulation of all types exceeded 57 000,000 in 1959.

f. Communications and Major Newspapers

Press: Tass (The Soviet Press)

Newspapers: Pravda (Paper of the Central Committee of the CPSU)

Izvestia (The Soviet Government paper)

Trud (paper of the Central Council of the Soviet Trade Union Federation)

Sovietskaya Russia (paper of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic)

Komsomolskaya Pravda (Lenin Communist Youth League (Komsomol) paper)

K'urasunaya Chubejuda (The Soviet Defense Ministry paper)

In addition, there are the following: Literature Newspaper, Moscow News, Soviet Culture, Industry-Economy Newspaper, Farm Management, Teachers' Newspaper, and Bulletin of Foreign Trade.

g. Magazines and Periodicals

Communist (Theoretical journal of the Central Committee of the CPSU)

Party Life (Theoretical journal of Party life of the Central Committee of the CPSU Union)

In addition, there are the following: Soviet Bulletin, Historical Problems of the CPSU, Economic Problems, Philosophical Problems, Problems of Linguistics, Problems of Literature, World Economy and International Relations, International Living, New Generation, and Soviet Women.

GENERAL INFORMATION ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMY

STATISTICS OF SOCIALISTS' ECONOMY

Index of Industrial Output (1950=100)

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 ³
Democratic People's Re- public of Korea ² (1949= =100).....	49	56	68	103	156	197	284	397	6.1
Soviet Union..	116	130	145	165	185	205	226	248	275
People's Re- public of China ¹ (1949= =100).....	188	245	319	371	391	502	559	929	12.9
Albania ²	144	197	230	217	277	300	378	453	512
Bulgaria.....	119	139	159	176	190	218	253	287	359
Hungary.....	127	155	173	182	199	181	209	232	259
Democratic Re- public of Viet- nam (1956=100)						100	143	167	21
German Demo- cratic Re- public.....	123	142	160	176	190	202	217	241	271
Outer Mongolia (1952=100)....		100	103	113	129	149	185	222	238
Poland.....	122	145	171	190	212	231	254	278	303
Rumania.....	124	146	168	178	202	225	243	267	296
Czechoslo- vokia ² (1949= =100).....	114	135	147	153	170	186	205	228	253

[continued next page]

[table continued]									
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 ³
Entire Socialist camp..	119	136	155	175	194	216	234	260	302

Source: A Russian magazine Sagye kyongje wa kukche kwangye [World Economy and International Relations], No 5, 1960.

Footnotes: ¹Including handicraft industry.
²State- and cooperative-owned industries.
³Reserve materials.

Output of the Means of Production as a Percentage of the
Gross Industrial Output of Socialist Nations (%)

	1913	1937-1939	1949	1957	1958
Soviet Union.....	33.3	57.8	68.8 ¹	71.2	71.8
People's Republic of China.....	-	-	26.6	52.8	57.0
Democratic Republic of Vietnam.....	-	-	-	22.6	24.8
Albania.....	-	22.5	-	43.0 ²	-
Bulgaria.....	-	22.6	37.0	44.8	45.8
Hungary.....	-	39.4	-	53.0	-
German Democratic Republic.....	-	59.0	-	66.6 ²	-
Poland.....	-	47.0	54.0	51.7	51.5
Rumania.....	-	45.5	53.0 ¹	58.3	58.6
Czechoslovakia.....	-	50.8	-	-	-

Source: Russian magazines Kukche saenghwal [International Living], No 7, 1960, Kyongje chemunje [Economic Problems], No 9, 1960.

Footnotes: ¹1950.
²1956.

Electric Power Output
(in billions of kwh)

	1937 ¹	1950	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 ²
Entire Socialist camp.....	67	145	259	293	321	365	417
Soviet Union.....	36.2	91.2	170.2	191.7	209.7	235.4	264.0
People's Republic of China...	6.0 ³	4.6	12.3	16.6	19.3	27.5	41.5
Democratic Republic of Vietnam	0.12	...	0.05	0.09	0.12	0.16	0.21
Outer Mongolia.....	...	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	...
Totals for European People's Republics.	24.5	44.1	73.4	79.9	95.3	94.3	103.5
Albania...	0.01	0.02	0.09	0.10	0.13	0.15	0.17
Bulgaria...	0.3	0.8	2.1	2.4	2.7	2.0	3.9
Hungary...	1.4	3.0	5.4	5.2	5.4	6.5	7.1
German Democratic Republic	14.0	19.5	28.7	31.2	32.7	34.9	37.2
Poland....	3.6	9.4	17.8	19.5	21.2	24.0	26.4
Rumania...	1.1	2.1	4.3	4.9	5.4	6.2	6.8
Czechoslovakia.....	4.1	9.3	15.0	16.6	17.7	19.6	21.9

Sources: Russian magazines, Segye kyongje wa kukche kwan'gye [World Economy and International Relations], No 5, 1960, Kyongje chemunje [Economic Problems], No 4, 1960.

Footnotes: ¹On the basis of boundaries before the outbreak of World War II, the figure shown for Albania, Hungary and Rumania represent the year 1938. As to Bulgaria and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the figures represent 1939. German Democratic Republic is 1936 and Poland and Czechoslovakia are 1937.

²Reserve materials.

³1941.

Coal Output
(in millions of tons)

	1937 ¹	1950	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 ²
Entire Socialist camp.	292	446	668	720	776	955	1,051
Soviet Union.....	119.4	224.5	335.6	367.8	397.6	425.0	435.8
People's Republic of							
China.....	61.9 ³	42.9	98.3	110.4	130.0	270.0	347.8
Albania.....	0.001	0.01	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.10
Bulgaria.....	0.8	2.1	3.5	3.8	4.2	4.5	5.4
Hungary.....	5.3	7.3	10.9	10.0	10.0	11.6	12.1
Democratic Republic							
of Vietnam.....	2.6	...	0.6	1.2	1.1	1.5	2.1
German Democratic Re-							
public.....	37.2	48.5	69.5	71.4	73.6	71.6	74.4
Outer Mongolia.....	...	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	...
Poland.....	36.2	80.4	97.1	98.2	97.0	98.7	103.6
Rumania.....	1.5	2.0	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.5	3.6
Czechoslovakia.....	27.5	35.0	46.6	51.2	51.8	59.3	38.7

Source: A Russian magazine, Segye kyongje wa kukche kwan'gye [World Economy and International Relations], No 5, 1960.

Footnotes: ¹The figures shown above are based on the boundaries before World War II. Albania, Hungary and Rumania are 1938. Bulgaria and Democratic Republic of Vietnam are 1939. German Democratic Republic is 1936. And Poland and Czechoslovakia are 1937.

²Reserve materials.

³1942.

Output of Petroleum
(in millions of tons)

	1937 ¹	1950	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 ²
Entire Socialist camp.....	36.1	44.0	84.5	97.9	112.8	128.5	146.6
Soviet Union..	28.5	37.9	70.8	83.8	98.3	113.2	129.5
People's Republic of China.....	0.3 ³	0.2	1.0	1.2	1.5	2.3	3.7
European People's Republics.....	6.9	5.8	12.8	12.9	12.9	13.0	13.5
Albania.....	0.11	0.13	0.21	0.27	0.49	0.40	0.48
Bulgaria.....	-	-	0.15	0.25	0.29	0.22	0.19
Hungary.....	0.04	0.5	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.8	1.0
Poland.....	0.50	0.16	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18
Rumania.....	6.6	5.0	10.6	10.9	11.2	11.3	11.4
Czechoslovakia	0.02	0.06	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12

Sources: Russian magazines, Segye kyongje wa kukche kwan'gye [World Economy and International Relations], No 5, 1960, Kyongje chemunje [Economic Problems], No 4, 1960.

Footnotes: ¹The figures shown above are based on the boundaries before World War II. Albania, Hungary and Rumania are 1938. Bulgaria and Democratic Republic of Vietnam are 1939. German Democratic Republic is 1936. And, Poland and Czechoslovakia are 1937.

²Reserve materials.

³1943.

Output of Pig Iron
(in millions of tons)

	1937 ¹	1950	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 ²
Entire Socialist camp.....	19.4	24.8	46.4	50.6	53.8	60.9	76.8
Soviet Union....	14.5	19.2	33.3	35.8	37.0	39.6	43.0
People's Republic of China....	1.8 ³	1.0	3.9	4.8	5.9	9.5 ⁴	20.5 ⁴

[continued next page]

[table continued]

	1937 ¹	1950	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 ²
European People's Republics	3.1	4.6	9.1	9.7	10.5	11.3	12.7
Bulgaria.....	-	0.003	0.009	0.01	0.05	0.09	0.18
Hungary.....	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.1
German Democratic Republic	0.2	0.3	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9
Poland.....	0.8	1.5	3.1	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.4
Rumania.....	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8
Czechoslovakia.	1.7	2.0	3.0	3.3	3.6	3.8	4.2

Sources: Russian magazines, Sergye kyongje wa kukche kwan'gye [World Economy and International Relations], No 5, 1960, Kyongje chemunje [Economic Problems], No 4, 1960.

Footnotes: ¹The figures shown above are based on the boundaries before World War II. Albania, Hungary and Rumania are 1938. Bulgaria and Democratic Republic of Vietnam are 1939. German Democratic Republic is 1936. And Poland and Czechoslovakia are 1937.

²Reserve materials.

³1943.

⁴Pig iron production by native methods is not included.

Output of Steel
(in millions of tons)

	1937 ¹	1950	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 ²
Entire Socialist camp.....	24.5	36.5	62.5	68.7	73.1	80.7	93.1
Soviet Union..	17.7	27.3	45.3	48.7	51.2	54.9	60.0
People's Republic of China.....	0.9 ³	0.6	2.9	4.5	5.4	8.0 ⁴	13.4 ⁴
European People's Republics.....	5.9	8.2	13.9	15.0	15.8	16.9	18.9
Bulgaria.....	0.006	0.005	0.07	0.13	0.16	0.21	0.23

[continued next page]

[table continued]

	1937 ¹	1950	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 ²
Hungary.....	0.6	1.0	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.7
German Demo- cratic Re- public.....	1.2	1.3	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.6
Poland.....	1.5	2.5	4.4	5.0	5.3	5.7	6.2
Rumania.....	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.4
Czechoslovakia	2.3	3.1	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.5	6.1

Sources: Russian magazines, Segye kyongje wa kukche kwan'gye [World Economy and International Relations], No 5, 1960, Kyongje chemunje [Economic Problems], No 4, 1960.

Footnotes: 1, 2, 3 are same as those under output of Pig Iron

⁴Steel production by native methods is not included.

Output of Sulfate (Ammonia)
(in 1,000 tons)

	1937 ¹	1950	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 ²
Entire Social- ist camp.....	2,303 ³	3,073	5,769	6,593	7,136	7,656	8,188 ³
Soviet Union...	1,369	2,125	3,798	4,323	4,569	4,803	5,081
People's Re- public of China	180 ⁴	49	375	517	632	740	1,056
Bulgaria.....	-	-	19	29	40	64	91
Hungary.....	40	62	124	101	115	130	148
German Democra- tic Republic...	369	300	592	611	640	650	689
Poland.....	180	285	450	481	499	573	610
Czechoslovakia.	165	252	383	422	445	462	513

Source: A Russian magazine, Segye kyongje wa kukche kwan'gye [World Economy and International Relations], No 5, 1960.

Footnotes: 1 and 2 Same as those of footnotes to Output of Pig Iron.

³Democratic People's Republic of Korea is not included therein.

⁴1942.

Output of Cement
(in millions of tons)

	1937 ¹	1950	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 ²
Entire Socialist camp.....	13.4	20.3	44.0	46.6	52.9	61.3	71.4
Soviet Union...	5.5	10.2	22.5	24.9	28.9	33.3	38.3
People's Republic of China	2.3	1.4	4.5	6.4	6.9	8.3	12.3
Democratic Republic of Vietnam.....	0.3	...	0.008	0.20	0.17	0.30	0.38
European People's Republics	5.3	8.2	13.6	14.6	16.0	17.7	29.9
Albania.....	0.002	0.02	0.01	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.07
Bulgaria.....	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.4
Hungary.....	0.3	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.4
German Democratic Republic...	1.7	1.4	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.1	4.2
Poland.....	1.3	2.5	3.8	4.0	4.5	5.1	5.3
Rumania.....	0.5	1.0	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.8	2.9
Czechoslovakia.	1.3	2.0	2.9	3.1	3.7	4.1	4.7

Sources: Russian magazines, Segye kyongje wa kukche kwan'gye [World Economy and International Relations], No 5, 1960, Kyongje chemunje [Economic Problems], No 4, 1960.

Footnotes: ¹Same as that of footnote to Output of Pig Iron.
²Reserve materials

Output of Cotton
(in millions of tons)

	1937 ¹	1950	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 ²
Entire Socialist camp.....	7,495 ³	7,849	12,235	13,168	12,699	13,655	15,890
Soviet Union	3,448	3,899	5,905	5,457	5,588	5,740	6,148
People's Republic of China ⁴	2,790 ⁵	2,520	1,360	5,770	5,050	5,700	7,500
Albania.....	0.4	1	19	16	19	22	24
Bulgaria...	34	83	132	142	158	162	209
Hungary....	116	177	234	181	208	218	227

[continued next page]

[table continued]

	1937 ¹	1950	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 ²
Democratic Republic of Vietnam....	56	...	9	48	68	...	77
German Democratic Republic.....	165	154	267	283	295	308	340
Poland.....	325	436	568	565	580	609	654
Rumania,....	104	148	243	192	188	207	218
Czechoslovakia.....	377	356	356	366	386	410	141

Source: A Russian magazine, Segye Kyongje wa kukche kwan'gye [World Economy and International Relations], No 5, 1960.

Footnotes: ^{1,2}Same as those of footnotes to Output of Pig Iron.

³Democratic People's Republic of Korea is not included.

⁴Output of handicraft industry is included.

⁵1936.

Growth of Per Capita Industrial Output in Socialist Nations
(Percentage of Growth in 1959 as Compared to Pre-War Period)

	Al- bania	Bul- garia	Hun- gary	German Demo- cratic Republic	Po- land	Ruma- nia	Czecho- slovakia
Electric power	1,293	1,183	467	249	843	513	544
Coal.....	5,315	559	249	195	348	241	246
Pig Iron.....	-	-	300	917	643	544	267
Steel and Iron	-	-	253	251	492	426	282
Cement.....	552	511	390	235	474	476	395
Cotton.....	5,170	496	144	272 ¹	234	178	119

Source: A Russian magazine, Kukche saenghwal [International Living], No 5, 1960.

Footnote: ¹1958.

Prospects for the Growth of the People's Economy in Socialist Nations
Over the Period of 1959-1965

	Growth of Industrial Output		Agricultural Output 1958=100	Electric power billion kwh	Steel and iron (in millions of tons)	Carbon converted into coal (in millions of tons)
	1965 (1958=100)	Annual average				
Soviet Union.....	180	8.6	170	500-520	86-91	527-537
Poland.....	180	8.8	130	43.5-45.0	9.0	125
Czechoslovakia....	184	9.1	140 ¹	37.7	10.5	81-82
German Democratic Republic.....	188	9.5	136	63	4.6	93
Hungary.....	165-170	7.4-7.9	132 ²	10	2.4	13-14
Rumania.....	210 ³	...	170-180 ³	18.5	3.3	11.5-12.5 ⁴
Bulgaria.....	3-4 times ¹	14.7-19.0	4 times ¹	10	0.9	12.5-14.3
Albania.....	210	...	...	0.6	...	...

Source: Russian magazines, Segye kyongje wa kukche kwan'gye [World Economy and International Relations], No 6, 1960, Tae'oe sang'op kongbo [Bulletin of Foreign Commerce], Suppl. No 3, 1960.

Footnotes: ¹1957 = 100.
²1954-58 = 100.
³1959 = 100.
⁴Output not converted into coal.

Wheat Output
(in thousands of tons)

	1934-38	1948-52	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Soviet Union (in millions of tons).....	31.7 ¹	41.3 ²	...	67.4	58.1	76.6	68.6
People's Republic of China (in millions of tons).....	...	15.9	22.9	24.8	23.65	39.5	--
Poland.....	1,963	1,833	2,134	2,121	2,319	2,321	2,468
Czechoslovakia.....	1,513	1,493	1,473	1,541	1,525	1,346	1,643
German Democratic Republic.....	1,547	1,243	1,211	1,086	1,259	1,363	...
Hungary.....	2,220	1,909	2,131	1,845	1,959	1,487	1,909
Rumania.....	2,630	2,486	3,006	2,436	3,701	2,914	4,000
Bulgaria.....	1,861 ³	1,760	1,921	1,717	2,395	2,322	2,426
Albania.....	39 ⁴	83 ⁵	118	94	121	...	...

Sources: Ssoryon t'onggye kallyakchip [A Compilation of Statistics of the Soviet Union], 1959; Rumania inmin konghwaguk t'onggye yon'gam [Statistical Year Book of People's Republic of Rumania], 1959 ed; P'yong-hwa wa sahoeju'ui chemunje [Peace and Problems of Socialism], No 5, 1960.

Footnotes: 11940.
21953.
31934-39.
41938.
51950-52.

Sugar Beet Output
(in thousands of tons)

	1934-38	1948-52	1956	1957	1958	1959
Soviet Union...	18,015 ¹	23,173 ²	32,488	39,672	54,392	43,868
Poland.....	5,962	5,746	6,428	7,621	...	5,975
Czechoslovakia.	4,664	4,967	4,585	6,775	...	...
Hungary.....	960	1,733	1,948	1,878	2,268	...
German Democra- tic Republic...	5,412	5,318	4,324	6,465	6,976	...
Rumania.....	393	866	1,519	2,043	1,732	3,400
Bulgaria.....	137 ³	522	943	1,464	887	1,450
Albania.....	--	64 ⁴	61	98	...	...

Sources: Ssoryon t'onggye kallyakchip [A Compilation of Statistics of the Soviet Union], 1959, Rumania inmin konghwaguk t'onggye yon'gam [Statistical Year Book of People's Republic of Rumania], 1959 ed.

Footnotes: ¹1940.
²1953.
³1934-39.
⁴1950-52.

Potato Output
(in thousands of tons)

	1934-38	1948-52	1956	1957	1958	1959
Soviet Union (in millions of tons).....	75.9 ¹	72.6 ²	96.0	87.8	86.5	86.4
Poland.....	28,014	29,727	38,052	35,104	...	35,698
Czechoslovakia	9,625	7,055	9,635	8,756	...	...
Hungary.....	2,133	1,715	2,055	2,707	...	...
German Demo- cratic Repub- lic.....	13,567	13,164	13,565	14,529	11,498	...
Rumania.....	1,318	1,660	2,675	3,058	2,777	...
Bulgaria.....	108 ³	240	212	313	251	421
Albania.....	1 ⁴	12 ⁵	19	26	...	...

Sources: Ssoryon t'onggye kallyakchip [A Compilation of Statistics of the Soviet Union], 1959, Rumania inmin konghwaguk t'onggye yon'gam [Statistical Year Book of People's Republic of Rumania], 1959 ed.

Footnotes: 11940.
21953.
31934-39.
41938
51950-52.

Raw Cotton Output
(in thousands of tons)

	1940	1953	1956	1957	1958	1959
Soviet Union.....	2,237	3,853	4,332	4,211	4,373	4,681
People's Republic of China.....	...	1,304 ¹	1,445	1,640	2,100	2,410

Source: Ssoryon t'onggye kallyakchip [A Compilation of Statistics of the Soviet Union], 1959.

Footnote: ¹1952.

Number of Domestic Animals
(in thousands)

	Stand- ard	1941	1951	1957	1958	1959
Soviet Union (in millions).....	1 Jan	51.5	55.8	61.1	66.8	70.8
People's Republic of China (in millions).....		57.77 ⁴	76.17 ⁵	82.76	85.06	85.38
Democratic Republic of Vietnam.....		1,351 ¹	...	2,041	2,378	2,348
Poland	June	10,554 ¹	7,687	8,265	8,210	8,400
Czechoslovakia..		1,296 ²	4,082	4,134	4,091	...
Hungary.....	March	1,882 ³	2,075	1,973	1,937	2,004
German Democratic Republic....	Dec:	3,653 ³	3,793	3,714	...	...
Rumania.....	1 Jan	3,653	...	1,470	4,470	4,394
Bulgaria.....	1 Jan	...	1,607 ⁶	1,529	1,442 ⁷	1,356

Sources: Ssoryon t'onggye kallyakchip [A Compilation of Statistics of the Soviet Union], 1959; Rumania t'onggye yon'gam [Statistical Year Book of People's Republic of Rumania] 1959; Inmin kyongje kyehoek suhaeng e

kwanhan haedang kuk'ka ui t'onggyeguk podo [Reports of Bureaus of Statistics of Nations on Implementation of Planning of People's Economy for 1959], 1959.

Footnotes: ¹1938.
²1934-38
³1939.
⁴1949
⁵1952
⁶1955

⁷ As of 31 December 1957

* In the case of China, the figures include horses, cows, donkeys, and camels.

		Number of Pigs (in thousands)				
	Stand- ard	1941	1954	1957	1958	1959
Soviet Union (in millions).....	1 Jan	27.5	33.3	40.8	44.3	48.7
People's Republic of China (in millions).....		42.34 ⁴	62.77 ⁵	97.69	180.0	180.0
Democratic Republic of Vietnam..		2,255 ¹	...	2,900	3,971	6,616
Poland.....	June	7,525 ¹	9,788	12,325	11,959	11,200
Czechoslovakia..	1 Jan	3,144 ²	4,147	5,369	5,435	...
Hungary.....	March	5,224 ³	4,454	4,996	5,328	7,400
German Democratic Republic....	Dec.	5,707	8,367	8,255	7,704	...
Rumania.....	1 Jan	2,761 ¹	...	3,249	3,249	4,008
Bulgaria ⁶	1 Jan	807 ³	1,436	1,468	1,996	2,052

Sources: Ssoryon t'onggye kallyakchip [A Compilation of Statistics of the Soviet Union], 1959; Rumania inmin konghwaguk t'onggye yon'gam [Statistical Year Book of People's Republic of Rumania], 1959; Inmin kyongje kyehoek suhaeng e kwanham haedang kuk'ka ui t'onggyeguk podo [Reports of Bureaus of Statistics of Nations on Implementation of Planning of People's Economy for 1959], 1959.

Footnotes: ¹1938.

21934-38.
31939.
41949.
51952.
6As of August 1939.

COMPARISONS BETWEEN SOCIALIST NATIONS AND CAPITALIST NATIONS

Indexes of Industrial Output of Socialist Nations and Capitalist Nations

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 ¹
	1950=100								
Socialist nations.....	119	136	155	175	194	216	231	260	303
Capitalist nations.....	107	113	120	120	134	140	113	137	117
	1953=100								
Socialist nations.....				113	125	139	151	176	202
Capitalist nations.....				100	111	116	119	117	126

Source: Russian magazine, Kyongje chemunje [Economic Problems], No 4, 1960.

Footnote: ¹Reserve figure.

Indexes of Industrial Output of the Soviet Union and the United States (1912=100)

	1921	1928	1932	1937	1940	1950	1953	1956	1958	1959
Soviet Union	31	132	267	588	852	1,476	2,143	3,018	3,662	More than 40 times
United States	95	165	95	190	210	359	438	479	448	505

Source: Ssoryon t'onggye kallyakchip [A Compilation of Statistics of the Soviet Union], 1959.

Annual Growth Rates of Important Components of
Industrial Output in the Soviet Union and
the United States (1954-59)

	Annual growth rate (%)		Absolute In- crease	
	Soviet Union	United States	Soviet Union	United States
Pig iron (millions of tons).	7.8	- 3.6	2.6	- 2.3
Steel " "	7.8	- 2.9	3.6	- 2.7
Iron ore " "	7.9	-10 ¹	5.8	- 10.2 ¹
Coal " "	8.0	- 2.2	26.9	- 9.4
Petroleum " "	16.1	1.5	12.8	4.8
Gas (billion m ³).....	29.2	5.0	4.9	13.6
Electric power (billions of kwh).....	11.9	7.5	20.2	46.7
Cement (millions of tons)...	15.9	3.9	3.8	2.0
Cotton (millions m ²).....	3.5	- 1.3	14.8	-117
Wool (million m).....	7.8	- 1.7	19.8	- 5.1
Shoes (million pairs).....	8.5	3.1	25.2	18.0

Source: Ssoryon t'onggye kallyakchip [A Compilation of Sta-
tistics of the Soviet Union], 1959.

Footnote: ¹1954-58.

Industries of the Soviet Union and Leading
Capitalist Nations

	1913	1928	1937	1940	1950	1953	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Soviet Nation	100	120	318	422	580	722	837	9	9.5	about 10	10.9
United States	100	137	147	166	209	226	250	times(1.2)	254	262	269
Great Britain	100	94	113	105 ¹	122	120	139	139	143	145	155
France	100	105	129	111 ¹	131	119	172	190	206	214	231

Source: Ssoryon t'onggye kallyakchip [A Compilation of Sta-
tistics of the Soviet Union], 1959.

Footnote: ¹1938.

Technical Training in the Soviet Union and the
United States
(in thousands)

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Soviet Union	36	44	47	46	56	66	71	83	94	108
United States	53	42	30	24	22	22	26	31	35	38

Source: Ssoryon t'onggye kallvakchip [A Compilation of Statistics of the Soviet Union], 1959.

Number of Licensed Technicians Engaged in the
Soviet Union and United States Economies
(in thousands)

	1940	1950	1953	1958	1959
Soviet Union.....	290	392	481	894	980
United States.....	156	316	361	485	...

Source: Ssoryon t'onggye kallvakchip [A Compilation of Statistics of the Soviet Union], 1959.

Growth Tempo of National Income in the Soviet Union
and Leading Capitalist Nations
1. Gross National Income
[1913=100]

Year	Soviet Union	United States	Great Britain*	France
1913	100	100	100	100
1917	75	119	86	78
1928	119	130	105	125
1932	217	90	112	121
1937	459	142	128	117
1940	611	159	145	102
1950	1,003	257	165	136
1955	1,716	311	181	168
1956	1,911	319	188	176
1957	2,034	321	191	187
1958	2,284	315	194	191
1959	2,457	338		

Source: Ssoryon t'onggye kallyakchip [A Compilation of Statistics of the Soviet Union], 1959.

Footnote: *Gross national products

2. Per Capita Income [1913=100]

Year	Soviet Union	United States	Great Britain*	France
1813	100	100	100	100
1917	73	112	91	(84)
1828	109	105	105	126
1932	188	70	110	120
1937	386	107	123	117
1940	448	117	137	106
1950	775	165	149	134
1955	1,218	183	162	159
1956	1,333	185	167	165
1957	1,391	183	168	173
1958	1,538	176	170	175
1959	1,626	186		

Source: Ssoryon t'onggye kallyakchip [A Compilation of Statistics of the Soviet Union], 1959.

Footnote: *Gross national products.

Increases in the Population of the Soviet Union and Leading Capitalist Nations (Increase per 1,000)

	1913*	1940	1956	1957	1958
Soviet Union.....	16.8	13.2	17.6	17.6	18.1
Great Britain.....	10.1	0.2	4.4	5.0	5.1
Italy.....	12.4	9.9	7.8	8.1	8.5
United States.....	11.8	7.1	15.5	15.4	11.8
France.....	- 0.9	- 5.1	6.0	6.4	7.0
Japan.....	13.9	13.0	10.5	8.9	10.5
West Germany.....			5.3	5.7	6.2

Source: Ssoryon t'onggye kallyakchip [A Compilation of Statistics of the Soviet Union], 1959.

Footnote: *In the case of the United States, the figure shown

represents 1945, while the figures for other capitalist nations represent 1941-43.

Number of Medical Doctors in the Soviet Union
and Capitalist Nations

	Year	Number of medical doctors (dentists excluded; in thou- sands)	Number of medical doctors per 10,000 inhabitants
Soviet Union	1951	258.6	14.0
	1956	329.4	16.4
	1957	346.0	16.9
	1958	361.9	17.3
	1959	380.6	17.8
United States	1957	206.0	12.0
Great Britain	1951	44.3	8.8
France	1958	47.9	10.7
Italy	1956	69.9	14.5
Japan	1956	93.7	10.3
West Germany	1958	71.0	13.5
India	1956	68.6	1.8
Turkey	1955	6.5	2.7
Pakistan	1954	5.5	0.7
Iran	1952	2.3	1.1

Source: Ssoryon t'onggye kallyakchip [A Compilation of Statistics of the Soviet Union], 1959.

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